



LRF Quarterly PROGRESS REPORT

Reporting UN Organization	:	United Nations Development Programme- UNDP
Country	:	Lebanon
Project No.	:	LRF 29 – Project ID 00090567 MPTF Office Project Reference Number:1 LRF 29
Project Title	:	Selected Rapid Delivery and Immediate Impact Interventions
Project Start date	:	May 1 st 2014
Reporting Period	:	May 1 st 2014- June 30 th 2015

¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)



List of Acronyms

DRM	Disaster Risk Management
PMO	Prime Minister Office
NCC	National Coordination Committee
COM	Council of Ministers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
NRP	National Response Plan
HFA	Hyogo Framework of Action
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
NOR	National Operations Room
MOR	Mobile Operation Room
CBRN	Chemical – Biological – Radioactive - Nuclear
BRHIA	Beirut Rafik Hariri International Airport
UN ISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction
INSARAG	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
CDR	Council for Development and Reconstruction
NGO	None Governmental Organizations
LAF	Lebanese Armed Forces
ISF	Internal Security Forces
CDR	Council for Development and Reconstruction
CNRS	National Council for Scientific Research
LRC	Lebanese Red Cross
NCLW	National Commission for Lebanese Women
GARD	Getting Airport Ready for Disasters
WHO	World Health Organization
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
APR	Annual Progress Report
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
ACTED	Agence d'Aide a la Cooperation Technique et au Developpement
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ITB	Invitation to Bid
PCPM	Polish Center for International Aid
PV	Photovoltaic
REACH	Society for Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
RRP:	Regional Response Plan
DIM:	Direct Implementation Modality
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
GA:	Grant Agreement
PHCC:	Primary Health Care Center
MoPH:	Ministry of Public Health
UoM:	Union of Municipalities



I. PURPOSE

Expected Outcome²: Local governance structures in target under-served regions strengthened for better representation, participation, and basic local services delivery.

Expected Output: Capacities of institutions and community groups strengthened for effective formulation and implementation of regional and local development plans including women and youth.

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 December 2014 that figure has jumped sharply to over 1,100,000 an increase equal to over 25% 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 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.

The crisis is not only challenging the country's existing social and economic infrastructure, it is exacerbating significant development deficiencies such as unemployment, especially among women and youth, and profound disparities between the wealthy and the poor. In addition, the crisis brings to Lebanon a set of new tensions that threaten to undermine Lebanon's delicate social and political balance of power while amplifying pre-existing inter Lebanese divisions and provoking increasingly negative reactions against the Syrian refugee presence.

A robust response to the complex crisis requires a mix of both urgent and developmental responses. The project therefore includes rapid interventions, and seeks to contribute to stabilization and recovery in refugee hosting areas in Lebanon through the accomplishment of two main outcomes:

- **Outcome 1:** Livelihood and economic opportunities increased in selected refugee hosting areas through upgrading, repairing and improving the production infrastructure and creating short and medium term employment opportunities.
- **Outcome 2:** Delivery of basic social services expanded and improved in target communities through equipping, rehabilitating and upgrading the infrastructure and improving the skills of service providers.

The activities 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.

A listing of the main international and national implementing partners involved and their roles:

² as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework



- **UNDP:** will be responsible for implementing the activities under this project through the adoption of the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). It will also act as the main executing agency, forming partnerships with the governmental, non-governmental and corporate sector entities for the delivery of the stipulated goods and services. 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.
- **The Ministry of Social Affairs:** will serve as the main governmental counterpart. It is represented in the Project Steering Committee/ Board and participates in the approval of the work plans and progress reports.
- **Local Authorities:** will participate in the implementation of initiatives at the local level, providing day to day follow up in addition to collecting offers whenever needed. Local authorities will collaborate directly with UNDP to achieve the goals of the project.
- **The Ministry of Education and Higher Education, the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Interior and Municipalities:** will serve as the main governmental counterpart for initiatives related to health and education sectors. All initiatives will be carried out based on clear recommendations and standards set by the aforementioned line ministries for standardization of quality of services at the national level.

Livelihood initiatives will be implemented in Akkar area and in the Bekaa region. Basic social services initiatives will be targeting Public Schools and PHCC countrywide and municipalities in the South and Bekaa, on sewage and water related problems.

In addition, energy is also a major problem in Lebanon both before the Syrian refugees crisis and now augmented with this crisis, where at least 9-12 hours of blackouts per day exist, and the delivery of hot water is not guaranteed; 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 seems to be the only way to provide these rural communities with an additional cost-effective and independent source of electricity. Furthermore, for household heating and cooking, sustainable briquette stoves can be used instead of highly polluting diesel fuel or worse, wood collected unsustainably and often illegally from forests.

The project aims at installing in the Akkar and Bekka region approximately 500 solar lighting kits for various host community beneficiary houses to deliver basic lighting, and 500 briquette stoves for heating and cooking.

Under output 2.5, below are the expected achievements:

- The establishment of a National Operations Room (NOR)
- Support to four national ministries in crisis preparedness and planning
- Support to 25 local authorities in North and Bekaa to adopt resilient city charter
- Support the establishment of regional crisis response plans and operation rooms
- Awareness raising on crisis preparedness
- Distribution of emergency response kits
- Awareness raising through mobile app and leaflet distribution



With regards to output 3.2, the main objective of the programme is the Stabilization and recovery in the refugee hosting areas through quick impact and community support projects. And the outcome of this specific component (reported against here) is “Social cohesion in target areas improved through improved skill base for peaceful dispute resolution”. This outcome is related to the Output number 3: Local level dispute resolution strengthened and community security improved, under which one main activity is mentioned: Develop local level peace building strategies to mitigate tensions in selected conflict prone areas of Lebanon hosting Syrian refugees”.

II. RESOURCES

Total budget approved USD 5,802,053.4

Total disbursements as of end of June 2015 USD 4,545,619.44

Commitments for next quarter USD 850,000

Available Balance USD 406,433.96

CATEGORY	TOTAL BUDGET (USD)	TOTAL EXP (USD) until end of June 2015
1. Staff and other personnel	590,224.17	477,066.55
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	1,848,897.95	1,281,921.85
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	1,723,815.76	1,657,593.59
4. Contractual services	323,169.73	225,000.00
5. Travel	4,758.00	13,553.67
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	835,062.77	543,809.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	96,551.43	49,297.81
Sub-Total Programme Costs	5,422,479.81	4,248,242.47
8. Indirect Support Costs 7%	379,573.59	297,376.97
TOTAL	5,802,053.4	4,545,619.44



III. RESULTS

OUTPUT 1: Livelihood and economic opportunities increased in selected refugee hosting areas through upgrading, repairing and improving the production infrastructure and creating short and medium term employment opportunities

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

1.1.1 Description

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.

The Cooperative Association for Agriculture and Food Processing in Fnaydeq was founded in 1999 and supported by many organisations. These interventions supplied the cooperative with machineries, equipment and trainings to improve its production capacities by focusing on empowering the women workers to participate and/or contribute in the production process. Thus enabling the cooperative to reach a peak point where it was producing around 20 different products mainly: Pomegranate molasses, Eggplant Makdous, Peach Qamareddine, Tomato paste, Chilli pepper paste, Kishk (traditional dairy product), processed olives, Grape leaves Makdous, Apple vinegar, Green Figs, Dried Figs and jams (apricot, cherry, pear and peach). Moreover, the latest external support to this cooperative is an intervention by MADA and Fair Trade Lebanon targeting the improvement of Cooperative Management, Good Manufacturing Practices, Production of Peach Qamareddine, light Jam among it Apple Jam and Makdouss as well as the rehabilitation of the cooperative infrastructure (paint, windows, electrical installation maintenance...).

Through this project UNDP is supporting the cooperative's manufacturing capacity by equipping the cooperative with fruit-drying-equipment that works on solar energy and by purchasing a vehicle to transport the products to different markets. However, it requires the development of a business plan to highlight specifically the costs, expenses and potential revenue and a market plan that identifies potential product lines for development and new markets for expansion. Moreover, the cooperative will require additional support in training the members in new production processes and techniques.

1.1.2 Main achievements

In previous reporting period, the cooperative's manufacturing capacity was increased through the purchase of a fruit-drying-equipment. The machine was procured and delivered and the workers were trained by the contractor on the use of the machine. In addition, a van was procured and delivered



to transport the products to different markets. The introduction of a new production line (dry fruits) improves the market share of the cooperative, the diversification of the product line and allows the cooperative to enter new niche markets.

During this second quarter, the implementation of the capacity building component started on two levels; the elaboration of a marketing strategy and the delivery of technical support for the cooperative to improve the quality of the dried food production line.

With regard to the elaboration of a marketing strategy, a team of experts was recruited. This team conducted an inception meeting for clarification of the scope of work and finalization of the methodology. Then, an introductory meeting took place with the cooperative management board to present the team of experts, the methodology and the scope of work to the cooperative. Accordingly, the team initiated the data collection and review and started elaborating the management and marketing history analysis. Another field visit took place to explore the current production process, cycle and steps.

As for the delivery of technical support for the cooperative to improve the quality of the dried food production line, an industrial engineer was recruited and conducted an inception meeting, clarification of the scope of work and finalization of the methodology. Then, the industrial engineer met the cooperative management board and presented the methodology and the scope of work to the cooperative. In addition, during this visit, the engineer explored the newly supplied dryer machine in order to elaborate guidelines for the efficient use of the production line.



1.1.3 Next steps

LEDA North will assist the cooperative in selecting the key products to be processed by the newly established production line and also assist the cooperative in elaborating a comprehensive business plan that will highlight the costs to be incurred, revenue to be generated, operations to be maintained and markets to be explored. In addition, specialized training in production techniques will be carried out to ensure that the members are able to efficiently operate the newly identified product line. Through the elaboration of a marketing strategy:

- Submission of the draft report related to the management and marketing history analysis and the quality control and production standards recommendations
- Submission of the general orientations of the marketing strategy



- Presentation of the findings by the team of experts to the cooperative
- Validation of the final report: institutional analysis, marketing plan, production standards
- Delivery of a 3 day workshop to the cooperative according to the marketing plan

The delivery of technical support for the cooperative to improve the quality of the dried food production line:

Elaboration of a guideline on the efficient use of the dryer machine.

Activity 1.2. Enhance fruit marketing in Akkar

The **Activity 1.2 “Enhance fruit marketing in Akkar”** was amended and officially approved on the 14 January 2015.

1.2.1 Description

Joumeh area is considered one of the most prosperous areas in apple cultivation due to the availability of water, the quality of the soil, and the appropriate elevation for apples cultivation.

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.

In addition, it provides agricultural guidance to its members to improve the quality and quantity of fruits while working on the reduction of chemicals used by the farmers.

Nevertheless, given its recent establishment and the considerable increase in food production in the area, the cooperative is facing various problems, from the lack of management skills of its members to the structural problems related to the segmentation of work. In addition, the absence of a proper fruit sorting and packing unit, essential for a proper preservation of the fruit, makes the access of the United Cooperative to the market difficult and risky.

Like the farming communities elsewhere in Akkar, the Cooperative is suffering economic stress due to the closure of the transit route through Syria. The project aims at enhancing the capacity of the cooperative through:

- Providing a washing, grading and packaging machine
- Providing a vehicle to the cooperative for the transportation the products to the market.
- Improving the efficiency through the establishment of a hangar in front of the facility; this will allow the easy access for trucks to deliver the apples to the facility and the transportation of the processed apples from the production line end to the freezers.
- Enhancing the capacity of the Cooperative storage by providing 3000 boxes

However, the equipment and the new facility provided to the United Cooperative are not enough to ensure its sustainability in the area. During the last decade, the United Cooperative faced many problems that severely affected its proper operation and competitiveness ranging from the absence of a business plan, weak managerial skills, lack of a common vision, lack of an efficient operational structure, non-existent coordination and weak commitment and planning among the members. North LEDA will work with the different members in order to provide them with specific trainings in different business development fields such as management, business and financial planning etc. In addition to specific



trainings related to cooperative management (its arrangement, laws, etc..) North LEDA will also work with the members on the development of a comprehensive business plan. In lieu of the newly purchased equipment and facility, a business plan is essential in providing the cooperative with a financial plan, marketing strategy and an operational modality that will be the base for the work of the cooperative in the future.

1.2.2 Main achievements

At the end of this second quarter, North LEDA recruited the team of experts (and conducted an inception meeting and clarification of the scope of work and finalization of the methodology. Interviews were conducted with the person in charge of the storage unit in order to review the storage process, its methods and needs. As a consequence the construction of a hangar in front of the facility was identified as one of the main needs for storing the machine for the new production line. The construction of the hangar is completed. The procurement of 8,500 plastic crates, a transportation vehicle and the apple production line machine (for washing, grading and packing) for the new production line was completed in December 2014.



1.2.3 Next steps

North LEDA is currently undertaking the foreseen activities concerning to the provision of managerial capacity building and learning by doing training program and providing technical training on best practices.

Activity 1.3. Implement WASH projects in Bekaa

The **Activity 1.3 “Implement a cash for work reforestation activity in Bekaa”** was amended and officially approved on January 14th, 2015. Accordingly, the below are three new activities within the project/activity scope:

1.3.1 Construction of a wastewater network for better hygiene and health conditions in Ain Kfarzabad

1.3.1.1 Description

The municipality of Ain Kfarzabad is responsible for managing the wastewater network in the village. Given then restricted budget available, the municipality is engaging in difficult efforts to make



sure to deliver proper services. The impact of the Syrian crisis and the dramatic increase in the population residing in the village intensified the pressure on the already weak public services. On one hand, more efforts are needed to process the wastewater produced. On the other hand, Ain Kfarzabad Municipality is overwhelmed and unable to fulfil its responsibility in providing good services. Hence, the local population and refugees face a critical hygiene and health situation, with a dramatic increase in the spread of diseases.

1.3.1.2 Main achievements

The project, implemented closely with the municipality, aims at extending the sewage network. The contractor has been selected and the works are completed. 927 meters of sewage network were installed in Ain Kfarzabad municipality. The intervention has a direct impact on livelihood conditions, reducing the pollution of the agricultural lands and contributing to a better quality of agricultural products and improved health conditions of the inhabitants.

1.3.2 Enhancing the capacity of Chwaghir municipality in improving farmers livelihoods through the rehabilitation of the irrigation canals

1.3.2.1 Description

Chwaghir municipality is a rural area and agriculture constitutes the main economic activity for its inhabitants. Most of the farmlands are irrigated through traditional irrigation canals that are in bad condition resulting in water leakage. Given the limited financial resources and the massive work that needs to be done the municipality identified along with local farmers the scarcity of water and the lower farms productivity as the main problem of the sector. Limited access to irrigation water is also increasing the already high cost of production.

1.3.2.2 Main achievements

The project, implemented closely with the municipality, aims at improving the conditions of the farmers in Chwaghir through the rehabilitation of the irrigation system (400 linear meters). The rehabilitation has been completed and directly benefitted 200 Lebanese and 100 Syrian. The project results in efficient utilization of water, increase in cultivated land and preservation of cultural heritage. UNDP is currently evaluating the impact of the project.

1.3.3. Integrated water resources management to improve environment and health conditions in the host communities of Qab Elias

1.3.3.1 Description

In the village of Qab Elias, some households are connected to a local sanitation sub-network that it discharging to a collective cesspit to drain the sewage. The location of the cesspit is right on the top of the main river feeding irrigation water into the agricultural plain of Qab Elias and passing through a touristic site with restaurants. As a result, the river is directly polluted with untreated domestic wastewater, posing health risks for consumers who use the river water at home and in the field to irrigate their crops. This is leading to increased waterborne diseases at home or from agricultural products. As such, the project is working closely with Qab Elias municipality to improve the sanitation network.



1.3.3.2 Main achievements

The project consists in the provision of a sewage treatment system with a capacity of serving a community of 100 inhabitants. The system is non-electric only based on air. The treatment unit was installed and is operational.

The treatment unit in Qab Elias will lead to the following reduction of contamination: Suspended solids (SS) reduction: 80%, Organic matter reduction (BOD5): 85%

1.3.3.3 Next steps

The contractor will assess the contamination levels after the treatment unit completion and its operationalization. These values will be collected 6 months after the completion.

Activity 1.4. Increase irrigated agricultural areas in North Bekaa

1.4.1 Description

This activity aims at increasing irrigated agriculture areas in the refugee hosting Bekaa region through constructing irrigation canals in four villages in Northern Bekaa in the municipalities of Flawi, Boudai, Shaat (Zrazir) and Hermel. The agricultural lands in Flawi, Boudai and Shaat (Zrazir) depend on water collected from the Alyamuna stream through an infiltration gallery. The main water channel spreads into minor branches, many of which are earthen, causing massive water loss due to leakages, evaporation and perforation. Similar issues are faced by the communities in Hermel area which rely on earthen water channels. The water loss from earthen channels is a major constraint as it hinders the expansion of irrigated lands, the intensification of cropping patterns resulting in loss of economic opportunities.





1.4.2 Main achievements

The project, implemented closely with the four municipalities, aims at improving the irrigation canals to achieve sustainable and efficient utilization of water, increase cultivated lands and promote preservation of cultural heritage. All the rehabilitation works in the four villages of Flawi, Shaat (Zrazir), Boudai and Hermel are completed.

During the implementation the main challenge faced was the difficulty of finding a contractor willing to work in the area, as well as the difficulties faced by the UNDP staff in accessing the area due to the security situation and the consequent restrictions. UNDP is currently evaluating the impact of the projects.



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, with coordination of service delivery among all stakeholders

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

2.1.1 Description

During the period from the 1st February until the 30th of April 2015, the following interventions were carried out:

1. The rehabilitation of the Primary Health Care Centre of the Municipality of Haret Hreik was completed. The opening event of the Primary Health Care Center of Harte Hreik was on the 14th may 2015 under the patronage of the deputy of the Block for Fidelity to the Revolution, Mr. Mohammad Raad, the representative of the Ministry of Public Health, Mrs. Randa Hamadeh, director of the department of Primary Health Care at MoPH, UNDP Country Director, Mr. Luca Renda, the Lebanese Recovery Fund, Mr. Rony Gedeon, mayors and civil society (refer to Annex 1 Photos).
2. The procurement process for the rehabilitation of the Primary Health Care Center of Al Mreyjeh Municipality was completed and the contractor was selected (60% is covered by LRF and 40% by Monaco Government). The site handover was done to the contractor in presence of the Municipality representatives and UNDP on the 22nd of June 2015. The contractor is preparing the shop drawings and the submittal of the materials.
3. The rehabilitation of the medical rooms of the public schools of Jbeil Kindergarten, Jbeil First, Jbeil Second, Jbeil Fourth in Jbeil; Abou Chabaket in Zouk Mikael; Kfarzena, Mazyara, Racheen, Ardeh in Zghorta was completed (refer to Annex 2 - Photos).
4. The expert developer of the web application of the Health Information System of the Ministry of Public Health was hired based on the rules and regulations of Individual Contracts of UNDP (one third is covered by LRF and two third by Monaco Government). The development of the programme has started on the 1st April 2015 and will last 6 months.
5. The organization of the second phase of workshops at local level was started. Several meetings with the experts of AUB and the experts of the Health Agency of Arezzo³ in Tuscany region – Italy was organized and the schedule and the programme of the activities at local level was decided. (refer to Annex 3 – pictures)

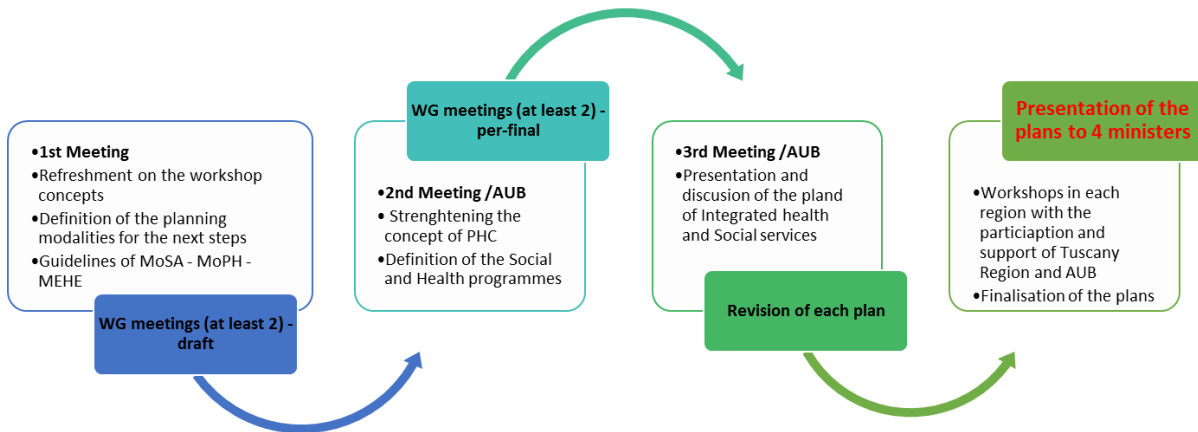
2.1.2 Next steps

- The rehabilitation of Al Mrayjeh PHCC in on-going and will end by August 2015
- The Medical Rooms handover to MEHE will be realized by July 2015

³ UNDP has a collaboration with Tuscany Region since 2008 for the exchange of Best Practices between on Primary Health Care Services at local level



- The updated Health Information System will be developed by September 2015
- The cycle of workshop will start by the 25th of July 2015 and will last until end of September 2015. The cycle of meetings, 4 meetings per municipality or cluster of municipalities) will produce the integrated health plans of each municipality. The technical support will be provided by UNDP, AUB experts and Tuscany region experts. The below table is a summary of the planning cycle.



Activity 2.2. Provide four Septic Pumper Trucks and a Sweeper to five Union of Municipalities in the South

The Activity 2.2 “Provide Septic Pumper Trucks to five Union of Municipalities in the South” was amended and officially approved on the 14 January 2015.

2.2.1 Description

Most of the the 658,000 residents of the Chqif, Jabal Amel, Tyre, Bint Jbeil, and Iqlim Tefah regions in South 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.

2.2.2 Main achievements

Given that the Union of Municipalities (UoM) of Chqif had already received a septic truck from another organization, the municipality expressed the need of a sweeper to clean the streets and particularly the highway. Through the cleaning of the surfaces and the removal of dirt and rubbish from the roads and village streets, the Union of Municipalities of Chqif will ensure a healthy and safe environment to its inhabitants.



In addition, since UN-Habitat provided a septic truck to the UoM of Jabal Rihan during the project review period, as an alternative the UoM of Iqlim Tefah was identified to be targeted since it is in need of a septic truck due to the absence of a sewage network. Furthermore, given that DFID is supporting the UoM of Arqoub by enlarging the wastewater treatment unit of Habbarieh, there is no more need for septic truck. However Bint Jbeil has been identified to be targeted since it has no sewage network and is in need of a septic truck.

Therefore, the project resulted in the procurement of four septic trucks respectively for Jabal Amel, Tyre, Bint Jbeil, Iqlim Tefah and a sweeper for the UoM of Chqif. All the equipment has been procured and delivered. UNDP is currently monitoring the use of the equipment by the municipalities and assessing the impact of the project.



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

2.3.1 Description

Many villages in South of 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. The South Water Authority, which covers the whole South region is unable to respond to all maintenance activities of the water network especially the ones within the villages due to the lack of proper tools for detecting and repairing the ruptured pipelines.

2.3.2 Main achievements

The project is implemented closely with the Federation of Municipalities of Kalaa to provide the water maintenance center with all the equipment and machinery necessary for repairing any possible problem occurring in the water network in the most efficient way. The equipment and machine were provided to the center and are operational. A training on water management and maintenance is currently ongoing for 5 technicians, already employed by the municipalities, for pipe network maintenance and management. The Union of Municipalities and the Water Authority are working together to establish a common Unit for Water Management and Maintenance. UNDP is currently monitoring the use of the equipment by the municipalities and assessing the impact of the project.



An MOU between the Union of Kalaa municipalities and the Water Authority of the South was signed for the implementation of the training, strengthening cooperation and improving coordination on water management. (refer to Annex 4 – MOU signature)





Activity 2.4. Provide sustainable lighting and heating to host communities

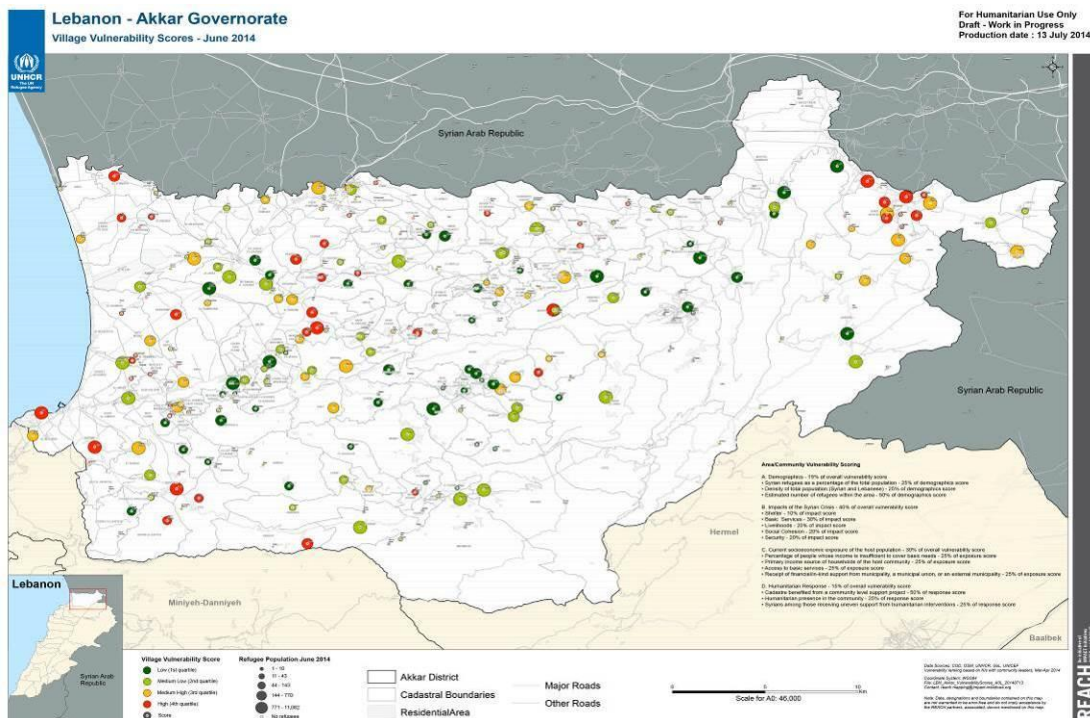
The provision of sustainable heating and cooking through stoves and briquettes and solar lighting kits involves several steps from (1) beneficiary identification, (2) site/beneficiary confirmation, (3) technical specifications of systems and procurement, (4) implementation, (5) monitoring of implementation, (6) operation and maintenance training, and (7) awareness-raising and donor visibility. These items are described below, along with respective progress.

2.4.1 Beneficiary identification

Beneficiary identification is one of the more challenging parts of this project in terms of identifying who best deserves to be the recipient of these systems, and what defines those most in need, i.e., the vulnerable population. To ensure that we deliver the systems and respective products to those most in need, the UNDP-CEDRO team has undertaken consultations with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the National Poverty Targeting Project (NPTP) of the World Bank coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister, the UNHCR Office in the Bekaa and the North, and the UNDP offices in these respective regions as well.

For proper implementation of the project, and for reasons of lowering the risk of any disputes, it was decided that the systems will be delivered, to the extent possible, to clusters of communities in areas and villages within areas. On the one hand, the implementation of this project in this clustered approach would facilitate the follow-up and monitoring required as opposed to spreading the systems out to 500 beneficiaries (at most) spread over two large areas (Akkar and the Bekaa).

For Akkar, these areas were decided upon after intensive discussions with the Host Community Support Unit in Akkar consisting of the UNHCR, ACTED, DRC, PCPM, and REACH, among others. Work has been well advanced in Akkar, and a ‘vulnerability’ map has been produced, as shown below in Map 1.





From Map 1, work was decided to focus on the ‘red colored’ relatively higher vulnerable areas and/or villages, and these are mainly in Wadi Khaled, and some other villages like Bebnine in Akkar. To select beneficiaries within these villages, the lists from the Ministry of Social Affairs and the NPTP were officially requested for these particular areas, identifying those that are in ‘extreme poverty’ by names, contact information and addresses. These are the targets currently being focused on.

Similarly in the Bekaa, lists were also received from UNHCR Bekaa Office that included actual names and numbers of beneficiaries that the UNHCR regarded as ‘vulnerable’. The list focused on Marej, Zahleh, Baalbeck, Majdal Anjar, and Aarsel. Aarsel was later dropped out due to the security situation. The UNHCR list was augmented by a list from the Ministry of Social Affairs of those considered ‘extremely poor’, similarly with updated names and addresses and these beneficiaries are the focus of selection.

For both regions, coordination and communication with local municipalities was followed, informed the municipalities of the project objectives and work to be done. Most municipalities facilitated the work of the site engineers on the ground and preferred not to interfere with the selection process itself given the limited number of systems available.

2.4.2 Site/beneficiary confirmation

After the short-listing of households was completed based on the lists, the project site engineer undertook the detailed technical assessment based on the survey questionnaire (refer to Annex 5). From the information collected, a further identification of the households that could technically support the installation of these systems and that are in need for additional electricity or heating systems (those not already connected to a private generator or that do not already have stoves or central heating systems for example) was undertaken. This exercise was supported by the CEDRO team in Beirut as well.



Zahle, Bekaa (house) – Example from site visits

2.4.3 Technical specifications and procurement

The UNDP-CEDRO hired two international consultants to write the terms of references for (1) the biomass stove and briquettes, and (2) the solar lighting kits.

For the biomass stoves and briquettes, the terms of reference were posted on the UNDP website on August 15th 2014 and the deadline for submission was originally 11 September 2014, yet extended for 1



week after multiple requests from bidders (only 1 week was given in order to ensure winter is met). Evaluation of five bidders was undertaken by CEDRO team and the contract was awarded to the winning contractor.

For the solar lighting kits, the terms of reference was posted on August 14th 2014 and the deadline was originally for September 8th 2014, however it was postponed for two weeks after multiple requests. Evaluation of eleven bidders was undertaken by CEDRO team, where a rebid had to occur given that no one of the contractors met the full required criteria set in the bidding document. Therefore, the procurement process was re-launched on the UNDP website. Six offers were received in the second process, and the contract was awarded to the most technically/financially compliant contractor.

For the briquetting plant in Andket, the terms of reference, prepared by an international consultancy (Trama Techno Ambiental) were posted on the UNDP website on January 08th 2015 and the deadline for submission was February 16th, 2015. Evaluation of three bidders was undertaken by CEDRO team and the contract was awarded to the most technically/financially compliant contractor (being Solarnet).

2.4.4 Implementation

- Stoves and briquettes: Given that the bidding process resulted in some financial savings as a result of competitive pricing, additional number of stove and briquettes were procured. The overall quantity distributed was 594 units for both Akkar and the Bekaa. The stoves along with an initial supply of approximately 1,280 kg of briquettes per household were delivered. A second batch of briquettes of 350kg per household was delivered in some regions.

The list of locations and distributed items is as follows:

Akkar Region:

Villages	Selected Beneficiaries	Delivered Stoves	Briquettes 1st Delivery 1280 kg/ beneficiary	Briquettes 2nd Delivery 320 kg/ beneficiary
Kfartoun	30	30	30	30
Rama - Germaya	36	36	36	36
Hichi	25	25	25	25
Fnaydek	42	42	42	42
Amayer - Rajm Issa	30	30	30	30
Saed	7	7	7	7
Bebnin	30	30	30	30
Majdel	19	19	19	19
Rajem Hussein	22	22	22	22
Knaysse	19	19	19	19
Rajem Khalaf	18	18	18	18
Karha	10	10	10	10



Hnayder	15	15	15	15
TOTAL	303	303	303	303

Bekaa Region:

Village	Selected Beneficiaries	Delivered Stoves	Briquettes 1st Delivery 1280 kg/ beneficiary	Briquettes 2nd Delivery 320 kg/ beneficiary
Zahle	14	14	14	14
Nahle	23	23	23	23
Baalbek	103	103	103	103
Younine	20	20	20	20
Majdal Anjar	25	25	25	25
Al Marej	27	27	27	27
Brital	7	7	7	7
Ein Kafar Zabad	27	27	27	27
Kousaya	22	22	22	22
EL Khodor	10	10	10	10
Heleniye	2	2	2	2
Tal Abyad	5	5	5	5
Doures	2	2	2	2
Ansar	3	3	3	3
Nabe Youchaa	1	1	1	1
TOTAL BEKAA	291	291	291	291





- Solar lighting kits: 595 PV lighting kits will be distributed in both Bekka and Akkar areas. (Original contract for 500 with additional 95 in amended contract). Installation started beginning of June 2015, while the project will be completed on schedule given the several team of installers that the contractor has set up.



Contractor's warehouse ready for installation beginning May 2015

In Akkar, the table below indicates that 67% of the beneficiaries have been selected. Work is ongoing and all the beneficiaries should be selected by early July 2015.

Work Progress:

		Selected
Akkar	Bebnine	30
	Qarha	15



	Hnayder	16
	Hichi	0
	Kfartoun	30
	Majdel	24
	Saed	5
	Knayseh	33
	Rajm Houssein	29
	Rajm Khalaf	16
	Total Selected	198
	Initial Quantity	250
	Variation Order	45
	Total Quantity	295
	Remaining	97

In the Bekaa, the beneficiaries selected list is almost completed (96% selected), as shown in the table below.

Work Progress

		Selected	Completed
Bekaa	Zahleh	15	-
	Nahleh	25	25
	Baalback	50	-
	Younin	18	18
	Majd Anjar	16	16
	Al Marej	24	24
	Britel	6	6
	Ansar	2	0
	Ain Kfarzabad	21	21
	Kouseya	11	11
	Al Khodor	10	10
	Siriin El Tahta	26	26
	Hadath Baalback	26	0
	El Qaa	26	26
	Lebanese Army	6	-
	Hermel	1	-
	Ansar	2	-
	Tal Abiad	3	-
Nabi Rashad	1	-	
Total Selected	289	183	



	Initial Quantity	250
	Variation Order	50
	Total Quantity	300
	Remaining	11

- The briquetting plant in Aandket is under implementation. The ground work for receiving this plant has been prepared and the plant components themselves are being imported. The expected completion date of the plant is by the end August, 2015.

2.4.5 Monitoring of implementation

The UNDP-CEDRO team is monitoring the installations of the winning contractors to ensure that the requisites identified in the terms of reference are being implemented to the standards required.

2.4.6 Operation and maintenance training

All the systems come with a performance guarantee for two years (with the exception of the briquettes that will be burned). However the proper operation of the systems (stoves and solar lighting kits) are critical for ensuring their longevity. To this end, the UNDP-CEDRO project finalized a simple operation and maintenance manual in Arabic for the stoves; it was distributed with the equipment. In addition, an operation and maintenance manual for the lighting kits is being prepared. Also a training for the beneficiaries on the systems will be taking place by the winning contractors and monitoring by the CEDRO team.

2.4.7 Awareness raising and donor visibility

The O&M manual mentioned above includes awareness-raising information on the benefits of using biomass stoves, briquettes and solar lighting kits. The operation and maintenance (O&M) manual will also include the donors' logos of the systems. In parallel, all work will be indicated in CEDRO's newsletters, website, and promotional material, inclusive of Donor recognition and/or logos. The publication of two respective reports on these two systems and products will be undertaken at the end of the project, built on experiences and feedback gained from the ground.

Most of the work is also photographed and shared on CEDRO's website, facebook and instagram pages. Furthermore, a documentary by the UNDP on this project was undertaken and can be found; <https://www.facebook.com/video.php?v=910369802317027&set=vb.734820073205335&type=2&theater>

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

The period until the end of June 2015, included some landmark activities and accomplishments mainly with the launching of the National Operation Room and setting the work for other activities at



the national, sector/ministry and local levels. While the project faced several implementation challenges during this period impeding deliverables, however the progress attained to date indicates seriousness of work towards the accomplishment of the set targets. Meanwhile, UNDP continues to multiply efforts with the objective of attaining the results.

2.5.1 The establishment of a National Operations Room (NOR)

Within the general framework of the national response plan, the National Operations Room (NOR) was established by UNDP within the premises of the Prime Minister's Office. The NoR was equipped with Office furniture, IT and Audio Equipment, Network and Systems Infrastructure and Equipment and a Video Wall system. Despite the many challenges the UNDP faced in the implementation of this project, including bureaucratic procedures and work restrictions set by the Serail, UNDP was able to successfully achieve this project and the NoR was officially launched under the auspices and presence of the Prime Minister in March 2015 (refer to annex 6).

The NoR provides a physical space equipped with top of the line IT and communication equipment enabling the NCC to communicate efficiently with both the sectoral and regional response teams involved in the response mechanism, but also with the field teams directly involved in the search and rescue operations. This Operations Room also plays the role of a central information hub where all operational information gathered from the field (from the different security agencies and public administrations) will be routed to, thus enabling the NCC and the Prime Minister to take the appropriate decisions, including the political. The NoR design is based on best practices and international expertise and standards, that UNDP was able to provide public servants through several study visits including to the "Montgomery Emergency Operations Center" in the USA, to the "Centre Opérationnel de Gestion Interministérielle des Crises (COGIC)" in France and to the Italian Civil Protection (2 separate visits).



The launching of the National Operation Room at the Grand Serail was held on the 27th of May under the auspices and presence of his Excellency the Prime Minister, Mr. Tamam Salam and with the participation of the Minister of Social Affairs, Minister of Environment, Minister of Information, President of the Higher Council for Defense, the Swiss ambassador Mr. Francois Barras, the German ambassador Mr. Christian Clages, and the ambassadors of Belgium and Japan, the UNDP Country Director Mr. Luca Renda as well as director Generals of concerned administrations, representatives from the Lebanese Army, Internal Security Forces, Civil Defense, Lebanese Red Cross and other stakeholders.

Having all the agencies, stakeholders, partners and donors get a glimpse of the work concluded with actual testing was an opportunity to shed the light on the whole response process that took almost three years to accomplish which gave a new momentum for DRR work in Lebanon. This was re-assured by H.E. PM Sallam who stated that "Risk reduction is the responsibility of the Lebanese Government, and Lebanon is working on all levels to establish a work mechanism to achieve that. We assure our





commitment to risk reduction and would like to thank the UNDP, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the Swiss, German, Italian and Turkish embassies.”

With the accomplishment of the NOR, a new milestone for DRR and resilience in Lebanon is achieved, meanwhile UNDP's next steps in response include the development of the Mobile Operation Vehicle, training the staff who will run the NOR, equipping the NOR with adequate software and finally linking the NOR with key sectors/ministries and regions.

2.5.2 National Simulation

In line with the National Response Plan and as part of testing the South Mouhafaza response plan, a field simulation of an earthquake scenario was conducted on the 28th of March in Saida. For the first time, the simulation was partly broadcasted live on Future TV to raise awareness among the mass population on DRR. The exercise which included NCC members and the Response

Committee of the Governorate of South Lebanon put in practice search and rescue operations including at sea, deployment of a mobile hospital, evacuation of school students, first aid and sorting of injured, firefighting of burned vehicles, removal of debris and closing perimeters. Apart from the successful organization and implementation of this simulation and most importantly, the Governorate of South Lebanon showed an unprecedented commitment both in the organization of the event, but also in pursuing the collective efforts in building the resilience of the region, and the whole country.



2.5.3 Establishment and setting up of a Mobile Operations Vehicle (MOV)

The establishment of the National Operation Room comes as a prerequisite to the establishment of the Mobile Operation Room. Within the 2014 AWP, the project had already budgeted for the establishment of the NOR taking into account that the communication system was going to be supported by the Lebanese Government through the Ministry of Telecommunication. After conducting several meetings with the concerned agencies, UNDP was informed that it has to pay for this service.

After securing additional funds from SDC and LRF/Germany, the ToR for the Supply of a Mobile Operations Vehicle was set back on track with technical assistance from the French Ministry of Interior and French Civil Defense. To date, the procurement process reached the evaluation phase where the evaluation panel is finalizing its assessment in order to award the related contract to the lowest price and technically compliant bidder.

The procurement of the MoV requires 10 months to be completed, shipped and handed to the Lebanese Government and taking into consideration the importance of completing this activity, the project has requested from the LRF steering committee a no cost extension of the project's duration till May 2016 to ensure the proper implementation of this activity.



2.5.4 HFA Annual Progress Report

UNDP supported the Lebanese Government in developing and submitting in April 2015 the HFA progress report for the period of 2013-2015. The methodology used in drafting the report was based on one to one meetings with key agencies, administrations and stakeholders, consultation meetings and workshops.

While the report reflects the important progress achieved in DRR at the national level, it also identifies gaps and challenges that need to be overcome such as the approval of DRR laws, being more proactive to DRR and safety, funding DRR actions that support resilience at the government, sector and local authority levels, implementation of the National Disaster Strategy, increasing awareness, maintaining hard won development gains, developing holistic maps, developing capacities (especially within critical sectors) and reinforcing preparedness actions.

2.5.5 Collaboration and support of concerned Ministries

Within the framework of supporting key sectors in DRM and in accordance with the national response plan, UNDP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and BRHIA in developing their respective response plans, establishing their operation rooms and testing its efficiency through table top exercises (refer to annex 7).

In each of the above sectors, the following mechanism was implemented:

- Establish contact with Ministry and assign a focal point and a committee for DRR headed either by the minister or the director general
- Conduct regular meetings with the committee and bilateral meetings with key persons within the committee for the development of the response plan in line with the National Response Plan
- Build the committee's capacities
- Develop the sector's response plan based on the role and mandate of each sector in accordance with the national response framework
- Establish operation rooms and equip them with basic database and visual aids devices in addition to furniture and office stationary
- Test the response plan through table top exercises
- Developing future DRR action plans to further ensure sustainability and integration of DRR within critical infrastructure



Moreover in 2014, UNDP supported establishing an operation room at the Ministry of Public Health, while other sectors also benefited from this process through LRF/Germany funds including the Ministry of Education.

During 2014 and 2015, UNDP launched the operation rooms within the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Agriculture with the participation of ministers, director generals, donors and key partners and stakeholders all of whom stressed on the importance of this action in increasing the resilience and empowering critical sectors to effectively respond to disasters. This activity is the result of collective efforts to safeguard lives, assets





including critical infrastructure and support effective response in times of crisis.

For the ministry of Industry and as part of implementing the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Lebanon that was developed by the project and since the industrial sector is considered to be a critical sector, a strategy for the industrial sector is in process of development. The senior consultant Dr. Fadi Hamdan who is developing the strategy has conducted to date several meetings with key stakeholders with the objective of attaining an accurate description of the risk picture within the sector. The final strategy for the Ministry of Industry is expected to be finalized and presented in October 2015.

2.5.6 Implementation of the GARD Plan

Airports in general are considered to be one of the most important critical infrastructures especially important in the event of disasters, emergencies and crisis as they are essential to receiving or sending aid during disasters and they have strategic locations for logistics and communication. Previously, UNDP had implemented the Getting Airports Ready for Disaster (GARD) initiative through a pioneer simulation to test its communication methods between different concerned agencies and shift work from theoretical to practical with the objective of increasing the effectiveness of response. The simulation supported assessing and evaluating the situation leading to better and more effective decision making. Moreover the simulation helped in developing plans to increase the effectiveness of concerned response agencies during disasters and crises.



During 2014 and through LRF/Germany funds, UNDP continued its work with BRHIA by updating its response plan and updating its operation room with necessary tools and equipment including IT, database and visual aids devices in addition to furniture and office stationary.

2.5.7 Introduce DRR concepts into the ENA and Military Academy Curriculums

Capacities for the public sector servants has been enhanced through the implementation of a pioneer training of trainers in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Sustainable Development with the collaboration of the Ecole National d'Administration (ENA). The training that was conducted by Dr. Fadi Hamdan on the 13th, 15th and 16th of June 2015 and targeted 30 participants from different sectors and agencies including trainers from the ENA. The TOT focused on the different phases of DRR, Lebanon Risk profile, the National Strategy for DRM in Lebanon, implementation of DRR strategies and the role of public administrations, international initiatives on DRR and sustainable development who will ensure the sustainability of implementing DRR trainings for the public servants on a periodic basis. Currently UNDP is working with Dr. Hamdan on the implementation of the TOT and finalization of the curriculum based on the evaluation and comments. The TOT for the Lebanese Army is projected to be implemented during early September 2015 while the final curriculum is projected to be delivered by the end of September 2015.



2.5.8 Support to 25 local authorities in North and Bekaa to adopt resilient city charter

Municipalities Training on Resilient Cities Charter

With the long term objective to empower local governments through stronger national policies to invest in risk reduction at local level, UNDP implemented with the collaboration of UNISDR regional office and experts from Italy in December 2014 a three day workshop aiming (refer to annex 8) to further develop the capacities of 70 local and regional government officials from 8 “Mouhafaza”, 25 “Caza”/ districts and 25 local authorities with high presence of displaced Syrians in the Bekaa, North, South, and Mount Lebanon on disaster risk reduction by introducing them to the resilient city charter and equipping them with the necessary tools on how to integrate disaster risk reduction in city planning and local development. Several recommendations came out of the workshop focusing on continuous work on DRR, capacity building, assessment and the implementation of the 10 checking points to increase the city’s resilience. The importance of this training is that it reached a large number of municipalities especially in vulnerable communities that are hosting refugees.



Municipalities DRR Training for Developing and Implementing Resilience Action Plans for Cities

Following the municipalities training that was conducted in December 2014 and based on the recommendations and materials available, UNDP contacted UNISDR regional office for the adoption and tailoring of the training curriculum entitled "Urban Risk Reduction: Developing and Implementing Resilience Action Plans for Cities" and whose objective is to boost the implementation of UNISDR’s Making Cities Resilient campaign. The project chose to adopt this training curriculum since Lebanon is one of the active players in the campaign having around 300 municipalities who have adopted the campaign. The training supports implementing the city resilient campaign by providing tools to manage disaster risk and contribute to the definition of policies and plans. The three day training is projected to be implemented between 22 and 24 July 2015 and consists of the following 7 modules which will be translated and adapted to fit and meet the needs of municipalities in Lebanon.

Module 1: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Concepts and introduction to current trends

Module 2: Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Global Campaign and tools

Module 3: DRR Assessment and Analysis Tools (LG-SAT and Resilience Scorecard Tools)

Module 4 Part I: Mainstreaming DRR into sectoral programmes (Governance, Financing DRR, Infrastructure, Climate Change Adaptation, Education and Health)

Module 4 Part II: Mainstreaming DRR into sectoral programmes (Housing and Land Use Planning, Ecosystems and Environment, Livelihoods)

Module 5: Developing, implementing, monitoring & evaluating resilient city action plans

Module 6: Developing a strategy for scaling-up resilient city action plans

Module 7: Hyogo Framework for Action and Post-2015 Framework for DRR

2.5.9 Support to the establishment of regional crisis response plans and operation rooms

Within the comprehensive approach of reaching out and building capacities for disaster risk reduction including preparedness and response to emergencies at the national, sectoral and local levels, UNDP supported 4 Mouhafaza (Mouhafaza of Beirut, Mouhafaza of South, North and Baaklbek Hermel), 3 Caza (Caza of Byblos, Caza of Chouf and Caza of Metn), 2 Union of municipalities (Union of Tyre and



Union of Dannieh), by developing their response plans and crisis management cells in line with the National Response Plan.

In this context, the project has accomplished the following local level activities:

Mouhafaza of South, North (Tripoli), Baakbek Hermel and Beirut

- DRR committees were established in each Mouhafaza with representatives from all concerned agencies and stakeholders;
- Regular meetings were held with committees established by the 3 Governors;
- Response plans for the 3 Mouhafaza were developed in accordance with the national response framework;
- 3 Mouhafaza operation rooms were established and equipped with tools and equipment including IT equipment, database and visual aids devices in addition to furniture and office stationary so as to be fully functional during disasters;
- The disaster simulation of the South Response Plan was completed and the South region Operation Room was inaugurated;
- A table top exercise for the Mouhafaza of Tripoli was completed and the North Operations Room was inaugurated. (refer to annex 9)



The Mouhafaza of South showed an unprecedented commitment both in the organization of the disaster simulation, but also in pursuing the collective efforts in building the resilience of the region, and the whole country.

UNDP also finalized the Beirut response Plan and submitted it to both the governor of Beirut and Mayor.

Caza of Chouf and Caza of Metn (refer to annex 9)

- DRR committees were established in each Caza with representatives from all concerned agencies and stakeholders;
- Regular meetings were held with committees established by the 2 Kaemakam
- Draft Response plans for the Cazas of Chouf and Maten were developed in accordance with the national response framework;
- Workshops for the Caza of Chouf were implemented;



Union of Municipalities of Dannieh and Union of Tyre

The response plan for the Union of Municipalities of Danniyeh composed of 22 municipalities and Union of Municipalities of Tyre composed of 60 municipalities were drafted in cooperation with the Union presidents with a representative sample of major stakeholders who have formed a committee for this task at the local level. So far the following actions were implemented:

- Regular meetings with the Committees were held in the





- presence of the Union presidents
- The draft response plan were developed for the 2 unions based on the role the unions play in disasters as per the national response framework
- Preparations for the table top exercise to test and put the developed response plan into action were initiated

2.5.10 Awareness raising on crisis preparedness

Children DRR Play

As part of raising awareness of different segments of the community, UNDP replayed the children's puppet show "Firas Al Attas" (refer to annex 10) in 5 different locations in Lebanon as part of raising awareness on disaster risk reduction in collaboration with Khayal Association. The tailor made play was performed within public schools for around 3,000 students aged 7 to 12 in Beirut, Saida, Tyre, Chouf and Metn. The play which uses drama, storytelling, puppetry, Shadow Theater and video, includes prevention messages on earthquakes, tsunamis, and fires. UNDP also took this opportunity to distribute the home guide to students and teachers. Targeting school children is very important as it supports raising awareness among future generations who also can impact their household; parents, peers and environment.



Emergency Kits

UNDP procured 1,000 emergency kits from an international company specialized in similar products. The emergency kits were delivered to the project in December 2014. A comprehensive list of beneficiaries was developed focusing on the three levels targeted by UNDP which are national, sectoral and with a particular focus on the local level stakeholders including municipalities with highest vulnerabilities and Syrian refugees. Out of the 1,000 emergency kits procured, the project already distributed 200 emergency kits targeting representatives of major stakeholders and agencies in the Mouhafaza of South of Lebanon and Union of Municipalities of Tyr with a call to further raise awareness on DRR and replicate the kits within their environment.

Home Guide on DRR

During 2014, 100,000 copies of the DRR Home Guide for disaster preparedness and response were reprinted by UNDP and disseminated with the support of the internal security Forces all over the Lebanese territories. This activity was also accompanied by an ISF social media campaign, and radio interviews.

The home guide consists of practical tips on what to do before, during and after major disasters and its main objective is to raise awareness on DRR among the mass population.

Mobile Application

Since access to vital information before, during and after emergencies and disasters is critical to help saving lives and with the objective of creating solutions to reduce natural disaster risks and to better prepare for and respond to major natural disasters, the project developed a mobile application targeting the Lebanese public to help raise their awareness, preparedness and response on disasters.

The application includes a variety of functions such as:

- Information on major disasters facing Lebanon
- Information on how to be prepared for different types of disasters



- Information on building your emergency kit
- Links to useful DRM Contacts
- Subscription option to early warning and alerts as well as receiving

By a simple click, the mobile application can be downloaded to be better informed, prepared for and respond to major natural disasters. The application was finalized and will be launched as part of the IDRR day in October 2015.

2.5.11 Drills in different Universities, schools, and public sector organizations

Public Sector and Universities

UNDP organized, in coordination with the LAF, ISF, Civil Defense and LRC, trainings on safety measures, first aid assistance and evacuation drills within several educational institutions such as BAU, LAU, Antonine University, USJ, Besancon school and St. Coeurs School (refer to annex 11).

During these training sessions, hundreds of students, professors and management team/staff learned and implemented best practices in the field of disaster risk reduction. The major objective of these trainings is reducing risk and vulnerabilities to disasters through people's understanding of how they can best protect themselves, their property and their livelihoods"



Media

During January 2015, a training was conducted by UNDP under the auspices of the Minister of Information aiming at mainstreaming disaster risk reduction within Lebanese media institutions (refer to annex 12).

The training focused on sharing crucial information with the media representatives in relation to the Lebanon risk profile, the national strategy on DRM, the role of the media in DRM, and lessons learnt from media coverage of various disasters that happened across the world.

The training aimed at empowering media to integrate disaster risk management awareness sessions in their programme, which would greatly contribute in reaching out to an important part of the Lebanese population





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

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

This activity's progress is in line with the approved workplan. The work on the conflict mapping/conflict analysis is on the right track as well as the work with the selected communities to come up with social cohesion strategies.

The main activities implemented during the reporting period (May 1st 2014- June 30th 2015) are the following:

3.2.1 For the Conflict Mapping/Conflict Analysis

In cooperation with Lebanon Support, UNDP developed a **conflict map**, an interactive and collaborative conflict profiling platform and mapping that became public in August 2014 and was shared with more than 15000 users. This platform is a visual interface to explore conflict-related data and analysis in Lebanon. The system aims at providing different partners involved in peace building, humanitarian and stabilization activities in the country with accurate data and relevant information on areas prone to conflict. The system tracks incidents, protests, and conflicts between individuals, groups, and communities and maps their location throughout Lebanon and is continuously updated. It currently provides users with different means and tools to browse and read different conflict incidents reports through various categorization schemes. Reports can be generated based on dates, locations, types of incidents, and number of individuals injured or the number of deaths resulting from conflicts. The system can also generate reports based on different classifications of conflicts. The classification of conflicts include: Boundary conflicts (Lebanon/Israeli occupation); Boundary conflicts (Lebanon/Syria); Individual acts of violence; Conflicts of social discrimination; Conflicts of socio-economic development; Power and governance conflicts; and Policy conflicts. Users are able to filter out results based on these indicators and assess trends and locations of conflict in Lebanon. The map is updated on a daily basis and data collected in the mapping system is based primarily on media reports which are validated by cross-checking reports using different sources, and are then mapped, categorized, classified and published on the map. Some linkages were also made with key NGOs working on the field from which reports and data are being collected.

Different actors working on the crisis response as well as others have been using it and referring to it on many occasions. The tool has also been presented to key inter-agency coordination structure such as: National and Regional Social Stability Working Groups; the Information Management Working Group as well as during the Inter-Agency meeting. In addition, questions around the map are figuring in the new tool developed by the Social Stability Core Group about "Social Stability Mainstreaming". This tool is assessing the usability and utility of the map in a systemic and scientific manner.

Everyone stressed on the fact that this is a new exercise that no one did before amidst the high number of maps, but none until now covered the conflicts and incidents issues. Until date, around 2700 views were registered on the map.

As for the **analysis part**, the quality of the first report produced targeting Bekaa area with a focus on Aarsal received very positive feedback from a wide range of actors and stakeholders, who clearly considered the report as being comprehensive, accurate and useful.

It is agreed with Lebanon Support that periodic conflict analysis reports will be produced zooming into specific areas each time. These conflict analysis reports will be looking more closely at the causes of conflicts, the trends, dynamics, actors, triggers, etc. The first analytical report (which is as per the



workplan a complementary tool to the map, and which is focusing on one specific area as agreed in the workplan) has been produced after several weeks of desk and field research by the team of Lebanon Support and the lead consultant on this. This report provides an analytical summary of the conflict context in the Bekaa region of Lebanon with a focus on the relationships between refugees and the Lebanese host communities in the Baalbeck-Hermel area. It is based on a socio-political qualitative assessment and conflict analysis that is primarily based on experiences and perspectives of key sources as well as Lebanese and Syrians residents of the Bekaa. These key sources were selected to include individuals with knowledge that covers the region or the sub-region broadly and to reflect a variety of expertise, political learnings, and sectarian belonging. Existing social network of researchers were used, in addition to recommendations by civil society activists based in the Bekaa (civil society activists, relief workers, journalists, religious leaders and mayors). The fieldwork included over 20 one to one interviews with Syrian displaced, members of Lebanese host communities, religious and intellectual figures, NGOs representatives and members of the local authorities. The report is divided into two sections: the first provides an analytical summary of the conflict context in the Bekaa region in general, using a variety of analysis tools that cover three broad dimensions of conflict: actors, issues and dynamics and provides a political, economic, social and technological (PEST) analysis of the context in Bekaa, as well as recommendations for a conflict prevention and peace building strategy. The second section provides a case study that exemplifies how these conflict issues and dynamics are experienced by individual Syrian refugees and members of Lebanese host communities. The case study also aims to demonstrate the connections between different issues and their impact on various social groups. This new tool is now considered as one of UNDP's flagship: country offices like Sudan and Pakistan already requested assistance in developing similar tools based on Lebanon's experience.

As per the workplan too, the second analytical report was also produced and published and covers Saida area. It is based on a socio-political qualitative assessment and conflict analysis that is primarily based on experiences and perspectives of key sources. These were selected to include individuals with knowledge that covers the region or the sub-region broadly and to reflect a variety of expertise, political learnings, and sectarian belonging. Existing social networks of researchers were used, in addition to recommendations by civil society activists based in Saida. (Refer to annex 12).

The third report which is focusing on Mount Lebanon has been produced but is still being revised. The field work on the last one, focusing on Beirut was been launched.

3.2.2 For the Local Level Conflict Mitigation Activity

The intervention under this component wasn't limited to the capacity building side. The purpose is to support local authorities and local actors in selected villages in Bekaa in better understanding their local conflicts and thus be able **to develop local peace building mechanisms** that can address the challenges. After conducting a profiling of West Bekaa in order to better understand the situation on the ground, a selection process of the areas of interventions in Bekaa took place and based on the following specific criteria, the seven municipalities of Gaza, Al Marj, Mansoura, Hawch al Harimeh, Jeb Jennine, Machghara, Qaraoun were selected:

- a- These villages are figuring in the vulnerability map prepared by UNDP, UNHCR and the presidency of the council of ministers. They belong specifically to the high and medium level categories.
- b- The number of refugees in the village should exceed half of the population
- c- The challenges that are faced by the municipalities and the local community are beyond their capacities
- d- Diversity in religion and political directions



- e- Facing problems with the donors or functioning agencies in the region
- f- Tensions between the Lebanese and the Syrians and in some cases between villages themselves

Then, individual visits to each of the seven villages were conducted and meetings with mayors and key actors were held in order to introduce the project, collecting information on the context and dynamics of the area, as well as recommendations and suggestions to contextualize the process and ensure that a participatory approach will be taken into account, and get their buy in and start preparing for the selection of few actors from each village that would be taking part in the development of the local level social cohesion strategy and be members of the reference group that will be created for the cluster of the seven villages. The criteria for selecting these members were shared with the mayors and other key actors and based on which representatives from each village were chosen. The criteria are:

- a- Ability to commit in time and in the principles of the project
- b- Having a good relationship with the local community
- c- Having an accepted character from the different political parties
- d- Having people from different sectors (education, political, youth, social...)
- e- Gender diversity

Then a conflict assessment was conducted through seven focus group discussions that were held at the seven villages, each focus group included 4 to 5 participants. This assessment identified the main causes of conflict in each of the seven villages, the main conflict dynamics and actors. The assessment was also an opportunity to identify the main needs in terms of capacity building. In addition, a training programme was designed and two cycles of trainings were organized. The first cycle was implemented between 7 and 9 October, gathering 23 representatives from the seven targeted municipalities. These representatives included mayors, mukhtars, municipal council members and local active leaders.

This cycle covered topics of:

- conflict resolution including: understanding conflict, types and forms of conflict, violence, responding to conflicts;
- Causes of Conflict including: Circle of causes, conflict tree
- Conflict Mapping including: a visual technique for showing the relationships between parties in conflicts to understand clearly the relationships between parties and to identify openings for intervention
- Peaceful means in conflict resolution including: listing the peaceful means and enabling the participants to differentiate between one and another
- Dialogue including: communication skills, listening skills, speaking skills, dialogue obstacles.
- Conflict Management within a group
- Behaviors/Attitudes
- Negotiation: definition, the necessary conditions to negotiate, stages of negotiation
- Competitive negotiation: definition, when we use it, how to use it, negotiation style
- Cooperative negotiation: definition, when we use it, how to use it, negotiation style



It is worth mentioning that these topics were identified by the target group during the preparatory meetings before the implementation of the training.



The second cycle was organized from November 6 to November 9 2014, with the same group and focused on the following topics:

- Negotiation: Cooperative, Competitive,
- Negotiation Team Creation, exercises
- Mediation: definition, stages of mediation,
- successful mediator characteristics (with role play exercises)
- Peace Building and Emergency Response
- Mechanism establishment



The following observations were noted and are applicable for both retreats:

- The high level of participation and commitment of participants
- The good gender representation
- Their idea to establish a joint committee as a follow up to the process that would deal with inter and intra communal tensions.

After the trainings a series of coaching sessions were organized to follow up on the results of the training phase and make sure the beneficiaries incorporated well the skills and are working on translating them into concrete actions. These meetings aimed at discussing the specific issues (of local conflicts) that each municipality decided to focus on and thus develop the relevant mechanism to address it.

In the case of **Ghaza**, the group launched reconciliation initiatives at the local level between two families from the village (conflict between Al Kadri and Al Taha families over land issues) based on the skills they learned throughout the process. In addition and in the same village, UNDP followed up with the actors on the committee's establishment which aims at bringing Syrian and Lebanese together. The participants have revealed their interest in improving the communication channel at the local level with Syrian refugees in order to better manage the impact of the Syrian crisis and specifically to better manage the relief international aids / distributions coming to the area. This is because there is a common agreement on associating the tension / conflicts and even the way Syrians are stigmatized in the area with the absence of organized relief / aids distributions. The participants are working on getting the by in and the full support of the mayor of the committee (discussed above bringing Syrians and Lebanese) that will be established.

In **Mansoura**, participants are working on the establishment of Al Mansoura youth (aged from 18-30) association and on designing an action plan and strategy for the group to mobilize them to work at the communal and local level in their village. The type of conflict tackled : Intra-level (Lebanese youth from Al Mansoura with Lebanese Youth from Ghaza)

With **Mashghara**, participants representing this village were mobilized towards advocating for the establishment of a branch for the Lebanese university in their area. The consultant is supporting the consultation process the group representing the village should do at the national level (Administrative procedure). The participants are working on establishing a cultural forum in their village and which aims at bringing together Mashghara Christians youth with Mashghara Shiites youth. During this meeting administrative procedures related to the establishment of this form were discussed

At the cluster level, a workshop gathered representatives from the 7 villages to discuss the internal structure of the organization, the objectives, the procedures required to register this organization at the ministry. During this meeting the group agreed on calling the name of the organization " مبادرة سلام في البقاع الغربي " Peace Initiative in West Bekaa". The objectives agreed on:



- 1- Strengthening the role of women and youth in peace building
- 2- developing of joint projects at the cluster level
- 3- working on exchanging experiences among villages related to common issues
- 4- working on promoting a culture of dialogue

It has been observed that until date the impact is positive. Participants have been all committed and involved since the beginning of the process. Gender balance was also noted and a lot of women took part in the sessions on a continuous basis. The group is diverse, participants are from different political and religious background. For example during one of the meetings conducted in Jeb Jenine, participants who are coming from the seven villages of West Bekaa and which many of them have historical or familial issues between each other, revealed readiness to meet on a monthly basis for the Peace Initiative. (Refer to final report from Consultant in Annex 13).

In addition to this process support, several **other small initiatives** were supported that are promoting social cohesion:

3.2.3 Special Edition of the Joint News Supplement on Tripoli

A special edition of the Joint News Supplement that the Peace Building in Lebanon project at UNDP publishes every three months, focusing on Tripoli has been published. The 20 pages of this newspaper gathered journalists, professors, artists from Tripoli, from diverse political and religious backgrounds who wrote positive articles about the city with the aim to create an alternative discourse on Tripoli and portray its positive image. On March 20th, 38,000 copies of this supplement have been published and distributed with the three leading newspapers in Lebanon: Annahar, Assafir and The Daily Start (in its translated version to English). In addition, 2000 copies were distributed by LibanPost to all ministries, embassies, municipalities, media outlets, universities and NGOs; as well as 3000 copies were also distributed all over Tripoli: in the souks, in Bab el Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen.

The different articles published take the reader through the streets and many lanes of the city and helps them understand the dynamics between the northerners and the different aspects of life in the city. The ethnic and religious diversity in Tripoli and the strong association between the sects and ethnicities, are some of the themes discussed in the supplement. Bab el Tabbaneh, Jabal Mohsen (covering the daily life of their humans), the role of local CSOs in promoting peace in the city and the role of the media in covering all these events are also tackled. H.E. Ministry of Social Affairs, Mr. Rachid Derbas has also contributed to this supplement. Editorials from UNDP, Assafir, Annahar, and the German Ambassador also figured.



As media coverage, Assafir newspaper published an advertisement on the cover page on the same day of the publication and one day prior to it. Assafir also published a short article summarizing the content of the supplement.

In addition, LBC News broadcasted a report about the supplement on the 8 o'clock news, one day before the publication date. In addition, an interview was done with Joanna Nassar, the UNDP Peace Building in Lebanon Project Manager on Future TV, Akhbar Al Sabah programme.

<http://www.lbcgroup.tv/news/206514/%D9%85%D9%84%D8%AD%D9%82-%D8%A8%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%85-%D9%84%D8%B7%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%A8%D9%84%D8%B3>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=Focl0ttkIDg

On April 1st, 2015, a discussion session was organized on the “Tripoli Supplement” in Quality Inn Hotel Tripoli, in the presence of 55 persons including journalists, artists, university professors and activists from Tripoli. This session served as a “platform” to talk about main problems facing the city. Participants expressed their opinions on many subjects such as media coverage, NGOs’ role in Tripoli, religious



“What is the most fascinating about this session is that it gathers two generations to talk about Tripoli” Dr. Wafaa Charani, writer and participant in the supplement

diversity, etc.

3.2.4 “Nehna Ahel” campaign implemented by LOST NGO

The Lebanese Organization of Studies and Trainings (LOST) launched a dialogue initiative, “Nehna Ahel Campaign”, aiming to prepare the ground for a reconciliation initiative that would engage local, non-partisan and civic partners willing to play an active role in rebuilding trust and creating new means of communication between Aarsal and





the neighboring villages. First a committee of 27 youth was formed in order to discuss the issues and problems faced in North Bekaa and address the relevant solutions. This committee that met more than 6 times during three months, discussed all the project's activities: the draw peace, the murals, the slogans that will be printed on the banners, the positions of the banners after consultation with the different municipalities. So finally, by the end of the three months 20 banners promoting messages of peace were hanged on the main road leading from Aarsal to Hermel. Peace drawings and murals gathered youth from the two areas and were done in Aarsal, Ras Baalbeck, el Ein and Labweh. The drawings, murals, canvas and banners carried peace building messages and called for reconciliation, tolerance and acceptance of the other (especially relevant after Aarsal clashes).

3.2.5 "Supporting Lebanese and Syrian youth promoting social cohesion through video production", implemented by Zakira NGO

The image Festival Association- Zakira launched a project in cooperation with UNDP to support Syrian and Lebanese youth promoting social cohesion through video production. The aim of the project is to build the capacity of 30 Syrian and Lebanese young people aged between 18 and 24 years (sessions currently being implemented) living in West Bekaa, mainly in Marj and Mansoura by providing video and editing training courses through a series of workshops. The project also aims at launching a dialogue among youth, inviting them to share their stories, and thus share their past and present. This project is helping the youth develop 15 short videos entailing stories from five to seven minutes, covering aspects of the Syrian refugee communities living in Lebanon, as well as stories from the neighboring Lebanese host communities. After having conducting 17 training sessions on video and editing Zakira helped the youth develop 7 short videos entailing stories from five to seven minutes, covering aspects of the Syrian refugee communities living in Lebanon, as well as stories from the neighboring Lebanese host communities. These videos have been finalized and the closing ceremony is scheduled for July 31st. During this ceremony, the participants will have the chance to present their work publically in Madina Theatre in Hamra and interact with the public and explain the ideas of their movies.



The films are about the following topics:

- 1- Anas Obeid and Mohamad Al Jundi: "The experience of two young Syrians that had to leave school and education because of the war in Syria".
- 2- Myriam Al Jawish and Osama Al Mohammad: " A Syrian man with his family trying to survive in the camp contrasted by his past of a luxurious life in Syria".
- 3- Chaed Kheito and Mai Al Jundi: "A Syrian women and early marriage".
- 4- Mohammad Al Jundi: "Short documentary about Toffar Rap singer"
- 5- Moataz Tabet and Tasnim Bahous: " Society and new technology"
- 6- Zahraa Bahous and Wiaam Kanaan: "The Lebanese\Syrian relationship: from hate to acceptance"
- 7- Moataz Tabet and Tasnim Bahous: The bad conditions of Litani river and the implication of people's lives".

In addition to the very good experience and knowledge the students had on how to make a short documentary, Lebanese and Syrians showed a progress in interacting and building friendship and



acceptance between one another. They had the chance as well to translate their problems and talking about their environment and society gaps through their films. This workshop gave them a chance to learn something new, have a new skill, meet new people and share their messages.

3.2.6 “Nihna Jiran” project implemented by SALAM NGO

Salam LADC NGO launched a project called “Nihna Jiran” to raise awareness about infection diseases in the camps and other health issues. Under this project the following activities were implemented during the reporting period:

- Three recreational activities for kids, sensitizing 118 children from three Informal Tented Settlements in Bekaa (in Marj, Jeb Jennine and Qara’oun) on various topics such as: acceptance of differences, understanding of the different “other” and the importance of team work.
- Nine workshops (3 per camp) were held inside the settlements, targeting 120 women in order to raise their awareness on the risks of infectious diseases and how to prevent them, building trust with their children, creating a safe space for kids to express their thoughts and ideas.
- Five workshops targeting 86 adult males and females and aiming at developing emergency and rescue plans in three different camps and their surroundings.
- Three committees were formed in three settlements playing the “liaison role” with other committees formed of hosts with the aim of building consent and trust between the two communities. Moreover the additional roles were assigned to sub-committees (health, emergency, logistics)



3.2.7 Supporting Lebanese-Syrian- Palestinian Spaces for Cultural Dialogue through a Cultural Festival in Shatila Refugee Camp

In celebration of the one-year anniversary of its Arts and Cultural Center, Basmeh and Zeitooneh organized and implemented a three-day arts festival within the center in Shatila refugee camp. The celebration organizers were able to bring together artists from Syrian, Palestinian, Lebanese and non-Arab backgrounds, while attendees came from the refugee, host and expatriate communities, encouraging greater social cohesion and mutual cooperation between them. The activities spanned three days, and included musical performances, art exhibitions, dance shows and the inauguration of the Arts and Cultural Center’s new public library. Regarding the Center itself, the walls were repainted, new artwork was hung on the walls, and special hooks and lighting was installed in the exhibition room in preparation for





the art and photography display. The new library was also decorated, with colorful drawings painted onto its interior and exterior walls. In order to advertise the event, the Arts and Cultural Center's team members produced 300 posters in both English and Arabic, displaying the name of the celebration ('Shatila: The Meeting Point' in English), the activities on offer, and the necessary information about how to reach the Center. A Facebook page was also set up specifically for the celebration, and community members were invited from all nationalities and ages. In order to ensure that the event remained active on social media, the staff members responsible updated the page regularly with news and photographs. On the celebration's first day, the Center doors were opened at 4pm, with community members of all backgrounds, from inside and outside Shatila, welcomed and greeted with a selection of soft drinks and sweets from one of Basmeh and Zeitooneh's Small Grants businesses. Approximately 150 people attended the opening day, with a significant number of people coming from outside the refugee camp, and including those from Syrian, Palestinian, Lebanese, American, British and French backgrounds, among others. After the opening speeches and screening of a documentary on Basmeh activities, a tour of the art and photography exhibition was carried out by the organizers where audience interacted with the participating artists and photographers. After, the library was officially inaugurated, which aims at bringing young Palestinians, Syrians and Lebanese to meet in a cultural space. Following this, a screening of short movies by the Nadi Li Kol el Nass group was organized, showing works of Lebanese young movie makers, followed by dabkeh performances by two Lebanese-Palestinian dabkeh groups. The first day was closed by a performance of the popular Lebanese singer Sandy Sham'oun. The two following days witnessed the same types of activities: from movie screening, to music, to arts and dancing.



3.2.8 Youth promoting message of peace in times of crisis (implemented by Tafawwoq wal Saada NGO)

The objective of the project is to promote, during a period of two months, awareness about social stability among the 30 Lebanese and Syrian youth in Wadi Khaled, Al Fared and Al Amayer localities through a capacity building programme and youth-led communal activities between Lebanese and Syrian youth, with the participation and support from the respective municipalities of the targeted localities. The project is expected to:



- 1- Enhance the capacities of youth to moderate discussions among Lebanese and Syrian youth
- 2- Promote awareness about social stability among youths (approx. 500 youths)
- 3- Mobilize the establishment of youth group

And the following has been achieved:

- 1- Training the youth on conflict resolution and peace building skills, communication, negotiation and moderation skills



- 2- Organization and moderation by youth of two movie screenings with a guest speaker (this activity was organized on the commemoration day of the Lebanese civil war, 13th of April)
- 3- Mobilizing the establishment of a youth group in the targeted localities to lead this experience in other neighborhood villages in Wadi Khaled area in the future

➤ ***Implementation constraints, lessons learned from addressing these and knowledge gained from evaluations and studies that have taken place during the reporting period***

- f- The volatile security situation especially in Bekaa area: the project recruited a Local Level Assistant from Bekaa and for Bekaa who can have an easier access to the areas of intervention
- g- The new security measures imposed on Syrian refugees that made the participation of Syrians in mechanisms and activities of partner NGOs more difficult: amendment in reach out modality (organization of sessions closer to the Informal Tented Settlements)
- h- The sudden death of Lebanon Support executive manager with whom the agreement (from the part of Lebanon Support) has been made and with whom the agreement on the methodology of the work and mainly the part related to the conflict analysis. With his death the project had to liaise with another new focal point at Lebanon Support who isn't always on the same page with the team.

➤ ***Key partnerships and inter-agency collaboration: impact on results***

- i- As mentioned above, UNDP was keen on finding the best strategically positioned partner to implement the **Conflict Mapping/Conflict Analysis** exercise who would be able to technically perform, have a good knowledge of the context but also who would be able to follow up on it later on and ensure its sustainability regardless of the scope of this activity and funding; which is the case of Lebanese Support. Lebanon Support is a self-sustained NGO that has an already existing infrastructure that can carry on the activity beyond the scope of this project.
- j- on another level, for this specific exercise, UNDP liaised with all agencies and partners involved in the response to the Syrian crisis and specifically with those involved in the social cohesion sector.
- k- The key for the **Local Level Conflict Mitigation Activity** was to work directly and through local authorities. UNDP collaborated directly with the municipalities as well as with the local NGOs active on the ground; aiming through this to ensure the sustainability of the activity.



Progress in Project Implementation:

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1: Livelihood and economic opportunities increased in selected refugee hosting areas through upgrading, repairing and improving the production infrastructure and creating short and medium term employment opportunities.			
Activity 1.1 Support value added production of fruits and vegetables in Akkar through postharvest processing	<p>The activity is implemented through direct procurement modality. The bidding process is finalized; The machine was procured and delivered and the workers were trained by the contractor on the use of the machine. A van was also procured and delivered.</p> <p>LEDA North is currently supporting the cooperative in elaborating a comprehensive business plan and with specialised training in production techniques</p>	N/A	Procurement of goods
Activity 1.2: Enhance fruit marketing in Akkar	<p>The activity is implemented through direct procurement modality.</p> <p>8,500 plastic crates, a transportation vehicle and the apple production line machine (for washing, grading and packing) are procured and delivered. The hangar construction is completed.</p> <p>The LEDA North is currently supporting the cooperative through specific trainings in different business development fields and in elaborating a comprehensive business plan.</p>	N/A	Procurement of goods
Activity 1.3. Implement wastewater and water projects in Bekaa	<p>The activity in Qab Elias is implemented through direct procurement modality and the procurement and delivery is</p>	N/A	Services implemented



	<p>completed.</p> <p>For Kfar Zabad and Chwagir, the initiatives are implemented through grant agreement modality. In this respect, two grant agreements are signed with the targeted municipalities. Both projects are completed</p>		
Activity 1.4. Increase irrigated agricultural areas in North Bekaa	The rehabilitation works in the four localities are completed.		
Outcome 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	<p>The project is implemented through direct procurement modality. The provision of Dental Material, Dental equipment and instruments and Hygienic kits to PHCC and SDCs is finalized. The Furnishing of medical rooms with IT, Medical equipment and furniture in selected vulnerable schools is also finalized. The rehabilitation of the medical rooms of the public schools of Jbeil Kindergarten, Jbeil First, Jbeil Second, Jbeil Fourth in Jbeil; Abou Chabaket in Zouk Mikael; Kfarzena, Mazyara, Racheen, Ardeh in Zghorta was completed</p> <p>The rehabilitation of Al Mrayjeh PHCC in on-going and will end by August 2015</p> <p>The Medical Rooms handover to MEHE will be realized by July 2015</p> <p>The updated Health Information System will be developed by September 2015</p>	N/A	Procurement of goods



<p>Activity 2.2: Provide Septic Pumper Trucks to five Union of Municipalities in the South</p>	<p>The project is implemented through direct procurement modality. The bidding process for the procurement of the septic trucks and the sweeper is finalized. The septic trucks and the sweeper were delivered.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Procurement of goods</p>
<p>Activity 2.3: Improve the water infrastructure in the Union of Municipalities of Kalaa.</p>	<p>The project is implemented through direct procurement modality. The bidding process for the procurement of the equipment, van and compressor is finalized and the delivery completed.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Procurement of goods</p>
<p>Activity 2.4: Provide sustainable lighting and heating to host communities</p>	<p>1.1 Technical Management; 1.2 Financial Management; Operational Management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Set up implementation team ✓ Set up beneficiary identification system ✓ Set up data collection system ✓ Implementation of works Monitor implementation of works ✓ Prepare all technical specification documents ✓ Undergo bidding process ✓ Preparation of regular progress reports ✓ Set-up operation and maintenance manual ✓ Donor visibility and awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Site engineer hired ✓ Vehicle purchased ✓ Beneficiary identification complete through coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs, National Poverty Targeting Project at the Office of the Prime Minister, UNDP North and Bekaa Office, and the UNHCR ✓ Questionnaire/survey finalized for technical assessment of identified beneficiaries (see Annex 1) ✓ 100% of target beneficiaries identified through household-level assessment/verification ✓ All the stoves were installed along with the briquettes supply ✓ Specification documents prepared for both technologies:



			<p>solar lighting kits and stoves and briquettes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The 595 solar lighting kits and 594 stoves and briquettes contracts were awarded to 2 different contractors ✓ Q3 2014 progress report prepared ✓ Q4 2014 progress report prepared ✓ 2014 annual narrative report prepared ✓ Q1 2015 progress report prepared ✓ Q2 2015 progress report prepared ✓ Operation and maintenance manual and training to beneficiaries plan set-up ✓ Donor visibility to be shown on actual systems ✓ Donor visibility planned on CEDRO website and promotional material ✓
<p>Activity 2.5: Improve government response to crisis and major civilian operations Indicator</p>	<p>All planned related activities are on track except for the procurement of the Mobile Operations Vehicle (MoV)</p>	<p>The MoV activity requires international technical expertise from the design and planning phase until the handing over phase. Since the required expertise is not existent in Lebanon and very limited within the international consultant's circle, UINDP had to refer to one of it's partners, the French Civil Defence, through the French Ministry of</p>	<p>ToRs, ITB, Evaluation documents, previous progress reports</p>



		Interior for technical assistance. UNDP is now finalising the evaluation of the ITB for the procurement of one mobile operations vehicle for the office of the Prime minister after which the bidder will be selected and the implementation phase will be for 10 month, until the end of May 2016. As such, UNDP has already submitted an no cost time extension until the end of May 2016 to the LRF steering committee and is awaiting the approval.	
<p>Outcome 3⁴: Local level dispute resolution strengthened and community security improved</p> <p>Indicator: Social cohesion in target areas improved through and improved skill base for peaceful dispute resolution</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-weak data on conflict mapping and conflict analysis-rising tensions in communities hosting Syrian refugees-weak management techniques of the crisis <p>Planned Target: support local actors in managing the crisis and produce conflict related data for all partners</p>			

⁴ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlines in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome/Output 2, 3 etc.



<p>Activity 3.2 - Develop local level peace building strategies to mitigate tensions in selected conflict prone areas of Lebanon hosting Syrian refugees Indicator 3.2.1 Conflict Assessment exercise conducted Baseline: Lack of tangible data on conflicts and lack of locally and nationally oriented conflict analysis Planned Target: Develop an online open source map of conflicts and produce conflict analysis reports focusing on areas and covering eventually all Lebanon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Production of the online map -Production of first periodic conflict analysis report focusing on Bekaa -Production of second periodic conflict analysis report focusing on Saida -Production of third periodic conflict analysis report focusing on Mount Lebanon -Preparation of 1st draft of Beirut final conflict analysis report 	<p>NA</p>	<p>Externally through experts and consultants Internally at UNDP</p>
<p>Indicator 3.2.2 Local Capacity building and peace building activities conducted Baseline: Weak management of the crisis resulted from the impact of the Syrian crisis Planned Target: Implement peace building and social cohesion activities in affected areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mechanisms for conflict prevention for the 7 municipalities and local actors from West Bekaa developed - Implementation of LOST, SALAM, Zakira, Tafawwoq wal Saadah, Basmeh and Zeitooneh NGOs projects - Production of a special issue of the joint news supplement on Tripoli 	<p>NA</p>	
<p>Indicator 3.2.3 Management and technical support provided for implementation of activities Baseline: need for a technical support for the project Planned Target: Provide technical support to the project for the implementation of the planned activities</p>	<p>Project's staff recruited both in central and local level (Bekaa)</p>	<p>The Conflict Analysis Assistant has not been recruited since the project decided to use its own resources to follow up on the conflict mapping/conflict analysis exercise</p>	



Implementation Constraints and Lessons Learned during this quarter:

- The volatile security situation especially in Bekaa area: the project recruited a Local Level Assistant for Bekaa who can have an easier access to the areas of intervention in case the staff in Beirut office can't go to Bekaa
- The sudden death of Lebanon Support executive manager with whom the agreement with Lebanon Support has been made and with whom the agreement on the methodology of the work and mainly the part related to the conflict analysis. With his death the project had to liaise with another new focal point at LS who isn't always on the same page with the team and has less knowledge in conflict analysis which keeps it sometimes difficult to agree on the work progress in relations specifically to that output.
- The exacerbated unstable security situation hindering field visits to some Lebanese regions, particularly Bekaa and North
- Coordination with different actors involved in the crisis and stabilization response at the local level is crucial in order to avoid duplication of efforts
- Importance of the hard component of livelihood initiatives to be coupled with market studies and capacity building activities to insure the sustainability of the project
- some delays occurred at the Beirut port while processing with the goods clearance (mandatory procedures were required)
- Engagement and involvement of high and low level decision makers in DRM supports in elevating the momentum of work especially in response to man-made and natural disasters.
- International know-how and trainings has increased the capacities at all levels.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

Outputs	Activities	2015		
		July	Aug	Sep
Output 1: Livelihood and economic opportunities increased in selected refugee hosting areas through upgrading, repairing and improving the production infrastructure and creating short and medium term employment opportunities	Activity 1.1: Support value added production of fruits and vegetables in Akkar through postharvest process: - Training on production techniques	x	x	
	- Development of a business plan	x	x	
	Activity 1.2: Enhance fruit marketing in Akkar - Trainings in different business development fields	x	x	
	- Development of a business plan	x	x	
	Activity 1.3: Implementation of wastewater and water projects - Evaluation	x	x	
	Activity 1.4: Increase irrigated agricultural areas in North Bekaa - Evaluation	x	x	



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 - The rehabilitation of Al Mrajeh PHCC will be realized by end of August 2015	x	x	
	- The updated Health Information System will be developed by September 2015	x	x	x
	- The Medical Rooms handover to MEHE will be realized by July 2015	x		
	- The cycle of workshop will start by the 25 th of July 2015 and will last until end of September 2015. The cycle of meetings, 4 meetings per municipality or cluster of municipalities) will produce the integrated health plans of each municipality. The technical support will be provided by UNDP, AUB experts and Tuscany region experts.	x	x	x
	Activity 2.2: Provide septic pumper truck to four unions of municipalities (Jabal Amel, Tyre, Bint Jbeil, Iqlim El Tefah) and a sweeper for UoM Chqif - Evaluation	x	x	
	Activity 2.3: Improve the water infrastructure in the Union of Municipalities of Kalaa - Evaluation			
		x	x	
	Activity 2.4: Provide sustainable lighting and heating to host communities: - Providing management and technical support for implementation of activities - Procuring and distributing renewable energy equipment and supplies - Completion of the solar lighting kits delivery and delivery for the selected beneficiaries - Briquetting plant in Aandket implementation	X	X	X
Activity 2.5. Improve government response to crisis and management of major civilian operations - Establish the Flood Risk Map - TOT for Army and delivery of Curriculum_Municipalities training	X	X	X	
OUTPUT 3: Local level dispute resolution strengthened and community security improved	Activity 3.2. Develop local level peace building strategies to mitigate tensions in selected conflict prone areas of Lebanon hosting Syrian refugees - Continue updating the online map of conflicts - Produce the final conflict analysis report	X	X	X



IV. ANNEXES

Annex 1: PHCC of the Municipality of Haret Hreik (pictures taken on the 23rd February)



Curtain Walls installed on the external wall



Granite Stairs and Cladding at the Entrance



Staircase Granite Tiles



Painting and Tiling of the Rooms



Opening event of the Primary Health Care Center of Haret Hreik Municipality 14th May 2015

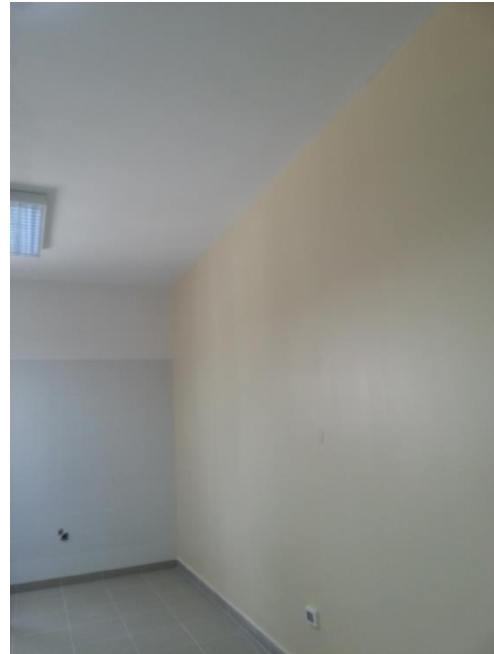




Annex II: 9 medical Room in 9 public schools rehabilitated (pictures taken on 27th April)



Medical Room at Kfarzana Public School



Medical Room at Racheen Public School



Medical Room at Mazraya Public School



Medical Room Sink Installed



Annex 3: Workshops on local planning – 16th February – 1st march 2015





Problem	Exp. cost	المال	Technical feasibility	Skills	Economic feasibility	Total
مركز تربية الحيوانات	10	10	9	10	8	(47)
FAP Smear التحليل المجهري	9	10	10	10	6	(45)
Depression الأمراض النفسية	6	7	8	8	6	(35)
المختبرات Medical lab	10	7	6	8	6	(37)
تسيير المشروع	8	10	9	9	8	(44)
الإيمان	10	10	8	9	6	(43)
التكامل التكامل التكامل	6	10	8	9	9	(42)
معالجة معالجة	3	10	8	5	8	(34)





Annex 4: Signed MOU between the South Lebanon Water Establishment and the Union of municipalities of Al Qalaa

الجمهورية اللبنانية
وزارة الطاقة والمياه
مؤسسة مياه لبنان الجنوبي

صادر :
صيدا :

مذكرة تفاهم
موقعة
فيما بين

• فريق أول : مؤسسة مياه لبنان الجنوبي / دائرة مياه بنت جبيل هاتف رقم ٠٧/٤٥١٥٦٤ ، ممثلة بالرئيس/ المدير العام المهندس أحمد نظام.

و

• فريق الثاني : إتحاد بلديات القلعة، مركزه في بلدة تبنين، مبنى السراي الحكومي الطابق الثالث هاتف رقم ٠٧/٣٢٥٣٨٥ ، ممثلاً برئيس الإتحاد رئيس بلدية تبنين السيد نبيل أسعد فواز.

• الموضوع : وضع آليات ومعدات الإتحاد في تصرف المؤسسة لصيانة شبكات المياه العامة.

مقدمة

حيث أن مؤسسة مياه لبنان الجنوبي، لديها فريق عمل مدرب على صيانة شبكات المياه وله خبرة طويلة في هذا المجال، وهي الوحيدة صاحبة الحق والصلاحية في صيانة وتمديد شبكات المياه العامة، وبما أن إتحاد بلديات القلعة حصل على هبة من برنامج الأمم المتحدة UNDP الممول من الصندوق اللبناني للنهوض (برنامج حكومي منبثق عن مؤتمر استوكهولم) عبارة عن آليات ومعدات متطورة لصيانة شبكات المياه. ومن أجل تحقيق تعاون مثمر بين إتحاد بلديات القلعة ومؤسسة مياه لبنان الجنوبي / دائرة مياه بنت جبيل، في مجالات صيانة شبكات المياه في قرى الإتحاد كافة، ورغبة الطرفين في التعاون المشترك، لذلك تم تحديد إطار التفاهم حول هذا الموضوع على الشكل التالي:

• المادة الأولى:
تعتبر المقدمة جزءاً لا يتجزأ من هذه المذكرة.

• المادة الثانية: مجالات التعاون :

اتفق الطرفان على التعاون فيما بينهما على مبدأ أن يضع الإتحاد المعدات والآليات المتوفرة لديه لأعمال الصيانة اللازمة لشبكات المياه العامة على أن يوظفها موظفي مؤسسة مياه لبنان الجنوبي بإنجاز هذه الأعمال.

الجمهورية اللبنانية
محافظة النبطية
تضاه بنت جبيل
إتحاد بلديات
القلعة
وزارة الداخلية والبلديات

وزارة الطاقة والمياه
مؤسسة مياه لبنان الجنوبي



- المادة الثالثة : التزام الاتحاد :
يتعهد الفريق الثاني بتأمين فريق العمل اللازم لتشغيل هذه المعدات والآليات وتدويرها مع تأمين المحروقات والكهرباء عند اللزوم وإصلاح وصيانة الآليات والمعدات وذلك على نفقة الإتحاد دون ترتيب أي متوجبات مادية على المؤسسة.
- المادة الرابعة : التزامات المؤسسة :
إنجاز كافة الإصلاحات والأشغال واللازمة على شبكات المياه العامة دون أي تقصير من قبل العمال الفنيين التابعين للمؤسسة .
- المادة الخامسة :
لا يحق لإتحاد بلديات القلعة تمديد شبكة رئيسية أو فرعية أو إنشاء مأخذ أو ريغارات أو تركيب أي قطع على شبكات التغذية العامة دون الموافقة المسبقة الخطية للمؤسسة وتحت إشراف المؤسسة ولوكائت القطع والقساطل على نفقة الإتحاد .
- المادة السادسة : مدة المذكرة :
يبدأ العمل بهذه المذكرة من تاريخ توقيعها، لمدة ثلاث سنوات، وتجدد تلقائياً ما لم يعلم أحد الطرفين الآخر بعدم الرغبة في التجديد وذلك قبل نهايتها بستة أشهر على الأقل خطياً.
- المادة السابعة : تعديل المذكرة :
يمكن تعديل أو تنقيح هذه المذكرة بعد موافقة الطرفين فقط.
- المادة الثامنة : تنفيذ المذكرة :
في حال عدم تجديد مذكرة التفاهم هذه يستمر العمل لإنجاز الأشغال والإصلاحات التي تكون قيد التنفيذ .
- المادة التاسعة : تنفيذ المراسلات :
أي مراسلات أو إتصال يخص مذكرة التفاهم هذه يجب أن يكون خطياً، كما يجب أن يسلم شخصياً أو يرسل بالفاكس على الرقم ٠٧/٧٢٢١٦٠٥ لدى إدارة مؤسسة مياه لبنان الجنوبي .
- المادة العاشرة :
حررت المذكرة بتاريخ / / ٢٠١٥ على نسختين أصليتين ويسلم كل طرف نسخة منها للعمل بموجبها.



ممثل مؤسسة مياه لبنان الجنوبي
المدير العام الأستاذ أحمد نظام





Annex 5. Technical questionnaire for beneficiary selection (checklist)

CEDRO; Reference No:	Site Assessment- Stoves/ Pico PV				
Owner's Name					
Owner's Contact Number					
Village & address					
GPS Coordinates					
Date of Visit					
Supervisor's Name					
Picture of site					

Number of Lebanese habitants in the house: _____
 Number of Syrian refugees in the house: _____
 Is Syrian family (or any agency) paying the Lebanese for rent? Yes No
 Is the family receiving any aid from a local or international agency? Yes No
 - If yes, what kind of aid & from which agency? _____

Floor number: _____
 Number of floors in building: _____
 Number of rooms in the house: _____
 Presence of genset membership: Yes No
 If not, which source of lighting do they use during black-outs? _____

Average black-out hours/ day: _____
 Regular activities done during black-out hours: _____
 Number of lamps in the house: _____
 Is the house insulated? Yes No
 What's the adopted source of heating? _____
 For how many months does the house require heating? _____
 Does the house currently have a stove? Yes No
 If yes, what kind of biomass (or other) source do they use? _____
 Where do they get it from? _____
 Room height (required pipes length) _____
 In case of Pico PV installation:
 Approximate required number of kits: 1 kit 2 kits
 Where the LED lights will be installed in:
 Living room
 Toilet
 Kitchen
 Bedroom
 Other _____
 Approximate required cable length: - Outside to inside battery _____
 - Inside to rooms (average) _____

Personal Evaluation:	0	1	2	3	4
Need for Pico PV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Need for Stoves	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Annex 6 – Press releases for the opening of the National Operations Room

Opening of the National Operations Room 27 May 2015



UNDP Lebanon- Opening ceremony for the national operations room

With the presence of his Excellency Prime Minister Mr. Tamam Salam, the opening of the Disaster Risk Management Room was held in the Grand Serail, on the 27th of May, in collaboration with the UNDP disasters management project, *Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation* and Germany. Attending the opening were the minister of social affairs Mr. Rashid Derbas, minister of environment Mr. Mohammad Machnouq, and minister of information Mr. Ramzi Jreij, Secretary-General of the Supreme Commission for Relief General Mohammad Kheir, Swiss ambassador Mr. Francois Barras, German ambassador Christian Clages, and the ambassadors of Belgium and Japan, UNDP country director Mr. Luca Renda, as well as representatives from the Lebanese army, Internal security forces, Civil Defense, Lebanese Red Cross.

Prime Minister Tamam Salam assured that, “Risk reduction is the responsibility of the Lebanese Government, and Lebanon is working on all level to establish a work mechanism to achieve that. We assure our commitment to risk reduction and would like to thank the UNDP, the *Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation*, the Swiss, German, Italian and Turkish embassies.”

Swiss ambassador Francois Barras stated that, “Switzerland highly appreciates the commitment of the Lebanese Government and the progress on the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) file in parallel to the huge responsibility it is undertaking to coordinate the Syrian refugee response in the Country.”

He added, “to date, Switzerland has contributed around CHF 5 million on disaster risk reduction projects in Lebanon and continues its support to national, regional and global DRR initiatives. Through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Switzerland works to support government institutional capacities to ensure a strong basis for implementation of national DRR plans.”



German ambassador Christian Clages said, "It is my understanding that in the process of this work, the emphasis shifted from relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction to prevention and risk reduction, in close cooperation with the UNDP and other international partners of Lebanon. The objective was and is to minimize the impact and consequences of disasters when and wherever in country they occur. I am proud that my Government could support these efforts with 830.000 Dollars via the Lebanon Recovery Fund."

Luca Renda, UNDP country director, said, " We gathered last December in this very room to present the "Lebanese Crisis Response Plan", under the auspices of HE PM Salam. We, the United Nations, in partnership with the international community, reiterated our commitment to provide maximum support to Lebanon in these challenging times – and in particular, to increase our support to central government institutions. The establishment of the Operation Room today falls within the scope of Plan, and is aligned to its central objective of preserving the country's stability."

At the end, Secretary-General of the Supreme Commission for Relief General Mohammad Khair announced the launching of Disaster Risk Management Room inside the Grand Serail, and demonstrated the role of the Lebanese Army, The Internal Security Forces, Civil Defense, and Lebanese Red Cross in containing the risks, aiding the people and minimizing the damages. Also he showed the role of the ministries of social affairs, interior, health, and public work in providing safe shelters and rebuilding.

After that the attendees took a tour inside the National Operation room of Disaster Risk Management Room where they were introduced to work system it follows. They were shown how it covers Environmental Monitoring, humidity, rain, winds, temperature, snow level, and rain level. It also gives statements in case of floods, fires and the vegetation and humidity in the area of fire to foresee the movement of fire and to where it could expand.

It is worth to mention that the project strategy was set in 2013 in collaboration with international organization and data collection about the distribution of Civil Defense and Red Cross, hospitals, and most endangered areas

The screenshot shows the Elnashra website with a news article titled "سلام: أكد التزام لبنان في المضي بتحصين الكوارث". The article discusses the government's commitment to disaster risk management, mentioning the role of the Supreme Commission for Relief and the National Operation Room. The article is dated 27 April 2015 and includes a photo of a man speaking at a podium. The website also features a sidebar with an advertisement for Energy University and a navigation menu.



سلام افتتح غرفة إدارة الكوارث: نسعى لمأسسة العمل وسنرتقي الى ما هو مطلوب لمواجهة التحدي
الأربعاء 27 أيار 2015 الساعة 15:17



وطنية - إفتتح رئيس مجلس الوزراء تمام سلام قبل ظهر اليوم في السراي الكبير "غرفة العمليات الوطنية لإدارة الكوارث والأزمات"، في حضور وزراء الإعلام رمزي جريج، الشؤون الإجتماعية رشيد درباس والبيئة محمد المشنوق والامين العام لمجلس الوزراء فؤاد فليفل والامين العام للهيئة العليا للاغاثة اللواء محمد خير وعدد من المديرين العاملين في الوزارات المختصة والجمعيات الاهلية.

كذلك حضر سفراء دول: بلجيكا كوليت تاكيت، سويسرا فرنسوا باراس، المانيا كريستيان كلاجس، اليابان سايتشي اوتسوكا، وممثلون للمؤسسات والجمعيات التي تعنى بإدارة الكوارث والأزمات.

بعد النشيد الوطني تحدث المدير القطري لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي لوكا راندا معتبرا "أننا نعيش في أوقات صعبة جدا، فالمنطقة برمتها تشهد أحداثا دراماتيكية لا بل مأسوية أحيانا، وتغييرات يمكن أن تحدث بسرعة قصوى وبشكل غير متوقع، هذه الظروف بالإضافة الى الهشاشة اللبنانية تجاه الكوارث الطبيعية تحضنا على إيجاد طرق لتخفيف حدة المخاطر وتعزيز جهوزيتنا".

بدوره لفت باراس الى أن بلاده ساهمت بنحو 5 ملايين فرنك سويسري في إطار الأزمات في لبنان. وأشار كلاجس الى أن "السراي الكبير هو مكان للقيادة، وان الهدف كان ولا يزال تقليص الآثار في حال حدوث الأزمات والكوارث".

سلام
ثم ألقى سلام كلمة قال فيها: "أهلا بكم في السراي الكبير في هذه اللحظات وهذه المناسبة العزيزة على قلوبنا



جميعا، وهي في ما يتعلق بالحد من مخاطر الكوارث وادارتها التي على كل الشعوب وعلى كل الدول اليوم الاعتناء بها لما فيه خير أوطانهم ومصالحها.

أهلا بكم اليوم انطلاقا من المسؤولية، مسؤولية الدولة في التصدي لهذا الأمر، وهذه المسؤولية هي مسؤولية سواء كانت على مستوى السلطة التشريعية أو التنفيذية أو كل مؤسسات الدولة، ولبنان عمل وجهد في التحضير لإنجاز هذه المقاربة ولإنجاز هذه الآلية التي علينا أن نختبر مستقبلا مدى جهوزيتها وفعاليتها لاحتضان الكوارث اذا ما واجهتنا لا سمح الله".

وأضاف: "رئاسة مجلس الوزراء تسعى الى مأسسة هذا العقد، وهو في جانب منه عمل ميداني إجرائي عملائي، لكنه ايضا عفوي بقدر ما هي الاخطاء والكوارث في كثير من الاحيان عفوية في الطبيعة، تأتي دون سابق إنذار، ولكن بقدر ما تتمكن من جهتنا من مأسسة هذا العمل سنرتقي الى ما هو مطلوب لمواجهة هذا التحدي". وتابع: "عام 2010 شكلت لجنة وطنية لوضع إطار عام للخطة الوطنية لإدارة الكوارث لتمثيل التوجهات الاستراتيجية للحكومة اللبنانية، وتم ذلك بالتعاون مع جهات دولية، على أن يتم ضمن فترة زمنية حددت بين عامي 2012 و2017، ونشطت وتقدمت الطاقات والكفاءات اللبنانية على المستوى الرسمي، وبدأ التواصل مع كل الجهات التي لديها تجارب وخبرة في هذا المجال، وبالتالي نحن اليوم أمام افتتاح غرفة العمليات الوطنية التي تعتبر انجازا كبيرا في إطار الورشة التي تمت في السنوات الماضية، وهذه الغرفة تم التوافق على أن يكون مركزها في السراي الكبير لما لهذا الموقع من وزن وثقل عملي في التواصل مع كل أجهزة الدولة وقطاعاتها، كذلك بما هو متوافر ايضا في بناء هذا السراي الكبير من مكان أكثر أمانا في ظل ظروف كارثية قد تحيط بنا". وأكد "أننا ملتزمون المضي بتحسين لبنان من الكوارث، والحكومة تسعى أيضا الى تطبيق إطار عام (ساندادي 2015 و2030) حول الحد من مخاطر الكوارث الذي أقر في اليابان في آذار 2015، والذي يتضمن كما قلت مأسسة ادارة مخاطر الكوارث كما يتطلب تفعيل وتعزيز دور المراكز العلمية والبحثية لتحديد الأخطار والمخاطر إدماج القطاع الخاص وإشراكه، فالقطاع الخاص كبير في لبنان في مجال العمل الميداني وفي مجال عمل المشاركة، في كثير من المؤسسات الأهلية في إغاثة ومساعدة المواطنين والمناطق، كذلك أيضا إمكان إعادة الإعمار بطريقة علمية محصنة ما بعد الكارثة".

وقال: "كل ما تم وسيتم إنجازه لم يكن ممكنا لولا دعم شركائنا وأصدقائنا. صحيح أن هناك إرادة لبنانية وبذل وعطاء لبناني تمثل في كل الذين التزموا بإنجاز هذا المشروع، ولكن لا بد لنا من التوجه بالشكر الى برنامج الأمم المتحدة والى مسؤولي الأمم المتحدة في لبنان الذين واثقوا وأمنوا لنا أفضل المعطيات لإنجاح هذا التصور كذلك لا بد من التوجه بالشكر الى الوكالة السويسرية للتنمية والى السفارات السويسرية والألمانية والأميركية واليابانية والفرنسية والإيطالية والتركية والإسبانية وجميع الذين تجاوبوا معنا".

وختم: "باسم الشعب اللبناني أشكركم وأشكر دعمكم لنا وللبنان، وان شاء الله نستمر معا في مواجهة العديد من التحديات، وتعلمون جميعا أننا في لبنان، في هذه المرحلة الصعبة التي تمر بها المنطقة، نسعى جهدا مع جميع القوى السياسية والمسؤولين للحفاظ على ما يؤمن الحد الأدنى من وحدتنا الوطنية، لنعبر في ظل أزمتنا السياسية الى ما يمكن أن يفرج عن مستقبل أفضل لنا وللبنانيين".

بعد ذلك افتتح سلام غرفة العمليات الوطنية لإدارة الكوارث والأزمات، واستمع الى شروحات من اللواء خير الذي أكد أن "الغرفة ستكون صلة الوصل بين الغرف الموجودة كافة في جميع المحافظات والوزارات".



سلام يفتتح غرفة العمليات إدارة الكوارث والأزمات: ملتزمون بالمضي بتحسين لبنان

27/05/2015



إفتتح رئيس مجلس الوزراء تمام سلام قبل ظهر اليوم في السراي الكبير "غرفة العمليات الوطنية لإدارة الكوارث والأزمات" في حضور وزراء الإعلام رمزي جريج، الشؤون الإجتماعية رشيد درباس والبيئة محمد المشنوق والامين العام لمجلس الوزراء فؤاد فليفل والامين العام للهيئة العليا للاغاثة اللواء محمد خير وعدد من المدراء العاملين في الوزارات المختصة والجمعيات الاهلية.

كما حضر سفراء دول: بلجيكا، سويسرا، المانيا، اليابان وممثلون عن المؤسسات والجمعيات التي تعنى بادارة الكوارث والأزمات.

بعد النشيد الوطني اللبناني تحدث المدير القطري لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي لوكا راندا معتبرا أننا نعيش في أوقات صعبة جدا "فالمنطقة برمتها تشهد أحداثا دراماتيكية لا بل مأساوية أحيانا ، وتغييرات يمكن أن تحدث بسرعة قصوى وبشكل غير متوقع، هذه الظروف بالإضافة الى الهشاشة اللبنانية تجاه الكوارث الطبيعية تحثنا على إيجاد طرق للتخفيف من حدة المخاطر وتعزيز جهوزيتنا".

بدوره، تحدث سفير سويسرا فرانسوا باراس الذي لفت الى أن بلاده ساهمت بحوالي 5 ملايين فرنكا سويسريا في إطار الأزمات في لبنان.

من جهته، أشار سفير المانيا كريستيان كلاجيس الى أن السراي الكبير هو مكان للقيادة مضييفا ان الهدف كان ولا يزال تقليص الآثار في حال حدوث الأزمات والكوارث.

ثم ألقى رئيس مجلس الوزراء تمام سلام كلمة جاء فيها:

"اصحاب المعالي والسعادة، ضيوفنا الكرام، أهلا بكم في السراي الكبير في هذه اللحظات وهذه المناسبة العزيزة على قلوبنا جميعا وهي فيما يتعلق بالحد من مخاطر الكوارث وادارتها التي على كل الشعوب وعلى كل الدول اليوم الاعتناء بها لما فيه خير ومصلحة اوطانهم.

اهلا بكم اليوم انطلاقا من المسؤولية، مسؤولية الدولة في التصدي لهذا الأمر وهذه المسؤولية هي مسؤولية سواء كانت على مستوى السلطة التشريعية أو التنفيذية او كل مؤسسات الدولة ولبنان عمل وجهد في التحضير لإنجاز



هذه المقاربة ولإنجاز هذه الآلية التي علينا ان نختبر مستقبلا مدى جهوزيتها وفعاليتها لإحتضان الكوارث اذا ما واجهتنا لا سمح الله.

ورئاسة مجلس الوزراء تسعى الى مأسسة هذا العقد وهو في جانب منه عمل ميداني اجرائي عملاي ولكنه ايضا عفوي بقدر ما هي الاخطاء والكوارث في كثير من الاحيان عفوية في الطبيعة تأتي دون سابق إنذار، ولكن بقدر ما نحن نتمكن من جهتنا من مأسسة هذا العمل بقدر ما سنرتقي الى ما هو مطلوب لمواجهة هذا التحدي.

في العام 2010 سُكِّلت لجنة وطنية لوضع إطار عام للخطة الوطنية لإدارة الكوارث لتمثيل التوجهات الاستراتيجية للحكومة اللبنانية، وتم ذلك بالتعاون مع جهات دولية على ان يتم ضمن فترة زمنية حددت بين عامي 2012 و2017 ونشطت وتقدمت الطاقات والكفاءات اللبنانية على المستوى الرسمي وبدأ التواصل مع كل الجهات التي لديها تجارب وخبرة في هذا المجال، وبالتالي نحن اليوم امام افتتاح غرفة العمليات الوطنية التي تُعتبر انجازا كبيرا في إطار الورشة التي تمت في السنوات الماضية وهذه الغرفة تم التوافق على ان يكون مركزها في السراي الكبير لما لهذا الموقع من وزن وثقل عملي في التواصل مع كل أجهزة وقطاعات الدولة ، كذلك بما هو متوفر ايضا في بناء هذا السراي الكبير من مكان أكثر امانا في ظل ظروف كارثية قد تحيط بنا.

نحن ملتزمون بالمضي بتحسين لبنان من الكوارث والحكومة تسعى ايضا الى تطبيق إطار عام (سانداي 2015 و2030) حول الحد من مخاطر الكوارث الذي أقر في اليابان في آذار 2015 والذي يتضمن وكما قلت مأسسة ادارة مخاطر الكوارث كما يتطلب تفعيل وتعزيز دور المراكز العلمية والبحثية لتحديد الأخطار والمخاطر إدماج القطاع الخاص واشراكه، فالقطاع الخاص كبير في لبنان في مجال العمل الميداني وفي مجال عمل المشاركة ، في كثير من المؤسسات الأهلية في إغاثة ومساعدة المواطنين والمناطق، كذلك أيضا إمكانية إعادة الإعمار بطريقة علمية محصنة ما بعد الكارثة.

كل ما تم وسيتم انجازه لم يكن ممكنا لولا دعم شركائنا وأصدقائنا ،صحيح ان هناك ارادة لبنانية وبذل وعطاء لبناني تمثل في كل الذين التزموا انجاز هذا المشروع ولكن لا بد لنا من التوجه بالشكر الى برنامج الأمم المتحدة والى مسؤولي الأمم المتحدة في لبنان الذين واثقوا وأمنوا لنا افضل المعطيات لإنجاح هذا التصور كذلك لا بد من التوجه بالشكر الى الوكالة السويسرية للتنمية والى السفارات السويسرية والألمانية والأميركية واليابانية والفرنسية والإيطالية والتركية والإسبانية وجميع الذين تجاوزوا معنا.

باسم الشعب اللبناني اشكركم واشكر دعمكم لنا وللبنان وان شاء الله نستمر سويا في مواجهة العديد من التحديات، وتعلمون جميعا اننا في لبنان وفي هذه المرحلة الصعبة التي تمر بها المنطقة نسعى جهدا مع جميع القوى السياسية والمسؤولين للحفاظ على ما يؤمن الحد الأدنى من وحدتنا الوطنية لنعبر في ظل أزمتنا السياسية الى ما يمكن أن يُفْرَج عن مستقبل أفضل لنا وللبنانيين".

بعد ذلك افتتح الرئيس سلام غرفة العمليات الوطنية لإدارة الكوارث والأزمات واستمع الى شروحات من الأمين العام للهيئة العليا للإغاثة اللواء محمد خير الذي أكد أن الغرفة ستكون صلة الوصل بين الغرف الموجودة كافة في جميع المحافظات والوزارات

إستقبالات

من جهة أخرى، استقبل سلام ظهر اليوم في السراي الكبير وزير الإتصالات بطرس حرب في حضور مدير عام وزارة الاتصالات مدير عام اوجيرو عبد المنعم يوسف وعدد من مستشاري الوزير حرب وتناول البحث عمل الوزارة.

لقاء بيروت

والتقى الرئيس سلام وفدا من لقاء بيروت الوطني وتم عرض لشؤون العاصمة.



بعد اللقاء تحدث باسم الوفد الأستاذ صلاح سلام الذي قال " أعرب لقاء بيروت الوطني عن تأييده لمواقف دولة الرئيس حول ما يجري في البلاد خاصة عشية عيد التحرير وما تضمنته رسالته الوطنية من مواقف مشرفة في الدعوة للإسراع في انتخاب رئيس جديد للجمهورية وتجاوز الأزمة السياسية التي يتخبط بها لبنان ".
أضاف: "وكانت مناسبة للطلب من رئيس الحكومة لنعمل معا لإعادة فتح الوسط التجاري خاصة من نزلة السراي وصولا الى ساحة رياض الصلح وشارع المعرض لتعيد لهذه المنطقة حيويتها ونشاطها عشية الموسم السياحي والإصطيافي في لبنان وكذلك عشية حلول شهر رمضان المبارك ووعدنا دولته بالعمل مع المراجع الأمنية المسؤولة على معالجة هذا الوضع لإعادة الحركة والنشاط الى وسط بيروت".



Annex 7 – press clippings for sectoral response plans and operation rooms Launching of MoSA Operations Room and Table Top Exercise 16 December 2014

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السفير

الصفحة الرئيسية

مناورة مكتبية للحد من المخاطر

AM 02:04 2014-12-16

بات في وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية غرفة لإدارة الكوارث للحد من المخاطر. وقد افتتحتها، أمس، وحدة إدارة مخاطر الكوارث لدى رئاسة مجلس الوزراء التابعة لـ"UNDP". ودُشِّنت بمناورة مكتبية ضمن خطة الاستجابة الوطنية خلال الكوارث والازمات التي يوشك العمل عليها عام 2014، بالتعاون مع الإدارات والأجهزة المعنية. وهدف التمرين إلى تفعيل خلية الكوارث والازمات في وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية.

واعتبر وزير الشؤون الاجتماعية رشيد درباس أن "مؤسسات الدولة توحدت لصد الكوارث ما يدك على أن في استطاعتها وضع خطط حقيقية قابلة للتنفيذ لإنهاء الدولة".

وذكر رئيس الهيئة العليا للاغاثة اللواء محمد خير بالمناورة المكتبية في السرايا الحكومية والمناورة في شأن حصول تسونامي في جيب.

وأوضح أن ثمة لجنة برئاسة درباس لـ"تفعيل الخلية المعنية بالتنسيق مع الأجهزة الميدانية لتنظيم إخلاء دور الرعاية والمراكز التابعة للوزارة المتضررة وتدريبهم على تطبيق الخطط في حالات الطوارئ".

وأشار إلى أن "التدريب ضم ممثلين عن الجيش والصلب الأحمر والدفاع المدني وفوج إطفاء بيروت ووحدة إدارة مخاطر الكوارث لدى رئاسة مجلس الوزراء بالإضافة إلى الخلية التابعة للوزارة".

وقال السفير السويسري فرنسوا باراس: "من خلال الوكالة السويسرية للتنمية والتعاون، تعمل سويسرا على دعم قدرات المؤسسات الحكومية لضمان أساس قوي لتنفيذ خطط الحد من مخاطر الكوارث الوطنية. وتم العمل

الأكثر قراءة

في الصفحة

على الموقع

وزارة العمل تحضر معظم المهن بالليبنانيين

استجابة لبنان للأزمة السورية.. رهن التمويل

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الرئيسية

إفطار: باستطاعة مؤسسات الدولة وضع خطط حقيقية لإنهاء لبنان

16 كانون الأول 2014 - عسكري: شارك كل ما بدعم استغفار لبنان ودعم وجود رئيس

16 كانون الأول 2014 - سلام ترأس اجتماعا لخلية الأزمة

16 كانون الأول 2014 - المشسوف: لا تناوض مع الخاطفين قبل تعهد خطي بوقف القتل

16 كانون الأول 2014 - ربيع وأمل زيارته لروسيا والتقى بوعدايف وروج اتفاقية

16 كانون الأول 2014 - سلطمان خلال استغاثته الراعي والاسسوت: من غير المعقول

16 كانون الأول 2014 - أهالي المغفوفين وسوليد سلتموا اللجنة الدولية للصليب

16 كانون الأول 2014 - أبو دهن حذر من ابداء جماعية في سخن صديابا: محاولة

اعتبر وزير الشؤون الاجتماعية رشيد درباس أن "مؤسسات الدولة توحدت لصد الكوارث ما يدك أن باستطاعتها وضع خطط حقيقية قابلة للتنفيذ لإنهاء هذه الدولة"، وقال: "هذا مؤشر يدك أن عندما تحرم الدولة أفرها نستطيع أن نخدم أملا للمواطنين".

وخلال إفطار وحدة إدارة مخاطر الكوارث لدى رئاسة مجلس الوزراء التابعة لـ"UNDP" غرفة إدارة الكوارث في وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية للحد من المخاطر. اعتبر أن أفضل طريقة لمواجهة الكوارث هي البناء والانهاء فهذه الوسائل تكون وقائية وقائية خير من الأفعال".

ورأى أن "كسعا كسرا من صمود لبنان يعتمد على الصداقات والاسهامات المهمة للأمم المتحدة ووكالاتها



Press Release launching of MOSA Operations Room and implementation of Table Top

Within the scope of implementing the National Response Plan, the UNDP - Disaster Risk Management Unit at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, together with the collaboration of the National Committee of Disaster Management and the UNISDR, launched the Ministry of Social Affairs “Crisis Operation Room” which will enable the Ministry’s immediate coordinated response to disaster of any sort, man-made or natural.” Simultaneously a live exercise scenario on an earthquake that hit Lebanon was implemented to improve the Ministry’s capacity building.

Following the simulation, a press conference was held at the Ministry of Social Affairs and was attended by the General Secretary of the High Council of Defense General Mohammad Khair, Swiss Ambassador to Lebanon Francois Barras, Fadi Abilmona representing Lebanon’s UNDP country director Luca Renda, and representatives from the Lebanese Army, the Civil Defense, the Internal Security Forces and the Lebanese Red Cross.

Minister Rachid Derbass in his word stressed on the importance of developing Sectoral and Regional Response Plans aiming at developing a common language for disasters management at all levels in the country. He stressed the government’s unity and its willpower and determination to continue on this path. “The best way to face disasters is by building and developing, and the current project is part of the vision we have since it aims at improving major incidents preparedness and response”, he added.

“I would like to thank the UNDP for its support to the Lebanese Government in general and it’s assistance in developing the National Response Framework to address different types of disasters in particular. We wish that someday Lebanon will retrieve its reputation as the “Switzerland of the Middle East” he concluded.

General Mohammad Khair declared that “The launching of the Ministry’s Crisis Operation room and the simulation exercise that took place today will contribute in helping the Ministry’s readiness on both a technical and human aspects to better manage the implications of disasters and crises at the local level, and building local capacities at different stages of crises management. It will of course also impact significantly the reduction of the negative effects of disasters.”

The Swiss Ambassador thanked the Ministry’s involvement in this project despite the pressure it is facing in dealing with the Syrian refugees and underlined Switzerland’s support to the Lebanese government in implementing its Disaster risk management strategy. “We already donated almost 5 million dollars to support the Lebanese Government in this field” he added. “We also worked on supporting the Disaster risk management strategy with the Ministry of Education as well as the Lebanese Red Cross and Tyre’s union of municipalities” he concluded.

Fadi Abilmona, highlighted the support which UNDP has provided to the country “What we are doing today is another step along the road we have been following to support the Lebanese Government’ he said. “ We would like to thank Switzerland and Germany for their continuous suport to the project” he added. “ As for today’s simulation, it should not be taken lightly and should be assessed in terms of weaknesses and strengths in order to be applied in a more effective and comprehensive manner,” he concluded.

The simulation aims at putting into action the response plan including the Ministry of Social affairs in terms of coordination, communication and cooperation among the different stakeholders, as well as within the Crisis Operations Room established at the Ministry and the Red Cross, the Civil defense, the Internal Security Forces and the Lebanese Army.



Launching of Ministry of Education Operations Room and implementation of Table Top 05 March 2015



افتتح اليوم مركز الإستجابة للكوارث والأزمات في وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي، برعاية وزير التربية والتعليم العالي الياس بو صعب ممثلاً بالمدير العام للتربية فادي يرق، وفي حضور الأمين العام للمجلس الأعلى للدفاع اللواء محمد خير، ممثل برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي لوكا راندا، ممثلة الوكالة السويسرية للتنمية هبه الحاج فيلدير وعدد من ممثلي المؤسسات العسكرية والأمنية من الجيش والصليب الأحمر والامن الداخلي والدفاع المدني والاشغال والنقل.

كما حضر من الوزارة كل من: مدير التعليم الثانوي محيي الدين كشلي، رئيس مصلحة التعليم الخاص عماد الأشقر، مدير التعليم الإبتدائي جورج حداد، رئيس منطقة بيروت التربوية محمد الجمل، مديرة الإرشاد والتوجيه صونيا الخوري، رئيسة المصلحة الثقافية منيرة جبرائيل وجمع من كبار الموظفين.

بعد النشيد الوطني وتقديم من المستشار الإعلامي لوزير التربية ألبير شمعون عن أهمية التنسيق في مواجهة الكوارث والأزمات، تحدث يرق ممثلاً الوزير بو صعب فقال: "إن الأزمات المتلاحقة التي تحيط بلبنان والتي تتسبب بموجات من النزوح البشري المكثف إلى وطننا، إضافة إلى مخاطر التعرض للكوارث الطبيعية وخصوصاً الزلازل والهزات الأرضية والحروب، فرضت على مؤسسات الدولة اللبنانية وعلى مؤسسات المجتمع المدني، حالاً من الإستنفار تفوق المعدلات القصوى التي يمكن لأي بلد في العالم أن يتحملها. واستدعت وضع خطة الإستجابة الوطنية خلال الكوارث والأزمات على مستوى الدولة، تتفرع منها خطط إستجابة لكل قطاع، وإن نصيب وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي من ويلات هذه الكوارث والأزمات في حال وقوعها هو النصيب الأكبر، بسبب وجود مئات التلامذة في مكان واحد، وبالتالي فإن إمكان تعرضهم للخطر يصبح أكبر ويستدعي التنسيق السريع مع اللجنة الوطنية لإدارة الكوارث والأزمات ومع الأجهزة الميدانية من جيش وقوى أمن ودفاع مدني ومع الصليب الأحمر".

وأكد ان "مسؤولية وزارة التربية عن جميع التلامذة خصوصاً في أزمنا الحروب والكوارث، استدعت إنشاء خلية لإدارة الأزمة والتعاطي مع الكوارث واستنفار الجهود والخبرات المحلية والعربية والدولية في إطار من التنسيق والفاعلية، وقد جاء إنشاء هذا المركز في الوزارة ليضم جهود جميع الفاعلين المحليين والدوليين من أجل تنسيق الجهود، عن طريق توفير الدعم المالي وتأمين الكوادر الإدارية المدربة وتهيئة الأمكنة المناسبة للإخلاء، وكل ذلك من خلال هيكلية تنظيمية تحت إشراف الوزارة، ما يمكنها من تنظيم قواعد المعلومات وتوثيقها، وزيادة قدرة الوزارة على تطبيق الحد الأدنى لمعايير السلامة في حالات الطوارئ، وتحقيق نوع من الإكتفاء الذاتي في خلال إدارة الكوارث والأزمات، وبالسرعة اللازمة، مع ما يتطلبه ذلك من التحضير والإستجابة والتدريب".

وقال: "إنها مناسبة لتحية جميع الذين تعبوا واجتهدوا ليكون هذا المركز موجوداً وفعالاً وقادراً على التحرك بالتعاون مع المؤسسات التربوية والجامعية والأمنية والعسكرية والدينية ومع المجتمع المدني والبلديات والأهالي، كما أنها مناسبة لتقديم الشكر والتقدير للمنظمات الدولية الداعمة والفاعلة ومنها منظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة والبنك الدولي، والوكالة الأميركية للتنمية الدولية UNHCR ومنظمة الأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين Unicef



والإتحاد الأوروبي وجميع الذين يتعاونون معنا، من المؤسسات الأمنية والعسكرية والإدارية USAID "والإنقاذية".

وأمل أن "يتابع هذا المركز عمله بالتنسيق والإداري والتدخل الفاعل لكي يتمكن من القيام بالمهام الجبارة الموكلة إليه".

ان نشاط اليوم يقع ضمن سلسلة "من جهته، اوضح ممثل برنامج الامم المتحدة الانمائي في لبنان لوكا راندا في لبنان بالشراكة مع رئاسة المجلس الوزراء منذ سنوات"، مؤكدا "أن البرنامج "undp" نشاطات تجريها ال عمل على مر السنوات لحماية لبنان في الأزمات"، لافتا إلى "ان هذه المهام الكبيرة تقوم بها جهود جماعية فلا تنحصر بالحكومة وحدها بل تتوزع على جهات متعددة، ويترجم العمل هذا ايضا مع وزارات أخرى ومطار بيروت ومجلس الوزراء بالشراكة مع مؤسسات الدولة"، شاكرًا دولتي سويسرا والمانيا وجميع الدول المانحة لتمويل هذه المشاريع

اما فيلدير، فأكدت "التزام سويسرا ببرنامج وزارة التربية للحد من مخاطر الكوارث، والتزامها ببرنامج تعليم الوكالة السويسرية للتنمية والتعاون تدعم وزارة التربية في تنفيذ العديد من "النازحين في لبنان. ولفتت إلى ان "المشاريع التربوية ومنها هذا المركز

وأعلن رئيس الهيئة العليا للاغاثة اللواء خير انه وعلى مشارف المؤتمر العالمي الثالث للحد من مخاطر الكوارث المنعقد في سنديا اليابان، يفخر لبنان بما تم إنجازه لغاية تاريخه من ضمن إطار عمل هيوغو رغم كل التحديات السياسية والأمنية والاقتصادية والإدارية". وقال: "منذ تأسيس وحدة إدارة مخاطر الكوارث لدى رئاسة مجلس الوزراء بالتعاون مع برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي وتمويل من الوكالة السويسرية للتنمية تمكن لبنان من إنجاز التقارير الدورية حول التقدم المحرز ضمن إطار عمل هيوغو. كما تم وضع مسودة قانون لإنشاء الهيئة الوطنية لإدارة مخاطر الكوارث وتم وضع الاستراتيجية الوطنية للحد من مخاطر الكوارث وكذلك خطة وطنية لإدارة "الكوارث وإطار عام وطني

اضاف: "حاليا، نحن في مرحلة تفعيل الخطة الوطنية عبر إنجاز الخطط القطاعية والمناطقية وكذلك إنشاء الغرف الوطنية لإدارة الكوارث في السراي الكبير والغرف في المحافظات والوزارات المعنية، بعد افتتاح غرفة عمليات وزارة الشؤون الإجتماعية وغرفة العمليات محافظة طرابلس وخليّة إدارة الأزمات في مطار رفيق الحريري الدولي نجتمع اليوم لإفتتاح غرفة عمليات وزارة التربية، علما أن العمل على خطط الاستجابة كان في مقدمها خطة وزارة التربية التي تم إنجازها وتم إجراء مناورة اليوم لاختبارها. وإن شاء الله في الأسبوع المقبل يتم افتتاح غرفة العمليات في وزارة الزراعة. وفي مطلع الشهر المقبل يتم افتتاح غرفة العمليات الوطنية في السراي الكبير "وتشكيلها في مختلف غرف العمليات المناطقية والقطاعية

وختم: "نحن نفتخر بما تم إنجازه، إنما يبقى الكثير لتحقيقه من أجل تحصين لبنان ضد الكوارث. وإنما بتصميم الحكومة اللبنانية ممثلة بدولة رئيس مجلس الوزراء ودعم الأصدقاء الأوفياء كبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي "والوكالة السويسرية للتنمية والسفارة الألمانية نعدكم بالإستمرار لغاية بلوغ الهدف و تحصين لبنان من الكوارث وعرضت منسقة لجنة التعليم في حال الطوارئ في الوزارة صونيا الخوري على الشاشة تفاصيل ومكونات المركز، شارحة كيفية التنسيق بين المؤسسات من خلال خطة محكمة لوزارة التربية في الكوارث والأزمات لجهة درجات الإنذار، ومستويات الكارثة، وآلية التنسيق والتواصل بين العاملين في الوزارة والمؤسسات الميدانية على "الأرض".

وعددت اهداف الخطة وهي: تطبيق مبدأ الإدارة الشاملة في الأزمات والكوارث في مراحلها الثلاث، التحضر خلال الأيام العادية للكوارث المحتملة، التدخل والاستجابة خلال الكوارث، والنهوض المبكر ما بعد الكوارث، زيادة إستعداد الوزارة والمدارس لمواجهة الكوارث المحتملة عبر التخطيط المسبق للطوارئ والتدريب والتجهيز والتقييم، زيادة قدرة الوزارة على متابعة قيامها بمهامها خلال حالات الطوارئ، تأمين السرعة في التحرك للاستجابة خلال الكوارث والأزمات وذلك من خلال تحديد الأدوار والمسؤوليات وتعليمات التصرف الدائمة خلال سيناريوهات مختلفة والتدريب عليها، تحقيق نوع من الاكتفاء الذاتي على صعيد الوزارة في إدارة الكوارث "والأزمات

بعد ذلك قدمت مستشارة مشروع الحد من مخاطر الكوارث في رئاسة الحكومة سوسن فخر الدين عرضا موجزا لخطة إستجابة وزارة التربية خلال الكوارث والأزمات ودور غرفة إدارة الأزمات، تطرقت خلاله الى كيفية تحضر الوزارة لمواجهة الأزمات الطارئة، وعرضت لأهداف هذه الخطة واهداف غرفة ادارة الازمات وآلية



التنسيق مع الغرفة الوطنية لإدارة الأزمات والكوارث في السراي والغرف القطاعية الموجودة لدى الوزارات. "كذلك تم عرض النشاطات التي نفذت لغاية الآن ضمن هذه الخطة، إضافة إلى الخطوات التي ستتبع للعام الحالي وتخلل الافتتاح تمرين مكتبي لأعضاء اللجنة التقنية المشكلة لدى وزارة التربية حول الإستجابة لسيناريو زلزال، شارك فيه موظفون في وزارة التربية وضباط وعناصر من الجيش اللبناني وقوى الأمن الداخلي والصليب الأحمر اللبناني والدفاع المدني وفوج إطفاء بيروت ووحدة إدارة المخاطر الكوارث لدى رئاسة مجلس الوزراء وتولت منسقة اللجنة صونيا خوري إدارة التمرين، وتفاعل أعضاء المركز مع الداخل والخارج في حركة اتصالات منسقة لتطويق الكارثة ومتابعتها وإنجاز عملية الإخلاء والإنقاذ بالتعاون بين الأجهزة



Launching of Ministry of Agriculture Operations Room and implementation of Table Top 9 March 2015

شهب أطلق غرفة عمليات وزارة الزراعة لإدارة الكوارث
الإثنين 09 آذار 2015 الساعة 15:20



وطنية -أطلق وزير الزراعة أكرم شهب "غرفة عمليات إدارة الكوارث والأزمات في القطاع الزراعي"، التي سيكون مقرها في مبنى مكتب الوزير في وسط بيروت، خلال لقاء نظمته لجنة تنسيق طوارئ الكوارث، لدى رئاسة مجلس "بالتعاون مع برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي من خلال "وحدة الحد من مخاطر الكوارث الوزراء ووزارة الزراعة، وبدعم من السفارتين السويسرية والألمانية، وذلك ضمن إطار إعداد الخطط القطاعية لإستجابة الوزارات خلال الكوارث والأزمات

حضر حفل إفتتاح الغرفة الى شهب مدير برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في لبنان لوكا رندا، رئيس اللجنة الوطنية لإدارة الكوارث والأزمات الأمين العام للمجلس الأعلى للدفاع اللواء الركن محمد خير، سفير "الفاو" في لبنان موريس سعادة، ممثل السفير السويسري في لبنان فرانسوا باراس، القائم بالأعمال في السفارة تشاسبر ساروت، والمعنيون بعمل الغرفة

رندا

استهل اللقاء بالنشيد الوطني، ثم ترحيب من مستشارة وحدة الحد من مخاطر الكوارث لدى رئاسة مجلس الوزراء "سوسن بو فخر الدين التي لفتت إلى "أننا نطلق اليوم خطة وزارة الزراعة للكوارث والأزمات

وأعرب رندا عن سعادته بافتتاح الغرفة، وقال: "ثمة الكثير من المؤسسات المجتمعة معنا اليوم، منها الدفاع المدني والجيش اللبناني والصليب الأحمر وفوج الإطفاء. إنها المرة الأولى التي تجتمع فيها كل هذه المؤسسات لتنفيذ تمرين، والسيناريو هو إنفلونزا الطيور الذي يؤثر بالطبع في القطاع الزراعي. ونحن هنا اليوم أيضا لافتتاح غرفة العمليات، حيث سيعمل المعنيون، في حال وقوع كارثة أو أزمة من هذا النوع، ليس فقط هنا بل أيضا "بالتنسيق مع الغرف التي تم إنشاؤها في مؤسسات أخرى، منها السراي واعتبر أن "التمرين جزء من برنامج واسع النطاق يطبقه برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في لبنان على مدى خمس سنوات لتقوية قدرة الدولة على مواجهة الأزمات والكوارث والإستجابة لها. وبالطبع هذا البرنامج هو تحت رعاية رئيس الوزراء وبالمشاركة مع مختلف المعنيين والجهات الفاعلة، منها الوزارات والدفاع المدني والجيش اللبناني. ونحن نبذل جهدا مشتركا للإستجابة إلى هذه الأزمات، وثمة غرف عمليات عدة، منها في السراي وفي الوزارات "وفي مختلف المناطق اللبنانية، لتقوية قدرتنا على الإستجابة للأزمات وشكر شهب وموظفي وزارة الزراعة المعنيين و"كل من بذل جهدا في التمرين وكذلك المؤسسات المشاركة واللواء محمد خير، وهو الرائد في مجال تعزيز قدرة الدولة على مواجهة الأزمات والإستجابة لها، بالطبع ممثلا



لرئيس مجلس الوزراء، كما شكر السفارة السويسرية في لبنان ووكالة التنمية السويسرية "التي قدمت لنا دعماً، ليس فقط مادياً بل أيضاً تقنياً، إنها فعلاً شريك ممتاز" وكل موظف في برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في لبنان ممثل السفير السويسري

وأعرب ممثل السفير السويسري عن سعادته بافتتاح غرفة العمليات في الوزارة، وقال: "أريد أن أهنئكم على كل الجهود التي تبذلونها في هذا الصدد. إن السفارة السويسرية سعيدة جداً بالالتزام وزارة الزراعة في هذا الجهد، ونهنئكم على افتتاح الغرفة"، مؤكداً "التزام سويسرا في تنفيذ برامج الحد من مخاطر الأزمات، وتعمل عبر وكالة التنمية والتعاون السويسرية على إنشاء أسس متينة لتعزيز قدرة لبنان على مواجهة الأزمات والتخفيف من حدتها". وخير مثال على ذلك هو إنشاء غرفة العمليات في السراي

وأضاف: "تعمل السفارة السويسرية أيضاً مع مصلحة الأبحاث العلمية الزراعية في لبنان لتطوير برنامج معني بالري واستخدام المياه في البقاع. وقررت السفارة أن يكون موضوع المياه هو موضوع عملها للسنوات الخمس المقبلة مع وزارة الزراعة

خير

وقال خير: "على مشارف المؤتمر العالمي الثالث للحد من مخاطر الكوارث المزمع عقده في سنداى اليابان في آذار 2015، الذي سنشارك فيه ونتأمل خيراً منه لصالح لبنان، يفخر لبنان بما قد تم إنجازه لغاية تاريخه من ضمن إطار عمل "هيوغو 2005" وذلك بالرغم من كل التحديات السياسية والأمنية والاقتصادية التي تعصف بالبلاد

وتابع: "إن لجنة تنسيق إدارة الكوارث والأزمات، بما فيها وحدة إدارة الكوارث، والتي ضمت مدراء عامين من مختلف الوزارات المعنية والتي كان لي شرف ترؤسها، تمكنت من إنجاز التقارير الدولية حول التقدم ضمن إطار عمل هيوغو 2011-2013-2015 ووضعت أيضاً مسودة لإنشاء الهيئة الوطنية لإدارة مخاطر الكوارث اللجنة عملت منذ إنشائها، على تجهيز غرفة العمليات المركزية لإدارة مخاطر الكوارث في السراي "ولفت إلى أن الكبير وغرف عمليات مماثلة لها في الوزارات والمحافظات المعنية. فبعد أن افتتحنا غرفة عمليات وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية وغرفة عمليات محافظة الشمال، قمنا بتجهيز غرفة عمليات لإدارة الكوارث والأزمات في مطار رفيق الحريري الدولي، كما أننا افتتحنا منذ بضعة أيام غرفة عمليات مماثلة في وزارة التربية، وكان لنا تمرين مكثبي". "ناجح، وأمل ألا تحصل كوارث كي لا تستخدم هذه الغرف

وأضاف: "نجتمع اليوم لإفتتاح غرفة عمليات في وزارة الزراعة، وهي غرفة عمليات مميزة يجب أن نعتمد عليها لأننا في لبنان نعتبر من المنطقة الزراعية كما نعتبر من المنطقة الصناعية، وعملنا على خطة الإستجابة وقد تم تنفيذ محاكاة للخطة الوطنية لإختبارها وتقييمها ووضعها حيز التنفيذ. وفي مطلع الشهر المقبل سيتم افتتاح غرفة العمليات الوطنية في السراي الكبير وربطها تقنياً بمختلف غرف العمليات في الوزارات والمحافظات والقطاعات المعنية

وختم بالقول: "نحن نفتخر بما قد تم إنجازه على صعيد الحد من مخاطر الكوارث، إنما يبقى الكثير لتحقيقه من أجل تحصين لبنان ضد الكوارث بدعم من الحكومة اللبنانية ممثلة برئيسها رئيس مجلس الوزراء الأستاذ تمام سلام وبدعم من الأصدقاء الأوفياء الممثلين ببرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي والوكالة السويسرية للتنمية والسفارة الألمانية"، واعداداً "باستمرار العمل حتى بلوغ الهدف وحصين لبنان من الكوارث

شهيب

وقال شهيب: "أرحب بكم في الوزارة، وأمل أن لا نستخدم الغرفة إلا للخير بوجود اللواء خير. على الأقل نحاول في ظل هذه الظروف التي نمر فيها على مستوى المناخ ومشاكل الطبيعة والفوارق المناخية، وأيضاً ما يحيط بنا من مشاكل سياسية، نحاول أن نواجه هذه الكوارث بطريقة علمية، وهذا الأسلوب الأسلم أعتقد

وأضاف: "إيماناً منا بأن مواجهة الكوارث والأزمات ممكنة بالعلم والعمل والتخطيط المسبق باشرت وزارة الزراعة بوضع خطتها للاستجابة للكوارث والأزمات التي قد تصيب القطاع الزراعي والتي لها أثر كبير على حياة الناس كحرائق الغابات والفيضانات والجفاف والأمراض والأوبئة التي تصيب النبات والحيوان والتي تؤثر بشكل مباشر على سلامة غذاء المواطن وعلى صحته



وتابع: "قد شكنا لهذا الغرض لجنة تضم مختلف المصالح والدوائر، في الوزارة، خصوصا المعنية بالمراقبة والوقاية والإستعداد لمواجهة مثل هذه الأزمات، حيث تمكنت هذه اللجنة من وضع المسودة الأولى من الخطة بمساعدة تقنية من مشروع برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي للحد من مخاطر الكوارث والأزمات لدى رئاسة مجلس الوزراء بإشراف رئيس اللجنة الوطنية لإدارة الكوارث والأزمات الأمين العام للمجلس الأعلى للدفاع اللواء الركن محمد خير".

وأضاف: "من خلال هذه الخطة، نأمل في الوزارة بأن نزيد من قدرتنا على ترقب الكوارث والأزمات المحتملة التي يمكن أن تطال القطاع الزراعي، وتأمين السرعة في التحرك للاستجابة خلال الكوارث والأزمات وذلك من خلال تحديد الأدوار والمسؤوليات في المراحل الثلاث لإدارة الكوارث ونعني الإستعداد قبل وقوع الأزمة، التدخل عند وقوع الأزمة والتعافي والنهوض المبكر بعد الأزمة بالتنسيق مع الأجهزة المعنية منعاً للازدواجية في العمل وهدر الموارد وتحقيق الإستفادة القصوى، بالإضافة إلى وضع وتنفيذ آلية لتوعية الناس حول مخاطر الكوارث المحتملة في القطاع الزراعي وسبل التصرف للوقاية منها والحد من أثارها".

وقال: "في افتتاح غرفة عمليات وزارة الزراعة لإدارة الكوارث والأزمات اليوم، اخترنا العمل على مواجهة مرض انفلونزا الطيور الذي انتشر في الكثير من الدول ووصل، خلال الاعوام الماضية، الى الدول المجاورة للبنان، في مصر وفلسطين وبعض دول أوروبا كألمانيا وهولندا وإيطاليا وانتقل من الدواجن إلى البشر ولفت إلى أنه "منذ العام 2004 أعدت الوزارة خطة طوارئ لمواجهة هذا المرض في حال وصوله الى الاراضي اللبنانية وتم التعاقد مع اطباء بيطريين ومهندسين زراعيين ومساعدين فنيين بيطريين ومجازيين مخبريين، وتم تدريب الفرق الفنية من قبل دائرة تربية وإنتاج الدواجن والطيور في وزارة الزراعة. وبما ان لبنان يشكل معبرا للطيور المهاجرة في موسمي الهجرة من سيبيريا الى افريقيا في الخريف ومن افريقيا الى سيبيريا في الربيع، وبما أن الطيور المهاجرة يمكن ان تكون حاملة للمرض خاصة بعد الاصابات التي ظهرت في فلسطين، فإن وزارة الزراعة من خلال تمرين المواجهة تهدف إلى تفعيل الخطة والإجراءات الاحترازية لمنع دخول المرض إلى لبنان، عسانا ننجح بالتعاون مع الشركاء".

وختم بالقول: "شكرا لكل من ساهم في إطلاق هذه المبادرة في الوزارة، شكرا للسفارة السويسرية، وبرنامج الأمم ، ورئاسة مجلس الوزراء عبر الأمين العام للمجلس الأعلى للدفاع وفريق العمل التقني UNDP المتحدة الإنمائي". في الوزارة ومشروع الحد من مخاطر الكوارث تمرين محاكاة

وتخلل حفل إطلاق الغرفة، تمرين محاكاة لأعضاء اللجنة التقنية المشكلة لدى وزارة الزراعة لإعداد خطة إستجابة الوزارة خلال الكوارث والأزمات. وتطرق التمرين إلى كيفية مواجهة تفشي مرض إنفلونزا الطيور، وقد أعدته بو فخر الدين وتولى التدريب فيه خبراء تقنيون هم: رئيسة قسم الدواجن في وزارة الزراعة عبير سيروان والدكتور غازي الحكيم من "الفاو" والدكتورة عاتقة بري من وزارة الصحة العامة البيئة والصحة والطاقة والمياه والإعلام والزراعة وقيادة الجيش وقوى: وشارك في التمرين ممثلون عن وزارات وفريق عمل وحدة الحد من "الأمن الداخلي والدفاع المدني والصليب الأحمر اللبناني وفوج الإطفاء و"الفاو مخاطر الكوارث. وكان مدير عام الزراعة لويس لحدود، اطلع على سير عمل التمرين

س.ق.=====



Awareness Campaign on Forest Fires 05 June 2014



جمعية الثروة الحرجية والتنمية AFDC ووزارة الزراعة تطلقان الحملة الوطنية للتوعية حول حرائق الغابات الخميس 05 حزيران 2014 - 12:59

نظمت جمعية الثروة الحرجية بالتعاون مع وزارة الزراعة وبلدية بعبداء اللوزة مؤتمراً صحفياً لإطلاق الحملة الوطنية للتوعية حول مخاطر حرائق الغابات. وذلك بالشراكة مع مشروع التحريج في لبنان LRI وبتنفيذ من الوكالة الأميركية للتنمية USAID وبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي UNDP عبر مشروع إدارة الكوارث لدى رئاسة مجلس الوزراء وبرعاية وزارة الزراعة، وذلك يوم الثلاثاء الواقع في 3 حزيران 2014. تخلل المؤتمر كلمة ترحيب ألقاها رئيس بلدية بعبداء الدكتور هنري حلو الذي تحدث عن الحريق الهائل الذي تعرضت له غابة بعبداء وعرض القرارات التي اتخذها المجلس البلدي بالإجماع وأطلقته لإعادة تشجير الغابة بالتعاون مع AFDC، وزراعة جوانب الطرقات بأشجار صنوبر بالإضافة إلى القيام بتشجير وقطع الأشجار المحروقة التي تؤثر على السلامة العامة وبإذن من وزير البيئة. أما السيدة سوسن بو فخر الدين المدير العام لجمعية AFDC فقد عرضت الخطة المقترحة التي أعدتها الجمعية للحد من مخاطر حرائق الغابات في بلدية بعبداء والتي تتمحور حول أربع نقاط وهي: الوقاية وتقليل الخطر - زيادة الجهوزية والاستعداد لمواجهة الحرائق - الإستجابة خلال الحرائق - التعافي وإعادة التأهيل بعد الحرائق وقد وضعت هذه الخطة بتصرف البلديات الراغبة بحماية احرابها كما شكرت شركة Image lifting لتنظيمها الحملة وتوزيعها على كافة المناطق اللبنانية بالتعاون مع شركة Pikasso و Group plus. اما السيد ريتشارد بيتون، فقد تحدث عن مشروع التحريج في لبنان LRI والمبادرة التي يقومون بها لزيادة المساحات الخضراء في لبنان ونشر الوعي حول أهميتها. كما شدد السيد إدغار شهاب مدير برنامج الامم المتحدة الإنمائي UNDP على أهمية التوعية حول مخاطر إشعال النار في هذه الفترة وخلال فصل الصيف، خاصة هذه السنة التي يعاني منها لبنان من الجفاف. إعتبر معالي وزير الزراعة الاستاذ أكرم شهاب اعتبر ان الاخضر بالنسبة لوزارة الزراعة خط أحمر، وان الوزارة بمديرياتها كافة وكادرها المتخصص مستنفره للحفاظ على الاخضر وزيادة مساحاته، ورمزية اطلاق هذه الحملة من بلدية بعبداء، وقد شدد على اهمية الاعتناء والحماية والمراقبة والمتابعة للحفاظ على ما نزرع وعلى ما يتجدد في احرابنا. كما حضر المؤتمر ممثل وزير الدفاع سمير مقبل مستشاره نزيه هاشم، ممثل وزير البيئة الاستاذ جورج عقل رئيس دائرة حماية الموارد الطبيعية، مدير عام الدفاع المدني ريمون خطار، وممثل المدير العام للأمن الداخلي النقيب روني خوري، رئيس مصلحة الأبحاث العلمية الزراعية ميشال افرام، مدير مشروع التحريج في لبنان LRI ريتشارد باتون، المدير العام لجمعية الثروة الحرجية والتنمية (AFDC) سوسن بو فخر الدين، المدير العام للتعاونيات ومديرة المشروع الأخضر غلوريا ابي زيد، الملحق العسكري في السفارة الأميركية انطونيو بنكس، ممثل الوكالة الأميركية للتنمية الدولية ديفيد شرودير USAID، وبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي UNDP رئيس وأعضاء بلدية بعبداء بالإضافة إلى حضور مختير المنطقة وعدد من الجمعيات الأهلية في بعبداء.



Briefing about the National Conference Towards implementation of the "National Strategy for Forest Fire Management", Grand Serail 14th of October, 2014



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



National Conference Towards implementation of the "National Strategy for Forest Fire Management", Grand Serail 14th of October, 2014



Conference Briefing



On the occasion of the International Disasters Risk Reduction Day, and under the patronage of H. E. the Minister of Agriculture Mr. Akram Chehayeb, the UNDP's "Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Capacities in Lebanon Project" carried out in partnership with the Lebanese Government implemented a national conference towards the implementation of the "National Strategy for Forest Fire Management" on Tuesday, October 14 at the Grand Serail in Beirut.

The conference aimed at presenting and discussing the initiatives that have been implemented at the national level since the adoption of the strategy by the Council of Ministers in 2009. Moreover, the conference was an opportunity to explore future initiatives and recommendations for activating the strategy.

The conference was launched by His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture Mr. Akram Chehayeb, the Secretary General of the Council of Defense General Mohammed Kheir, the UNDP Country Director Mr. Luca Renda, the representative of the Minister of Interior and Municipalities Director General of Civil Defense General Raymond Khattar, the representative of the Minister of Environment Dr. Ghassan Sayah, the representative of the Minister of Defense General Hassan Bashrouch, in addition to the participation of representatives of the embassies and cooperation agencies from Italy, Switzerland, Turkey and members of the National Coordination Committee for Disasters and Crises, and representatives of various concerned ministries, agencies, forest centers and stakeholders.

Opening Speeches:

In his opening speech the Minister of Agriculture stressed on the importance of implementing an assessment for all the initiatives conducted since the adoption of the strategy to attain practical recommendations that ensure the implementation of "National Strategy for Forest Fire Management" covering all of its sections. Moreover the assessment is important as it supports the sustainable conservation of the current green cover and its increase to reach 20 percent of the total area of Lebanon. Minister Chehayeb, further noted that the current available funding is not enough to implement strategy and reiterated the urgent need to support the implementation of the strategy with the needed resources.

The Secretary General of the Council of Defense General Mohammed Kheir pointed out that the Presidency of the Council of Ministers works through the High Relief Commission, the National Coordination Committee for Disasters and Crises and the "Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Capacities in Lebanon Project" to support all the components of disaster risk reduction including the development of disaster risk reduction studies and plans for the sectors and local level authorities. General Kheir explained that currently work is being implemented to establish a national operations room and operating rooms within critical sectors and regions.

The representative of the Minister of Defense General Bachrouch reiterated the support and commitment of the Ministry to collaborate with all concerned ministries and authorities to address all disaster related losses and damages including planning, management and deployment of capacities and resources within the Ministry's available capacities.

In the same context, the representative of the Minister of Environment, Dr. Ghassan Sayah highlighted the major projects and programs the ministry has been conducting to support the implementation of the strategy which aims to mitigate the risks. He explained that the Ministry is



working and investing in all of the resources available to maintain and increase Lebanon's green cover and forest area.

The director general of the Civil Defense General Raymond Khattar stressed on the importance of the Strategy which established a roadmap for interagency cooperation. Referring to the ongoing work being implemented within the ministry to increase preparedness to combat forest fires at the local level within municipalities, in addition to the development of forest fire early warning systems with key local and international partners, and the equipment and training of civil defense.

The UNDP country director Mr. Luca Renda reconfirmed UNDP's commitment in supporting the implementation of the strategy noting that the program is currently supporting the Ministry of Agriculture to develop its response plan and crisis management operations room in line with the National Response Plan.

Morning Sessions

The conference included a presentation summarizing the "National Response Plan" which is now considered as the reference for all agencies in the event of any natural or man-made disaster. The NRP is considered the blueprint guideline for the response plans at the sectoral and local levels.

Another presentation of the "National Strategy for Forest Fire Management" included a briefing about the strategy background and its main components which are based on five pillars within "a risk-management framework", also known as the five 'Rs':

- a) Research, information and analysis: creating a common database on occurring forest fires;
- b) Risk modification: strengthening prevention to reduce risk through constant maintenance of communal lands and heightened awareness by local communities;
- c) Readiness: increased capacity to fight fire through adequate equipment, early intervention and improved infrastructure;
- d) Response to fires, including coordinated interventions among all parties;
- e) Recovery: enabling restoration and reforestation after fires

Following the general presentations, more in depth focus was made on existing early warning and initiatives at the national and local levels that have been implemented since the adoption of the strategy in 2009, which included the:

- Early Warning System at the civil defense.
- Early Warning System at the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Research.
- Mechanisms for collecting and documenting information about forest fires at the Lebanese National Council for Scientific Research, CNRS
- Legislation and laws relating to the forest fires combating at the Directorate of Rural Development and Natural Resources at the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Local plans to fight forest fires at the local level – Association for Forests, Development and Conservation AFDC.
- Mechanisms to identify fire hazards using geographic systems by the University of Balamand.

Afternoon Sessions:

After lunch break, the participants were divided into working groups to discuss the steps required to reactivate and implement the strategy in the following four areas:

- Research, studies and information about forest fires.
- Forest fire reduction and Prevention.
- Increasing preparedness to combat forest fires.
- Increase the effectiveness of coordination during response to forest fires.

The conference was concluded with a series of recommendations, below are some of the main recommendations:



- Advocating towards increased funding and resources which aims to the implementation of the strategy
- Increasing awareness and integration of disaster risk reduction at multiple levels to include national campaigns, integration of DRR within the curriculum at the Ministry of Education
- Networking and integrating early warning systems at local authorities' level within critical forest risk areas
- Supporting the socio-economic importance of forests through investment in non-wood forest products, eco-tourism and environmental activities around forest areas so as to support sustainable development
- Supporting increasing preparedness of concerned agencies through tools, equipment, infrastructure such as four wheel drive cars that can be equipped in responding to forest fires, forest towers.
- Supporting the capacities and status of the personnel working within the concerned agencies (civil defense and forest guards) in forest conservation and suppression
- Supporting local authorities by training and equipping municipal guards on monitoring and responding to forest fires
- Centralization of information and statistics related to forest cover within one institution which will be responsible for proper dissemination
- Consecrate daily bulletin information within all media related to forest fire preparedness and prevention.

Finally, the importance of the conference lies in reviving the strategy and pushing towards its implementation within the various concerned agencies and stakeholders.



Sectoral request for Response Plans and Decisions



Republic of Lebanon

Ministry of Agriculture

Minister

No. 4729/3

Beirut, 29.5.2014

To: The UN Resident Representative in Lebanon Mr. Ross Mountain

Subject: A Contingency Plan for the Ministry of Agriculture to respond during disasters and crises

In reference to the above mentioned subject and in the context of the general framework for the National Response Plan during disasters and crisis of all kinds prepared by the Lebanese Government through the unit of disaster risk reduction at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers,

And since the Ministry of Agriculture is facing a number of crisis and natural disasters, particularly with respect to climate change and the associated drought and scarcity of water, which affects agricultural production and poses a threat to Food Security, as well as a the negative impact on the Forestry sector and the increased frequency of forest fires, and other disasters and crisis,

Therefore, we kindly ask you to help the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a contingency plan to respond during disasters and crises in line with the general framework mentioned earlier.

Thank you for your cooperation,

Minister of Agriculture

Akram Chehayeb

UNDP LEBANON
FILE: MoF Agriculture
30 MAY 2014
INFO: RL
ACTION: JBM

cc CP



الجمهورية اللبنانية

وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية

الوزير

قرار رقم ١/٧٤٧

تشكيل لجنة لوضع خطة عوري

إن وزير الشؤون الاجتماعية،

بناءً على المرسوم رقم ١١٢١٧ تاريخ ٢٠١٤/٢/١٥ (تشكيل الحكومة)،

بناءً على المرسوم الاشتراعي رقم ١١٢ تاريخ ١٩٥٩/٦/١٢ وتعديلاته (نظام الموظفين)،

بناءً على القانون رقم ٢١٢ تاريخ ١٩٩٤/٤/٢ وتعديلاته (إحداث وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية)،

بناءً على المرسوم رقم ٥٧٣٤ تاريخ ١٩٩٤/٩/٢٩ وتعديلاته (تنظيم وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية وتحديد ملاكها وشروط التعيين الخاصة ببعض وظائفها)،

بناءً على ترصيات رئاسة مجلس الوزراء لتطوير خطط طوارئ في الإدارات والمؤسسات العامة،

بناءً على اقتراح المدير العام بالإتالية،

يقرر ما يأتي:

المادة الأولى: تشكل لجنة تقنية من السادة:

- | | |
|--------|---|
| رئيساً | السيد العام بالإتالية السيدة رنده بو حمدان |
| عضواً | مستشارة الوزير الأئمة هالة الحلو |
| عضواً | رئيس مصلحة التخطيط والبحوث السيد بشر العمري |
| عضواً | رئيس مصلحة شؤون المعوقين السيدة ماري الحاج |
| عضواً | رئيس مصلحة الرعاية الاجتماعية السيدة ندى فواز |
| عضواً | رئيس مصلحة الجمعيات والهيئات الإلهية السيدة عبد الصمد |
| عضواً | رئيس مصلحة الشؤون الأسرية بالإتالية السيدة فرناندا ابي حيدر |
| عضواً | رئيس دائرة شؤون المراكز السيد عدنان نصر الدين |
| عضواً | رئيس دائرة التدريب السيدة ماري بونس |
| عضواً | المساعد الإداري لتنظيم المعلوماتية السيد وائل قداح |
| عضواً | المساعد الإداري لتنظيم المعلوماتية السيدة منال نعيم |
| عضواً | المساعدة الاجتماعية السيدة كارين حداد |
| عضواً | رئيس دائرة الشؤون الإدارية السيدة رابعة نعمة |

تسوية القرار





المادة الثانية: تحتضن اللجنة مرة كل اسبوع بغية تنفيذ المهام المكلفة بها
المادة الثالثة: تخمس عرفة لادارة الطوارئ والازمات في المبنى الرئيسي للوزارة ويتم العدل على
تجهيزها بما يلزم.

المادة الرابعة: يبلغ هذا القرار من يلزم

١٦ تموز ٢٠١٢
بدمشق في
المر وزير الشؤون الاجتماعية

ببلغ الى:

- كافة وحدات الوزارة
- اصحاب العلاقة

رشيد درباس





Annex 8 – Municipalities Workshop
Press Release Municipalities workshop 17 December 2014



**ورشة عمل في السراي عن تعزيز القدرات للحد من الكوارث رندا: هدفنا دعم الحكومة لتطوير استراتيجيتها
الأربعاء 17 كانون الأول 2014 الساعة 17:32**



- افتتح برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي من خلال وحدة إدارة مخاطر الكوارث لدى رئاسة مجلس الوزراء، بالتعاون مع مكتب الأمم المتحدة للحد من مخاطر الكوارث، ورشة عمل حول "تعزيز القدرات للحد من مخاطر الكوارث على المستوى المحلي في لبنان" في السراي الكبير، في حضور مدير برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في لبنان لوكا رندا ومدير عام البلديات القاضي عمر حمزة، بمشاركة ممثلين عن اتحادات البلديات والبلديات.

رندا

استهلّت الجلسة الافتتاحية بالنشيد الوطني، فكلّمة لمدير برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في لبنان رندا شدد فيها على "الدور الذي تلعبه البلديات في ترجمة الجهود الوطنية محلياً، ففي مختلف أنحاء العالم، البلديات هي أول من يتعامل بشكل مباشر مع حالات الوفاة، والمعاناة والضرر الناتجة عن الكوارث. وهي أول من يستجيب، وغالباً مع وسائل قليلة جداً، من أجل إنقاذ الأرواح وتوفير الرعاية الطارئة والمأوى والغذاء."

وأشار الى أنه "تم تنظيم أنشطة بناء قدرات البلديات في العامين المنصرمين من قبل برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي بالشراكة مع وزارة الداخلية والبلديات، وبمشاركة UNISDR، وتهدف هذه الأنشطة إلى تنمية القدرات من أجل بناء مستقبل مستدام للجميع."

وأعرب رندا عن "فخر برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي لمواصلة التعاون مع البلديات للحد من مخاطر الكوارث"، أملاً أن "تمكّن هذه الورشة البلديات من مواصلة تطوير قدراتها على الحد من مخاطر الكوارث من خلال تزويدهم بالوسائل اللازمة حول كيفية دمج إدارة مخاطر الكوارث في تخطيط المدن والتنمية المحلية."

وأوضح أن هدف برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي "دعم الحكومة اللبنانية لتطوير استراتيجية إدارة مخاطر الكوارث من خلال تركيزه على إضفاء الطابع المؤسسي على آليات إدارة مخاطر الكوارث لزيادة القدرة الوطنية ضد مخاطر الكوارث، ودمج ثقافة الحد من مخاطر الكوارث في تخطيط تنمية القطاعات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية



الدرجة من أجل الحد من ضعف البنية التحتية وتطوير الأصول وتعزيز القدرات المحلية للحد من مخاطر الكوارث ومن الخسائر في الأرواح والممتلكات.

ابو سويري
وكانت كلمة للمديرة التنفيذية للمكتب الاقليمي للدول العربية للاستراتيجية الدولية للحد من مخاطر الكوارث لونا ابو سويري، نوهت فيها بالدور الذي تلعبه البلديات في ترجمة الجهود الوطنية محليا.

حمزة

من جهته، تحدث حمزة عن "أهمية الدور الوقائي في الحد من مخاطر الكوارث، لأن مصادر الكوارث قد تكون طبيعية بحتة كالزلازل والبراكين، وقد تكون من صنع البشر وإهمال الهيئات والإدارات المحلية، كالحرائق، وقد تكون مزيجا من العوامل الطبيعية والبشرية مثل بعض الفيضانات"، وقال: "بدلا من أن ننتظر وقوع الكارثة في بعض الحالات ونعمل على الحد من مخاطرها، هناك دور وقائي للهيئات والإدارات المسؤولة."

أضاف: "ان سياسة التخطيط هي التعبير الأسمى اليوم عن وجود الإدارات المسؤولة وبفضلها نستطيع أن نخترل قرونا من التخلف والويلات والألام. ان وجود رؤى واضحة ومحددة للإدارات والهيئات المحلية في الحد من مخاطر الكوارث، ضرورة أساسية من ضرورات العصر المسلم بها، فالمطالبة بها، تأتي من جوانب المجتمع كافة، والشعور بالحاجة إليها شديد لا يختلف فيه إثنان."

وتهدف الورشة التي تستمر ثلاثة ايام، الى تطوير قدرات 70 مسؤولا محليا من مختلف المناطق اللبنانية من المحافظات الثمانية ومن المناطق حيث يتواجد النازحون السوريون بكثافة في البقاع والشمال والجنوب وجبل لبنان وتزويدهم بالأدوات اللازمة حول كيفية إدماج الحد من مخاطر الكوارث في تخطيط المدن والتنمية المحلية.

وتركز الورشة على شرح الاخطار الرئيسية التي تهدد لبنان واهمية وضع خطة للاستجابة الوطنية والتكامل على المستوى المحلي وانشاء الروابط مع نظام الانذار المبكر المتعلقة بالكوارث الطبيعية، اضافة الى طرح الأولويات والتغييرات المطلوبة لمرحلة ما بعد 2015 في اطار تنفيذ الحد من مخاطر الكوارث. وستكون هذه الورشة مناسبة لتبادل الخبرات ودعم المبادرات .

س.م.=====



أهم توصيات ورشة عما البلديات 10 – 12 كانون الأول 2014

- ١- بعقلين -خليل حماده : نشرات توعية فصلية ، تقارير دورية على التقدم ،إعداد برامج توجيهية .
- ٢ - الجديده - أندريه : توصية أن تكون الحكومات المحلية موجودة في اللجنة الوطنية .
- ورشات عمل محددة حول مخاطر محددة في المناطق مثل عواصف... وكيفية معالجتها على أرض الواقع .
- ٣- تعزيز ورشة العمل بدورة تعتمد التطبيق العملي للإستفادة بصورة أفضل .
- ٤- الأفضل أن تكون الورشة أقصر وفيها شق عملائي بالإضافة إلى تبادل الخبرات .المهم أن تأخذ البلديات الخطة التنفيذية وليس فقط ورش عمل لأن البلدية ليس عندها ميزانية للتطبيق .
- ٥ - البلديات يعملون بمبادرات فردية تركز على عمل التطوع لكن الخطة التنفيذية على الأرض ليست موجودة وليس هناك تمويل . توصية: ممكن تنفيذ شركات مع القطاع الخاص والأفضل أن يكون الحد من المخاطر الكوارث جزء من عمل مؤسسي ضمن البلدية وأن يكون مدعم بوثيقة قانونية تؤدي الى رصد المبالغ للحد من المخاطر .
- ٦ - على البلديات الإستفادة من الإمكانيات الموجودة ضمن نطاقها من خلال جمع المعلومات ومكامن الضعف والقوة .
- ٧ - تأهيل أشخاص مدربين لشرح الدليل المنزلي للإستعداد والوقاية من أخطار الكواث و تسير حملات إعلامية حول المشروع.
- ٨- من ايجابيات هذه الورشة الإستفادة من شركاء المشروع والإكتتاب في أنظمة الإنذار المبكر عبر ال LARI-
CRNS الدفاع المدني ومصلحة الأرصاد الجوية بالإضافة الى جمع قاعدة معلومات .
- ٨ - تعميم ثقافة الحد من الكوارث .
- ٩ - تخصيص ميزانية أثار الكوارث .



Annex 9 – Press releases for regional response plans and operations rooms

ورشة عمل في قائمقامية الجديدة لاعداد خطة لاستجابة قضاء المتن لادارة الكوارث والازمات الأربعاء 13 آب 2014 الساعة 15:03



وطنية - أطلقت وحدة ادارة مخاطر الكوارث لدى رئاسة مجلس الوزراء وقائمقامية المتن ورشة عمل في مبنى القائمقامية في الجديدة تمتد حتى نهاية كانون الاول المقبل بهدف اعداد خطة لاستجابة قضاء المتن لادارة الكوارث والازمات انطلاقا من الاطار العام لخطة الاستجابة الوطنية خلال الكوارث والازمات.

وتتضمن اجراءات الاستعداد قبل وقوع الكوارث واجراءات التدخل خلال الكوارث واجراءات التعافي بعد الكوارث لاعادة الوضع على ما كان

عليه، تشكيل لجنة طوارئ لهذه الغاية برئاسة قائمقام المتن مارلين حداد تضم ممثلين عن ادارات الدولة والاجهزة الامنية والبلديات ومختير وهيئات المجتمع المدني في القضاء.

افتتاحا للنشيد، وبعد الوقوف دقيقة صمت على ارواح شهداء الجيش اللبناني رحبت القائمقام مارلين حداد بالحضور مشددة على ان "ابواب القائمقامية مفتوحة للتعاون والتنسيق الدائم مع الاجهزة الامنية والادارات العامة ومؤسسات المجتمع المدني كافة، لما فيه خير قضاء المتن تحت شعار "معا في الخدمة" والعمل يدا واحدة من اجل التنسيق على نطاق اوسع بين الادارة العامة والمجتمع المدني والادارة المركزية في لبنان، في سبيل تأمين الخدمات العامة في قضاء المتن وادارة اي كارثة ومواجهة المخاطر الموجودة والمحتملة".

زعرور

ثم تحدثت مديرة وحدة ادارة مخاطر الكوارث لدى رئاسة مجلس الوزراء ناتالي زعرور فأشارت الى ان بلديات المتن كانت اولى البلديات التي انتسبت الى الحملة الوطنية والعالمية لتحسين المدن ضد الكوارث منذ عام 2010، ما شكل تحولا نوعيا للبنان بالنسبة الى الدول العربية على الخارطة العالمية للحد من مخاطر الكوارث من خلال 52 بلدية مشاركة في المشروع.وأوضحت ان "المشروع يعمل على مؤسسة اطار عام للكوارث وعلى تحديد الاستراتيجيات والمخاطر وادارة الكارثة وتخفيف اضرارها قبل حصولها"، مشيرة الى انه سيتم انشاء غرفة عمليات في المتن متصلة بغرفة العمليات الوطنية على ان يتم في نهاية الورشة اجراء تدريب ميداني ومكتبي على الخطة".

بو فخر الدين

ثم كانت مداخلة لمستشارة مشروع ادارة مخاطر الكوارث لدى رئاسة مجلس الوزراء سوسن بو فخر الدين التي شرحت الاسباب الموجبة لدى الحكومة اللبنانية لتشكيل لجنة وطنية لادارة الكوارث ضمت ممثلين من المؤسسات المدنية والعسكرية كلها، مشيرة الى ان لبنان معرض لشتى انواع الكوارث سواء اكانت طبيعية ام امنية او مفتعلة من الانسان.

وأعلنت ان الاطار العام لخطة الاستجابة الوطنية خلال الكوارث والازمات يلخص وجهات الحكومة واستعدادها لمواجهة الكوارث والازمات من خلال اتخاذ الاجراءات المسبقة وكيفية التنسيق والتواصل في حال حدوث كوارث واجراءات ما بعد الكارثة.

وشددت على اهمية وضع خطط مناطقية وقطاعية لمواجهة هذه الكوارث وانشاء هيكلية تنظيمية وغرفة عمليات لتسهيل العمل وتأمين التواصل السريع مع الجهات المعنية .



وأوضحت انه "استنادا الى الاطار العام سيتم تشكيل لجنة مصغرة برئاسة القائمقام حداد لوضع خطة لمواجهة الكوارث والازمات في المتن وتحديد الاولويات والخطوات الواجب اتخاذها والجهات المعنية في الخطة اعدادا وتنفيذا مع تحديد الادوار ووضع هيكلية تنظيمية لقضاء المتن على ان يتم تنفيذ تعليمات التصرف الدائمة من خلال اختيار سيناريو وتطبيقه في غرفة العمليات".



IDRR Day Disaster Home Guide Awareness campaign for the ISF 23 October 2014

سلام رعى إطلاق غرفة عمليات لإدارة الكوارث في سراي طرابلس
الخميس، 18 كانون الأول 2014 الموافق 26 صفر 1436 هـ



المحافظ نهرنا واللواء خير يتوسطان المشاركين في الافتتاح

طرابلس - حسام الحسن:

تحت رعاية رئيس الحكومة تمام سلام ممثلاً برئيس الهيئة العليا للاغاثة اللواء محمد الخير، تم افتتاح اول غرفة عمليات لإدارة الكوارث والازمات، وذلك في سراي طرابلس، بحضور محافظ الشمال القاضي رمزي نهرنا، رئيس برنامج الامم المتحدة للتنمية في لبنان لوكا راندا، وداليا اللقيس ممثلة الوكالة السويسرية للتنمية، مديرة هيئة ادارة الكوارث ناتالي زعرور، منسق الهيئة بلال الغالي، العميد الركن سعد الذهبي ممثلاً قيادة منطقة الشمال العسكرية، قائد سرية طرابلس العميد بسام الايوي، رئيسة المنطقة التربوية في الشمال نهلا حاماتي، مدير شركة كهرباء قاديشا المهندس عبد الرحمن مواس، مدير الاستثمار في مؤسسة مياه لبنان الشمالي المهندس كابي نصر، قائد شرطة بلدية طرابلس سمير اغا ممثلاً رئيس البلدية وحشد كبير من رؤساء الدوائر والمصالح الرسمية ومهتمين.

بداية التشيد الوطني، ثم ألقى المحافظ نهرنا كلمة أكد فيها أنّ محافظة الشمال هي المحافظة الاولى التي ينطلق منها هذا المشروع، شارحاً أهميته لناحية التنسيق بين مختلف الادارات العامة والاجهزة العسكرية والمدنية عند حدوث اي كارثة وسبل معالجتها بأقل الإضرار الممكنة والتخفيف من حدة آثارها.

وقال: «نجتمع للإعلان عن انطلاق عمل هيئة إدارة الازمات والكوارث ولا بد لنا بداية من أن نتقدم بالشكر والامتنان الى القيميين على هذا المشروع وعلى رأسهم رئاسة مجلس الوزراء بشخص رئيس مجلس الوزراء تمام سلام ورئيس الهيئة العليا للاغاثة اللواء محمد خير. كما أتقدم بالشكر الى جميع ممولي المشروع برنامج الامم المتحدة الانمائي في لبنان UNDP ممثلة بشخص رئيسها في لبنان لوكا راندا وممثلة الوكالة السويسرية للتنمية داليا اللقيس والسفارة الالمانية، وأتقدم بالشكر أيضاً الى مديرة وحدة الحد من المخاطر لدى رئاسة مجلس الوزراء ناتالي زعرور وكافة العاملين فيها.»



بدوره، قال رندا: «برنامج الأمم المتحدة الانمائي ينسق بشكل دائم مع الحكومة اللبنانية ومع رئيسها بموضع ادارة الكوارث والازمات ونعمل معا لتأمين الدعم الفني والتقني من اجل تشكيل لجنة وطنية تتصدى للكوارث ونعمل ايضا على بناء القدرات ونشر الوعي مع الوزارات المختصة والبلديات والمحافظين.»

زعرور شددت في كلمة لها باسم الوكالة السويسرية على اهمية افتتاح غرفة عمليات للحد من مخاطر الازمات والكوارث وأشارت الى ان الوكالة ساهمت بملغ من المال للمساعدة في تفعيل عمل لجنة الكوارث ووضع خطة عملية ميدانية للتصدي لاي كارثة قد تحصل.

وفي الختام ألقى اللواء الخير كلمة قال فيها: «لبنان شأنه شأن بلدان المنطقة، تحدد به سلسلة من المخاطر الطبيعية وغير الطبيعي، ويتمحور الخطر الاول في المنطقة حول امكانية حصول كوارث طبيعية، ومن ابرزها الزلازل والتسونامي بالاضافة الى المخاطر الاخرى مثل الفيضان وحرائق الغابات وانزلاقات التربة والعواصف الثلجية.»

وأضاف: «نظرا لتعرض لبنان مؤخرا للعديد من الازمات والكوارث الطبيعية وغير الطبيعية فقد تم ايلاء موضوع الكوارث اهمية كبرى، حيث أنيطت ادارة الكوارث برئاسة مجلس الوزراء وتم إنشاء لجنة لدى رئاسة مجلس خلال عام 2013 لتنسيق عمليات مواجهة الكوارث والازمات الداخلية برئاسة الامين العام للمجلس الاعلى للدفاع وعضوية المدراء العاميين من الوزارات المعنية للتدخل عند حدوث اي ازمة وطنية.»



Annex 10: DRR Success Stories

"Sneezing Firas" on Raising awareness on natural hazards for students across Lebanon

"Two months ago, I felt the earth moving under my feet and completely panicked", says Salwa a 9 year student in Tyre, Lebanon, as she concentrates on the content of the "Sneezing Firas" Play to understand the threats of natural disasters and how to be prepared.

Throughout history, Lebanon has been vulnerable to a wild range of natural hazards that are hard to predict. Natural disasters such as earthquakes, Tsunamis, floods and forest fires inevitably result in material damage and impact lives, both in terms of human and economic losses. The scale of that impact, whether tomorrow or years ahead, is dependent on actions taken as early as today. In this context, the UNDP has long been supporting Lebanon in strengthening its resilience against disasters. Through the joint efforts of the Government and civil society at the central and local level, the UNDP has helped ensure national and local development and planning processes integrate. Moreover the UNDP has sought to increase and strengthen the capacity of all stakeholders including the private sector. All social backgrounds were targeted, as well as people of all ages and especially school children.

"Sneezing Firas" is the title of the play that was performed across the country for public school students aged 7 to 12 in Beirut, Saida, Tyre, the Chouf and Metn, and aiming to raise awareness on disaster risk reduction and prevention. The play which uses drama, storytelling, puppetry, shadow theater and video, includes prevention messages on earthquakes, tsunamis, and fires. It also addresses problems related to children's relations with their schoolmates, parents and teachers. It relies on simplicity to stimulate the imagination of young viewers in order to improve their interaction with their surroundings, and their motivation for homework. The play also tries to raise the children's awareness on the issues of our times, as well as increasing their interest in finding solutions to these problems. These include the rise in pollution with an overview of solutions and alternatives, natural disasters that threaten the Earth and preventive measures that could limit their effect, and alternative energy sources such as wind and solar power to solve electricity shortages in Lebanon.

At the end of the play, all students received a booklet on disaster risk reduction and prevention entitled "Al Dalil El Manzili" (The Home guide), which includes information serving the whole family.





“As early as kindergarten, schools in Japan are educating children about how to detect and react to disaster situations, conducting regular drills and ‘disaster watches’. This long-time investment undoubtedly saved many lives in the March 2011 Great East Japan earthquake and tsunami,” says Nathalie Zaarour UNDP’s National Disaster Reduction project manager in Lebanon. “It’s possible that Lebanon may again experience earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and forest fires that would affect thousands of people causing damage to both infrastructure and the economy. While seismic activity cannot be prevented, all of us can be better prepared,” she added. “Raising children’s awareness will enable us to educate a whole generation on one hand and teach them to convey the message to their relatives and friends to raise their awareness and sensitize them on the importance of preparedness on the other hand”, she concluded. Other measures to increase awareness amongst specialists and the general population include drills and table tops in



Cities, Municipalities and Ministries across Lebanon to train professionals, a dedicated website as well as a mobile phone app that provides emergency information before, during and after a quake in addition to notifications from concerned agencies. These measures also include workshops targeting all sectors, private and public.



Annex 11 - Drills in Universities 09 July 2014

دورة تدريبية في الجامعة الأنطونية عن قواعد التعامل مع آثار الكوارث الناجمة عن الأخطار الأربعاء 09 تموز 2014 الساعة 19:12



وطنية - نظم برنامج الأمم المتحدة للتنمية - مكتب الحد من مخاطر الكوارث، بالتعاون مع الجامعة الأنطونية، في الحرم الرئيسي للجامعة في الحدث - بعيدا، وفي إطار التوعية وبناء القدرات للحد من مخاطر الكوارث الطبيعية ومجابهتها، دورة تدريبية عن "قواعد التعامل والاجراءات الضرورية لتجنب أو التخفيف من آثار الكوارث الناجمة عن الأخطار."

وشاركت في الدورة التي امتدت على يومين، الجهات المعنية بإدارة الطوارئ والاستجابة للكوارث، بما في ذلك الجيش اللبناني والدفاع المدني، وضمت حوالي أربعين موظفا وطالبا، قسموا إلى 3 مجموعات. وتخلل التدريب تمارين حول الوقاية والحماية وطلب المساعدة وكيفية التعامل مع حالات الغيبوبة والاختناق لدى الأولاد والبالغين، وكيفية التعاطي مع حالات النزيف الخارجي والداخلي والجروح والحروق والكسور، إضافة الى التدليك القلبي الرئوي. كما تضمنت الدورة تدريبا ميدانيا على سيناريو مواجهة حريق في الجامعة، وشرحا مفصلا عن دور الجيش اللبناني أثناء الكوارث قدمه العميد جان فرح.

وتخللت الدورة أيضا تعريفا بمهام الدفاع المدني وبدوره عند حصول هزات أرضية أو تسونامي أو حرائق وبأساليب الوقاية والاحلاء من خلال عرض قدمه مدير التدريب في الدفاع المدني نبيل صالحاني.

وفي الختام، وزعت الشهادات على المشاركين.

وقدم الأمين العام للجامعة الأب جو بو جوده الريشة البرونزية إلى مديرة مشروع "الحد من مخاطر الكوارث" نتالي زعرور ومدير التدريب في الدفاع المدني نبيل صالحاني .

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جريج في ورشة للحد من مخاطر الكوارث: المسؤولية مشتركة بين الحكومة والإعلام لمواجهتها أو التخفيف من نتائجها

الثلاثاء 20 كانون الثاني 2015 الساعة 12:27



وطنية - افتتح وزير الإعلام رمزي جريج ورشة عمل عن "بناء قدرات الإعلاميين للحد من مخاطر الكوارث"، التي نظمتها وحدة إدارة مخاطر الكوارث لدى رئاسة مجلس الوزراء بالتعاون مع برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في سويسرا، صباح اليوم في السراي الحكومي، وشارك فيها سفير سويسرا فرنسوا باراس ومساعد الممثل القيم لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في لبنان إدغار شهاب.

شهاب

بداية، النشيد الوطني ثم كلمة شهاب، الذي قال: "يسرني للغاية ان اكون هنا اليوم ممثلا لبرنامج الامم المتحدة الانمائي، وان ارحب بكم في افتتاح الورشة التي تعكس التعاون المستمر بين برنامج الامم المتحدة الانمائي ووسائل الاعلام بشأن الحد من مخاطر الكوارث في لبنان. ونحن مقتنعون بالدور الحيوي الذي تلعبه وسائل الاعلام في هذا المجال ليس فقط من اجل الوقاية بل ايضا من اجل الاستجابة وذلك من خلال التغطية الاعلامية لاي كارثة."

وأشار الى ان "لبنان عرضة لمجموعة واسعة من المخاطر الطبيعية مثل الزلازل والتسونامي والفيضانات وحرائق الغابات والانهيارات الارضية والجفاف، الا انه من الممكن التخفيف من هذه المخاطر اذا كنا على جهوزية وعلى استعداد للاستجابة بشكل جماعي وفعال. لذلك، فانه من الهمية بمكان دمج ادارة مخاطر الكوارث بعملية برامج التنمية الوطنية، من اجل بناء مستقبل مستدام للجميع". وقال: "وفي هذا الاطار قام برنامج الامم المتحدة الانمائي بدعم الحكومة اللبنانية لتطوير استراتيجية وطنية للحد من مخاطر الكوارث وكذلك استراتيجية وطنية لنشر الوعي حول الحد من مخاطر الكوارث."

واعلن "ان برنامج الامم المتحدة الانمائي يسعى من خلال مشروع تعزيز قدرات ادارة مخاطر الكوارث في لبنان، الذي أطلق بالتعاون مع رئاسة مجلس الوزراء الى مساعدة الحكومة اللبنانية الى تطوير ادارتها للكوارث والحد من المخاطر المقبلة، على وجه الخصوص، فإن مشروع بطور طاقات الشركاء المعنيين على مقاربة افضل للمخاطر وتحديد مواطن الضعف، من اجل تنفيذ الاستراتيجية المتكاملة للحد من مخاطر الكوارث وادارتها."



وأوضح "ان هذا النشاط يأتي ضمن اطار بناء وتطوير القدرات الوطنية للحد من مخاطر الكوارث، ومن جهة اخرى لنشر الوعي حول الحد من هذه المخاطر"، مؤكدا ان "وسائل الاعلام هي السلطة الرابعة في اي دولة كانت، اذ انها تكمل السلطات التنفيذية والتشريعية والقضائية في توفير خدمات عامة فعالة للمواطنين بشكل كفوء وفعال من حيث الكلفة وبطريقة آمنة. وفي حال اظهرت اي من السلطات الثلاث المذكورة اعلاه عن اي تقصير، يأتي دور الاعلام كحاجة في ان يؤدي هذا الدور بفعالية اكبر ما يكتسب اهمية بالغة."

وقال: "ان للصحافة القدرة في ان تسأل حول اداء الحكومات وتعطي التنبيهات وتساعد الفئات المعرضة للضرر كي تكون قادرة على التعامل مع اي كارثة، او على صعيد آخر يمكن من خلال تغطيتها للمخاطر والايخاطر الحالية ان تذكر بالكوارث السابقة والتدابير الايجابية التي يمكن ان تتخذ الارواح. كما يظهر دور الاعلام في زيادة الوعي المجتمعي بشأن الكوارث وتشجيع استخدام المعرفة لبناء ثقافة الامان والقدرة على المجابهة على كل المستويات من خلال الاحصائيات ونشر الدراسات التي تقوم على تحديد الاخطار وكيفية الوقاية منها."

وختم شهاب شاكرا "الحكومة اللبنانية من خلال رئاسة مجلس الوزراء على عملها المستمر لمأسسة اطار عام الكوارث، واود ايضا ان اغتنم هذه الفرصة لأشكر شركاءنا لدعمهم المستمر، وخصوصا الوكالة السويسرية للتنمية والحكومة الانمائية."

السفير باراس

من جهته، أعرب السفير باراس عن سروره لافتتاح هذه الوشحة، مشيرا الى "ان سويسرا شريكة للبنان في مجالات عدة ولقد حققت تعاوننا مشتركا مع عدة دول في مجال الوقاية من الكوارث". وقال: "لدينا مشاريع تعاون مع وزارة التربية واتحاد بلديات صور والصليب الاحمر اللبناني على مستوى الوقاية من المخاطر واستراتيجية ادارة المخاطر التي تتطلب عملا مشتركا من اطراف عدة، منها الحكومة التي تضع اطار العمل ومن ثم المجالس المحلية والبلدية والمجتمع المدني والمواطنين."

ورأى "ان الاعلام يلعب دورا اساسيا في تحفيز الرأي العام على التحديات التي تواجه الوقاية من الكوارث وكيفية تلافيتها"، داعيا اياها "للقيام بهذا العمل على مستوى الامد المتوسط والبعيد."

جريج

والقى الوزير جريج كلمة قال فيها: "نلتقي اليوم بناء على دعوة وحدة ادارة مخاطر الكوارث لدى رئاسة مجلس الوزراء في ورشة عمل حول بناء قدرات الاعلاميين للحد من مخاطر الكوارث، التي يمكن أن تهدد لبنان، كالفيضانات، والعواصف، وانزلاقات التربة، والزلازل، والتي يزيد من احتمال حصولها ارتباطها بالطقس وبتداعيات التغير المناخي. ولقد أدركت الدولة منذ فترة أهمية هذا الموضوع، فقامت بإنشاء هيئة وطنية للحد من مخاطر الكوارث، كما تجري حاليا في المجلس النيابي مناقشة اقتراح قانون بهذا الشأن. وفي السياق ذاته، يساهم برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي بمشروع "تعزيز قدرات إدارة مخاطر الكوارث في لبنان"، في مساعدة الحكومة اللبنانية على تطوير ادارتها للكوارث والحد من مخاطرها وآثارها."

اضاف: "لذلك فإن ورشة العمل، التي نعقدها اليوم، تندرج ضمن استراتيجية متكاملة، يستحق واضعوها كل تقدير وتنويه على الجهود التي بذلوا وبيدولونها في هذا المجال؛ كما يستحق الشكر جميع الإعلاميين المشاركين في لقاء اليوم على ادراكهم أهمية المواضيع التي تتناولها هذه الورشة، باعتبار ان المسؤولية مشتركة بين الحكومة ووسائل الإعلام، سواء لجهة الاستعداد لمواجهة الكوارث أم لجهة التخفيف من نتائجها."

وأكد "اننا جميعا امام امتحان كبير لاثبات جدارتنا في ادارة الازمات ومعالجتها". وقال: "ان كل خطوة نقوم بها في مجال مواجهة الكوارث، ايا يكن نوعها وحجمها، تخضع لرقابة الاعلام، الذي يرصد عن كثب كيفية اتخاذ القرارات المناسبة لمواجهة المشاكل الناتجة عنها. فلالاعلام بداية، دور بارز في مجال التوعية الوقائية، عن طريق



تسليط الضوء على المخاطر والاماكن الأكثر عرضة للكوارث، واعداد برامج تثقيفية تنبه إلى الاخطار المحتملة في ضوء المعلومات والاحصائيات التي تشير الى توقع حصول الكوارث." ورأى "ان الحد من مخاطر الكوارث قضية سياسية، اذ ان مطالبة الناس بمزيد من الاجراءات الوقائية من قبل حكوماتهم تندرج ضمن سياسات الحكومة؛ وهي ايضا قضية اقتصادية، اذ إن نتائج الكوارث على الصعيد الحياتي تكون أحيانا طويلة الامد، تماما كما حدث في ما يتعلق بزلزالي شيلي وهايتي؛ وهي كذلك قضية بيئية، اذ إن من شأن تطبيق النظم البيئية حماية أرض الوطن من بعض الآثار السلبية الناتجة عن الكوارث."

وقال: "ان مفاهيم الناس بالنسبة الى الكوارث تختلف. فمنهم من يعتبرها قضاء وقدر، ومنهم من يتجاهل اخطارها، كما ان هناك مجتمعات عديدة تدرك أن في الامكان الحد من تلك الاخطار والوقاية منها. لذلك، باستطاعة الإعلام أن يساهم في اقناع الناس بعدم الإستسلام للأقدار وإعتماد موقف شجاع في مواجهة الكوارث، وأن يقيم أيضا أداء الحكومات ازاءها، وأن يعطي التنبيهات والتحذيرات اللازمة لتحسين قدرات الناس على التعامل مع أي كارثة محتملة."

اضاف: "وللإعلام، كذلك دور هام في تحليل القرارات المتصلة بإدارة مخاطر الكوارث، فلا يكتفي بنقل اخبارها، بل عليه ان يكون شريكا اساسيا في عملية تحديد الأسباب التي تؤدي الى حصول الكوارث، وتحفيز العمل على ان يصبح موضوع الحد من مخاطرها جزءا من سياسة الحكومة."

وأكد "ان وسائل الاعلام مرآة تعكس واقع المجتمع وتعمل أيضا على اصلاحه وتحسينه"، وقال: "وإيماننا منا، في وزارة الاعلام، بالدور الفعال للسلطة الرابعة، نتمنى ان نتوصل الى نوع من التعاون والشراكة بين جميع المعنيين بهذه القضية، وخصوصا بين مختلف وسائل الاعلام وهيئات المجتمع المدني، لأجل حمل الوزارات المعنية على اتخاذ الإجراءات الوقائية الضرورية، والحد من أضرار الكوارث بعد حصولها."

واعلن ان "ورشة العمل هذه تهدف الى اشاعة وعي جماعي داخل مجتمعنا اللبناني، من خلال الشروحات العلمية الضرورية عن التوقعات التي يمكن التنبؤ بها، وحجم الأثار التي قد تنتج عن اي كارثة، وايصال المعلومات الدقيقة والصحيحة عن كيفية مواجهة أثارها وتخفيف الأضرار الناتجة عنها."

وقال: "من هنا، من واجب كل وسيلة اعلامية المساهمة في حملة التوعية وتحفيز الوزارات والادارات المعنية على اتخاذ اجراءات وقائية واستباقية تمكن الوطن من تلافي مفاعيل أي كارثة قد يتعرض لها، والحد قدر المستطاع من نتائجها. فإذا ما قارنا بين ما حدث في اليابان وما أصاب هايتي، يتبين أن الهزة الأرضية التي ضربت اليابان تسببت بنحو 28 ألف ضحية، في حين أن الهزة الأرضية في هايتي، رغم أنها أضعف من الاولى بمئة مرة، خلفت 220 ألف ضحية؛ بمعنى أن من شأن اعتماد خطة مدروسة لمواجهة الكوارث أن يقلص أضرارها ويحد من الأثار الناتجة عنها."

وشدد على "ان ورشة العمل هذه ترتدي أهمية بالغة، باعتبار أن من أولويات العمل الاعلامي تحفيز المجتمع على التأقلم مع ثقافة مواجهة الكوارث وعلى المشاركة الفعالة في حملات التوعية العامة، وذلك تماشيا مع الخطة الوطنية لإدارة الكوارث، التي تأخذ بعين الاعتبار المعايير العلمية الدولية في مواجهة تلك الكوارث." وقال: "غير أن المسؤولية الإعلامية لا تعفي الدولة من مسؤوليتها في وضع خطة مدروسة وفعالة للوقاية من الكوارث ولمواجهة التداعيات الناشئة عنها، بحيث يجب أن يواكب تنفيذ هذه الخطة العمل الإعلامي المطلوب، دون أن يحل محله."

واضاف: "لا أريد أن أنهي هذه الكلمة دون الإشارة، ولو تلميحا، إلى كوارث من نوع آخر تتهددنا جميعا في لبنان، إذا لم نتكاتف ونتضامن، حكومة وشعبا، في التصدي لها، بمساعدة اعلام مدرك لمقتضيات المصلحة الوطنية العليا، عنيت بها:



1- الإرهاب الذي بات خطرا علينا وعلى العالم بأسره.

2- النزوح السوري، الذي يلقي بكل أثقاله وتداعياته علينا.

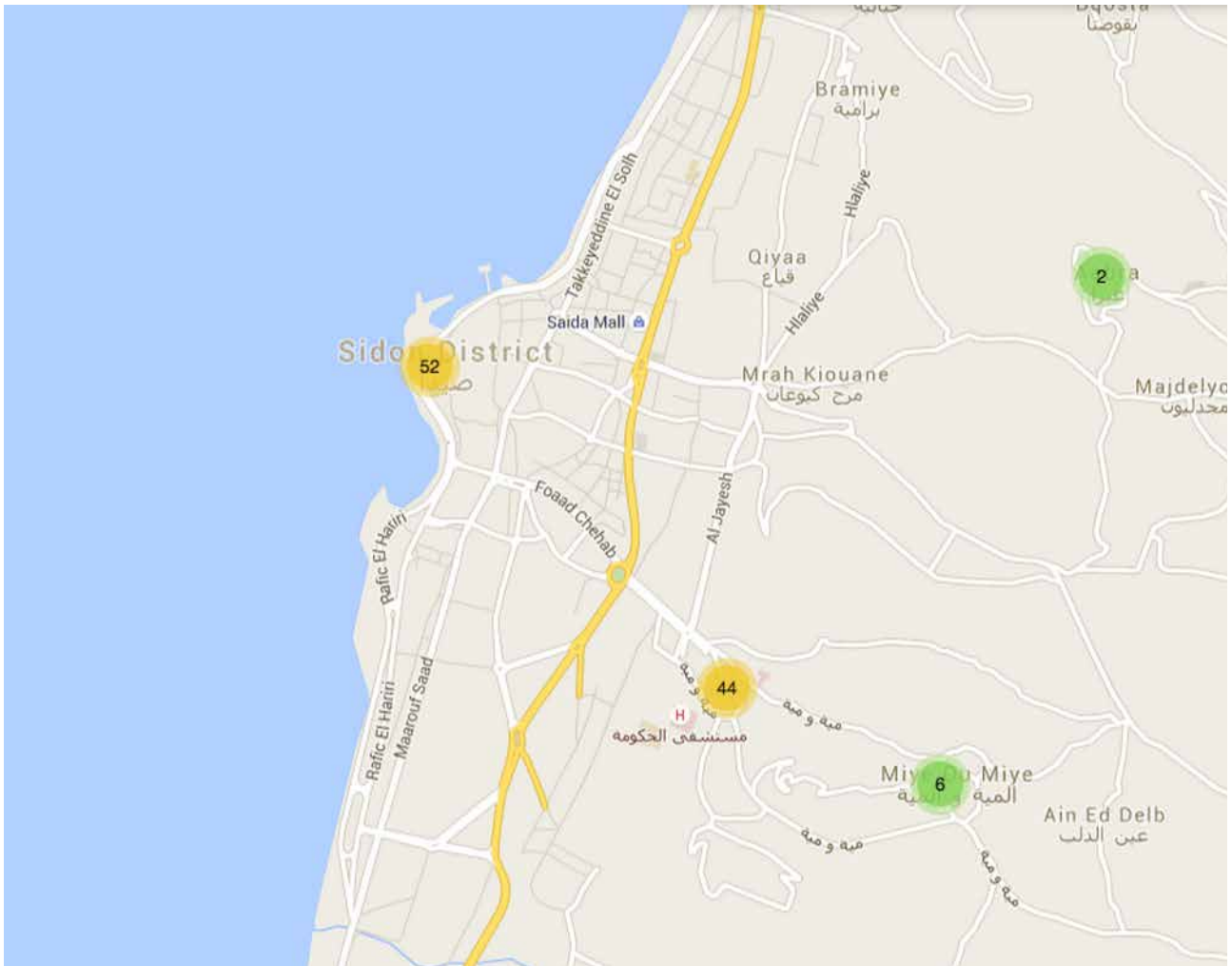
3- تعثر عمل مؤسساتنا الدستورية نتيجة استمرار شغور مركز رئاسة الجمهورية."

وتابع: "فكما نتصدى لما يهددنا من كوارث طبيعية من خلال هيئات وبرامج تحد من مخاطرها علينا، فينبغي لنا، كذلك، من خلال الحوارات القائمة والتي ندعو إلى توسيع دائرتها، أن نوحّد رؤيتنا بالنسبة للمواضيع المشار إليها وأن نعتد وننفذ سياسات وخطا للتصدي لها. غير أن الحديث عن كل ذلك يخرج عن اطار لقاء هذا اليوم."

وختم جريج كلمته معربا عن تقديره وشكره "للقيمين على برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي، وللمسؤولين عن وحدة إدارة الكوارث لدى رئاسة الحكومة، الذين نظموا هذه الورشة الضرورية، دون أن أنسى السفارة السويسرية في لبنان لدعمها المستمر لهذا البرنامج، أملا أن تخلص أعمال الورشة إلى نتائج تساعد وسائل الإعلام على بناء وتنمية قدراتها الذاتية للحد من مخاطر الكوارث."

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ن.م

Conflict Analysis Digest, May 2015



Focus on Saida from Conflict Analysis & Mapping map, cskc.daleel-madani.org/cma

Digest team at Lebanon Support: Désirée Rizk (documentation officer), Manon Glaser (research assistant), Léa Yammine (Content and Communication manager), Bernadette Daou (Programmes Coordinator), Marie-Noëlle AbiYaghi (Head of Research).

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Conflict Analysis Digest, May 2015

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About the Conflict Mapping and Analysis Project

The Conflict Mapping and Analysis project is an initiative by Lebanon Support in collaboration with the Peace Building Project at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This project, implemented and developed by Lebanon Support, aims at providing different partners involved in peace-building, humanitarian and stabilisation activities in the country with accurate data and relevant information on areas or actors of involved in conflicts. It provides a sophisticated, impartial and pragmatic understanding of the inner workings of tracked conflicts, the specific underlying social fabric, the political minefields, as well as the opportunities for positive action. It has two main components:

1. The conflict map, which tracks incidents—whether between armed groups, government entities, or on individual levels—protests and mobilisation, as well as conflicts at the borders, and maps their location throughout Lebanon. It is continuously updated by a team of experts and researchers cross-checking and triangulating data. The incidents are categorised following a conflict typology (classification), which, together with a number of additional filters (for example, the categories of incidents), enables users to access the information most relevant to their respective programmes/research.
2. The conflict analysis adds a more qualitative element to the project, analysing conflict dynamics and particular trends, with different outputs produced regularly, focusing on a specific geographic location or conflict type every time.

While conflict modeling still cannot be considered an accurate science, this project relies on a multidisciplinary team that goes beyond mere quantifiable factors and statistical data (which have proved over the last decades, and other experiences in other contexts, their limits when it comes to identifying, for instance, a potential tipping point into violence). It provides, based on extensive ethnographic fieldwork, an in-depth look into the social, economic and political dynamics in Lebanon today, which may account as factors in creating auspicious conditions for conflict.

Over time, this information and analysis system allows one to define trends in tensions and conflicts. It also allows one to understand underlying causes of tensions and conflicts so as to better tailor interventions and enhance coordination between humanitarian and development actors in Lebanon. And ultimately, it constitutes a tool for reflection for policy makers, researchers, and other experts, to better inform the process of policymaking and public action in Lebanon.

This Conflict Analysis Digest is composed of:

I. Current conflict trends - p.5

1- Overview of mapped mapped conflict incidents in Lebanon between July 2014 and March 2015

2- Mapped air space violations and other incidents classified as Border conflict (at the Israeli border) between July 2014 and March 2015, with a focus on the surge in tensions on the Israeli border during the last week of January 2015

3- Mapped air strikes, clashes/armed conflicts and violations classified as Syrian Border Conflicts

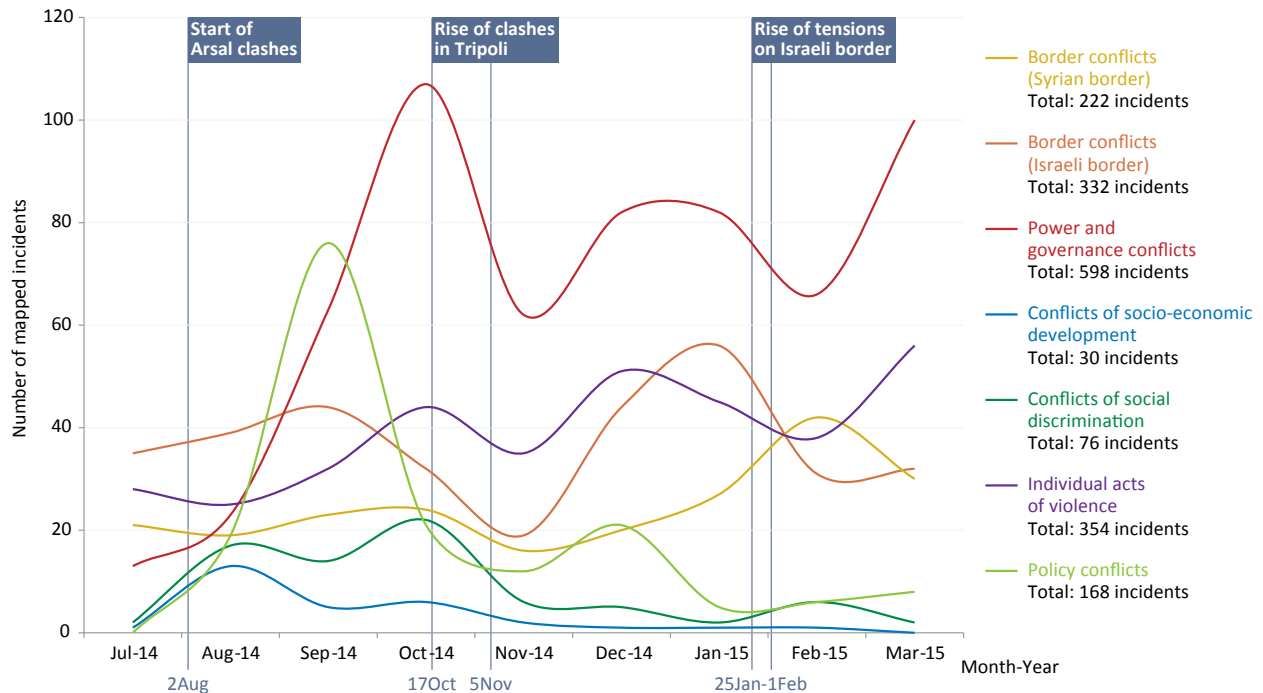
4- Ratio of “power and governance conflicts” and “individual acts of violence” mapped between July 2014 and March 2015

II. Brief thematic report - p.11

Spatial Fragmentation and rise in poverty: the conflict context in Saida

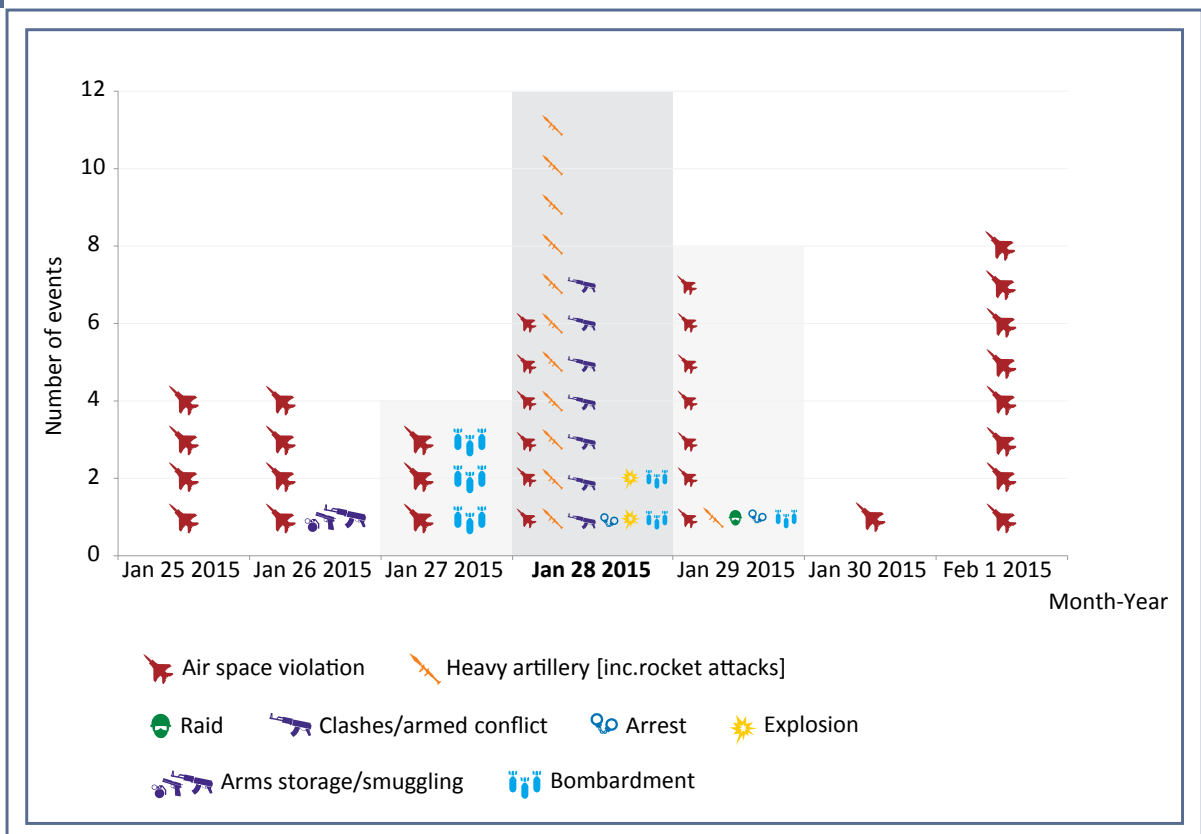
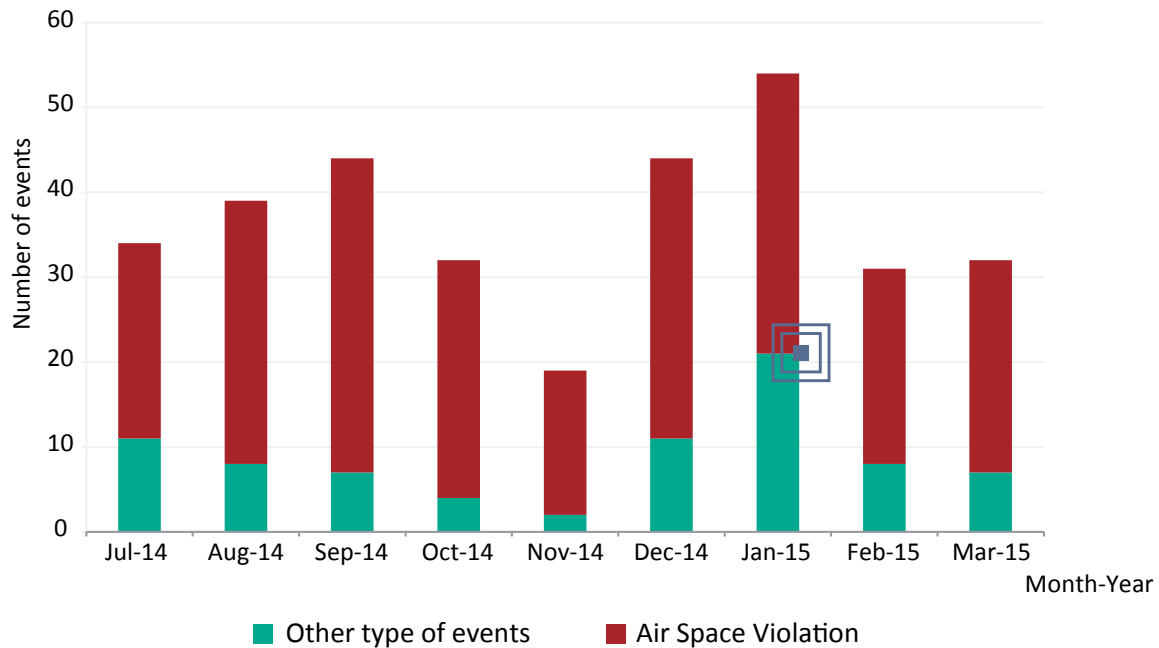
I. Current conflict trends

1- Overview of mapped conflict incidents in Lebanon between July 2014 and March 2015



The above graph represents the fluctuation of conflict incidents that were reported and mapped between July 2014 and March 2015. The typology above, used to classify security incidents, stems from the analysis of existing incidents, and was developed in the early stages of the project. This graph provides an overview of the mapped incidents since the beginning of data collection, and reveals that conflicts of *social discrimination* and of *socio-economic development* were the least reported on, hence the least mapped, in comparison to conflicts of other nature that were more thoroughly tracked by media, NGO reports, and first-hand accounts. This is a shortcoming that should be taken into account when considering the Conflict Map. The mapped *social discrimination* conflicts mostly include curfews enforced by localities, as well as state actions against vulnerable populations, such as arrests and deportations. Also included were collective actions such as protests or solidarity sit-ins. On the other hand, the mapped *socioeconomic development conflicts* consist mostly of collective actions, like the EDL workers mobilisation.

2- Mapped air space violations and other incidents classified as Border conflict (at the Israeli border) between July 2014 and March 2015, with a focus on the surge in tensions on the Israeli border during the last week of January 2015



The ongoing high frequency of Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace has almost become a habitual Israeli breach of Lebanese sovereignty. However, within this pattern, specific phases of tensions can be noticeable; the above graphs record a visible tension in January 2015 that stemmed from sporadic confrontations between the Israeli Armed Forces and Hezbollah,—more specifically the Quneitra Martyr’s branch, which emerged following

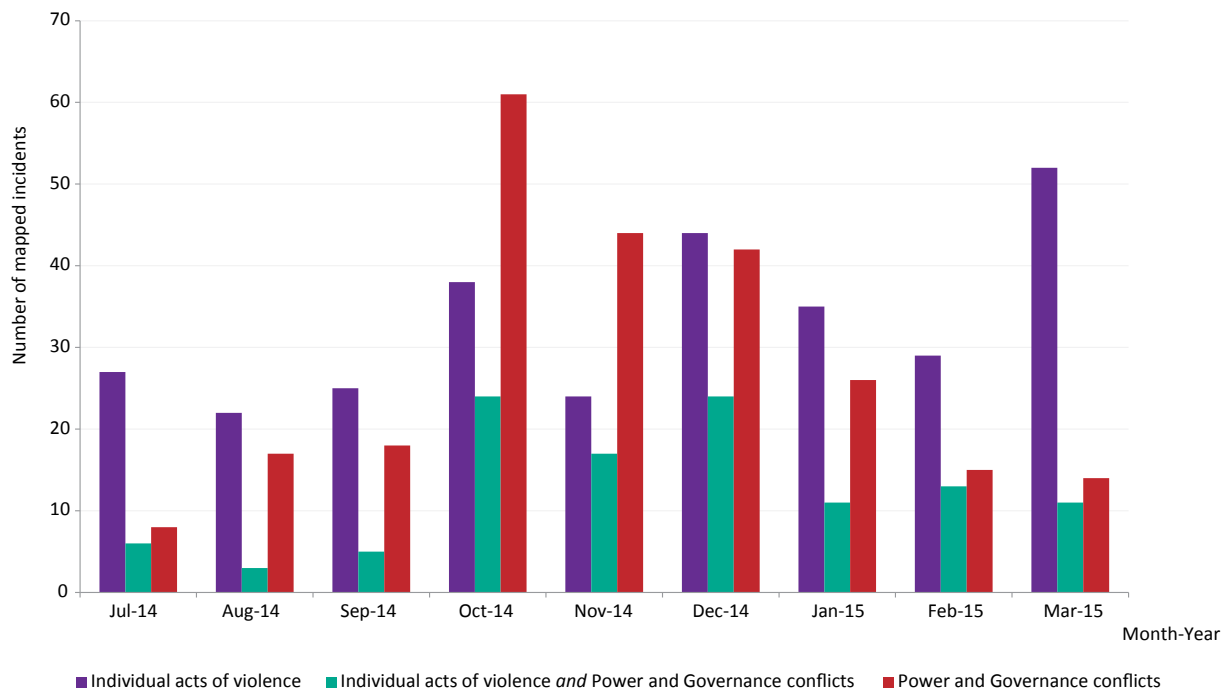
attacks on Hezbollah and its allies in Syria. The heightened level of tension was also visible over the last week of January 2015 through the use of heavy artillery and bombardments on both sides of the border, in addition to armed clashes. This tension concurred with a build-up for the March 2015 Parliamentary elections in Israel, which might give some insight into the understanding of the increasingly belligerent stance adopted.

3- Mapped air strikes, clashes/armed conflicts and violations classified as Syrian Border Conflicts



The period between July 2014 and March 2015 witnessed an ongoing and increasing number of incidents, ranging from sovereignty violations (airspace and land violations, and border crossings) to belligerent actions (air strikes and clashes/armed conflicts). In terms of breaches of sovereignty, infiltration attempts seem to have evolved from aerial to territorial. While this corroborates the porosity and vulnerability of Lebanese borders, it is also an indicator of security breaches, an issue to be tackled and confronted by Lebanese authorities.

4- Ratio of “power and governance conflicts” and “individual acts of violence” mapped between July 2014 and March 2015



Under our typology of conflicts, *individual acts of violence* refer to security incidents that lack a specific political agenda but are enabled and facilitated by structural factors, such as the proliferation of weapons, lack of judicial effectiveness, and lack of accountability, to name a few. On the other hand, conflicts classified as *power and governance conflicts* are related to internal political tensions between local and/or national groups and parties, and characterised by their defiance and/or opposition to central state power and governance. As such, there is a link between the two, given that incidents such as illicit trade, arms smuggling and bomb attempts (*individual acts of violence*)—even when involving actors who are driven by nonpolitical motives and affiliations—reflect a trend of challenging state power and taking advantage of the rise in security tensions and turmoil to engage in illicit activities. This is evident especially in the case of the Bekaa region, where incidents classified as both *individual acts of violence* and *power and governance* seem to occur in a context of continued clashes in and around Arsal (based on the Conflict Map data tracked up to the date of writing of this Digest). Other such regions include: Ain el-Helweh camp, Tripoli—specifically Tebbaneh—and Baalbek. Moreover, on the national level, it is not surprising to witness heightened opposition to state authority in an environment defined by its state of “cold civil war” (*al-silm al-ahli al-bared*), as Lebanon has been depicted by analysts since the end of the civil war in 1990.

II. Brief thematic report

Spatial fragmentation and rise in poverty: the conflict context in Saida¹

Abstract

This short report provides a contextual and analytical summary of the conflict in the region of Saida, south of Lebanon, with a focus on spatial struggles and poverty growth. It describes the main conflict actors and how they have historically contributed to the shaping of conflictual dynamics in Saida from the fifties until today. Findings highlight that while most observers and media attention are focusing on the “radical Islamist danger,” stakeholders and social actors in the city perceive the most pressing threats to be notably related to social factors, including the density of the population, spatial fragmentation, and rise in poverty.

Saida: a contextual matrix

Saida’s demographic landscape is shaped by major local and regional happenings. The settlement of first generation Palestinian refugees in the city 70 years ago; the rise of the influence of Fatah over it forty years ago; the three-year-long Israeli invasion of the city thirty years ago; and the neighboring civil war in Syria have all contributed to the city’s unique makeup. Saida today is an agglomeration of nearly 260,000 inhabitants², two-thirds of which are refugees or descendants of refugees that have been displaced from either Palestine or Syria.

In these circumstances, the city’s local social scene is characterised to a great extent by a mix between Lebanese and Palestinians. For instance, it is estimated that more than 60% of the families living in Saida are of Palestinian or mixed (Lebanese-Palestinian) origin³. The two refugee camps South East of the city on the first slopes of the Jezzine coast, Ain el-Helweh and Miyeh wa Miyeh, are practically juxtaposed and incorporated within an urban *continuum*. UNRWA estimates the number of Palestinian nationals living in Saida to be around 90,000, with two-thirds based in the camps and a quarter in the medina⁴ (old city). Most of the Palestinian refugee population in Saida came from Upper Galilee (located 50 to 70 km South of Lebanon), and more specifically from outside the town of Safed (Ras al-Ahmar, Safsaf, and Taytaba for example).

The mixing of populations was accentuated in recent years due to the arrival of refugees⁵ fleeing from Syria. At the end of March 2015, and for the sole district (Caza) of Saida, the UNHCR evaluated the number of Syrian refugees to be 50,147, of which there were more than 11,250 families. The refugees in Saida make up 4.3% of the refugees officially

1 This report is written by Bruno Dewailly, Lebanon Support consultant.

2 Estimation based Menapolis–eGEOPOLIS studies: e-geopolis.eu/menapolis/TABLEAU_BORD_LIBAN.pdf.

3 Estimation based on fieldwork between February and March 2015.

4 UNRWA website, camp profile section and estimations and municipality estimations.

5 Syrian and Palestinian refugees. See also Yazan al-Saadi, “Restrictions, perceptions, and possibilities of Syrian refugees’ self-agency in Lebanon,” *Civil Society Knowledge Centre*, Lebanon Support, February 24, 2015.

registered with UNHCR services⁶. It is also worth noting that this agglomeration has assimilated other forms of populations, mainly Shiite from the South, but also Christian from the Chouf region, some of which are permanently settled in Saida and its immediate surroundings.

Methodology

This brief report is based on a socioeconomic qualitative assessment and a conflict analysis, based primarily on political and historical analysis, as well as individual experiences and perspectives of key informants. The fieldwork was carried out in Saida and Beirut, between February 18 and March 31, 2015, with around thirty actors and respondents. Another round of fieldwork was undertaken in early May 2015, mainly to cross-check and triangulate data. This qualitative research included about 25 one-to-one in-depth interviews with religious and intellectual figures, NGO representatives, members or former members of the local authorities, and finally local residents, both Lebanese and refugees.

All respondents' names have been anonymised to ensure protection of research participants.

The finalization process of this report has included the input of local experts as well as UN officials during the months of April and May 2015.

A complex social fabric

Local diversity is noted within the religious composition of Saida: nowadays, two-thirds of the populations residing in the city are Sunni, nearly 30% Shiite, and about 5% Christian (Greek-Catholic and Maronite in nearly equal proportions)⁷.

The Sunni community is the largest, but also the most fragmented. In practice, the Mufti controls only a few mosques in his community and the resident Imams have autonomy over preaching, based on ideological affinity or depending on political connections⁸.

The Shiite community is also politically divided, although it seems much more organised than its Sunni counterpart, as it rallies around a limited number of powerful allegiances. Primarily, these allegiances are focused around two poles originating from the civil war militia order: the Amal movement and Hezbollah. Secondly, they are organised around a few families of local traditional notability (Assad and Osseiran) linked to the two main Shiite parties through shifting relationships of dependency and concurrency, and for some, affiliation.

This diversity is further reinforced by a varied political constitution. In 1985, after the withdrawal of the Israeli army from the city of Saida, followed by the withdrawal of the Lebanese Forces from its Eastern suburbs, the traditional notables had to cope with the emergence of new political actors from the battlefield: Amal, Hezbollah, al-Jama'a al-Islam-

6 For further info, see UNHCR website: [Map of Registered Syrian Refugees by District in Lebanon – \[last accessed on 31/03/2015\]](#).

7 Emanuel Bonne et Yousef Jebahi Y, "La reconstruction des villages de l'est de Saïda : liens avec la ville et enjeux communautaires," in *Réconstruction et réconciliation au Liban : Négociation, lieux publics, renouement du lien social*, éd. Chawqi Douayhi et Eric Huybrechts, Cahiers du Cermoc (1991-2001), Beyrouth, Presses de l'Ifpo, 2014, 93-108.

8 Emmanuel Bonne, *Modes de formation d'un patronage et de son insertion dans l'espace public*, Aix-en-Provence, Institut d'Études Politiques, 1993.

iyya, and Rafic Hariri⁹. Since then, the political sphere has evolved on those bases, depending on fluctuating local and national interests and alliances.

A society struggling with increasing poverty

Despite being the administrative centre of a governorate (Muhafaza) and district (Caza), Saida has suffered economically early on from the proximity of the capital city. Throughout the past century, this has led to the continuous relocation of Sidonian families to Beirut, mostly drawn to its economic opportunities, its dynamism, modern port infrastructures, and advantageous customs taxes¹⁰. Nowadays, except in the agro-food sector, Saida cannot claim to host any significant industrial or economic development. The manufacturing output is still mainly artisanal, and is economically poorly competitive¹¹. Hence, the city is above all a marketplace and a sub-regional administrative centre employing a significant number of civil servants¹². Even the fishing sector has not managed to prosper; it remains low-paying, and has suffered in recent years from the numerous pollution sources concentrated on the coast¹³.

“Despite being the administrative centre of a governorate (Muhafaza) and district (Caza), Saida has suffered economically early on from the proximity of the capital city.”

In reality, the only sector appearing to be slightly dynamic is the construction and public works sector. However, in terms of human development, this dynamism is an illusion. Like the national economic

mechanisms in this sector, construction activities generate a great deal of external effects, with mostly quite unfavourable consequences¹⁴. These adverse externalities are a challenge to sustainable development, and place a great burden on the whole population. The use of land for real estate development seems to be suffering from a lack of binding legislation and a lack of strategic vision from the local and supervisory authorities, at least in terms of planning and development. Such practices are giving room for property speculation and rentier practices, thus concentrating the financial benefits in the hands of the building contractors and the landowners. Such facts would not be problematic if urbanism, town planning, and the overall quality of life that result from it benefited the whole local population. Real estate developers monopolising urban development, and the subsequent prevalence of commercial and economic profit logics, hinder the construction of affordable housing and neighbourhoods for vulnerable communities.

However, considering only transport or health matters, the impact of this ill-thought-out, non-selective property production causes considerable social costs, like for example the impact of high levels of pollution on the quality of life. Their adverse consequences have the most severe impact on the most vulnerable populations. This lack of strategic and col-

9 The Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) can also be listed if we take into account the villages of the Iqlim El Kharroub region, located immediately North of the city, in the district of Chouf, on the right bank of the el-Awali river which divides the Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon governorates.

10 Salaheddine Abou Saleh, *La région géographique de Saida*, Université Paris Diderot - Paris 7, 1988.

11 Conseil du Développement et de la Reconstruction, *SDATL- Schéma directeur d'aménagement du territoire libanais*, Beyrouth, République Libanaise, novembre 2005.

12 *Ibid.* and *Saida Urban Sustainable Development Strategy*, report 2012.

13 Aya El Zein et al, “Moisture content and thermal balance during composting of fish, banana mulch & municipal solid wastes,” *European Scientific Journal*, February 2015, vol.11, n°5, 19.

14 An external effect or an externality is a cost or a benefit that affects a party who did not choose to incur that cost or benefit. For more details, see Bruno Dewailly, *Power and production of urban space in Tripoli Al-Fayha'a: when the illusion of land rent and real-estate income mutates into imperium*, Université François-Rabelais, 2015, p. 935.

lective vision is undoubtedly one of the key factors behind the dynamics of poverty in Lebanon in general, and more specifically in some medium-sized cities such as Saida.

Indeed, since the end of the civil war 25 years ago, poverty has become more prevalent¹⁵, especially in recent years, owing to the influx of new refugees from Syria¹⁶.

“considering only transport or health matters, the impact of this ill-thought-out, non-selective property production causes considerable social costs, like for example the impact of high levels of pollution on the quality of life. Their adverse consequences have the most severe impact on the most vulnerable populations. This lack of strategic and collective vision is undoubtedly one of the key factors behind the dynamics of poverty in Lebanon in general, and more specifically in some medium-sized cities such as Saida.”

The presence of poverty pockets, such as refugee camps, and the inherent socioeconomic difficulties therein have all contributed to generating a whole range of charitable and humanitarian associative activities. For some actors interviewed, a wide array of charitable organisations is active in Saida and taking advantage of the “crisis”, thus contributing to the development of a full-fledged parallel economy. Many charitable or development organisations have been created or seen a rise in their activities and funding following the influx of Syrian refugees in Saida. The ensuing injection of money is, on the one hand, contributing to inflationary trends, while on the other setting in place networks of clientelism, nepotism, and corruption within humanitarian work. This has resulted in conflictual dynamics, as has been stressed during the fieldwork interviews by some interlocutors. Fieldwork accounts relay that this parallel economy and activities have become so lucrative that it seems somewhat incongruous to these stakeholders to wish for the advent of a development and welfare level of the populations that would make their presence unnecessary. Moreover, many respondents have expressed frustrations with the way local and international organisations have been operating, mainly disregarding needs of beneficiary communities, while others have highlighted the lack of transparency of some actors. Although these concerns have been predominant during the fieldwork phase, this brief report can't explore this thematic in depth, as it needs a specific and more extensive investigation.

A fragmented public space

In the following section, we will first describe a very brief panorama of the evolution of the local political field, and then present a few of the main actors who currently carry a significant weight there. Finally, we will limit ourselves to pointing out the existence of other actors through a cartography (see map below).¹⁷

Lebanon's weak institutional structures have limited capacity to fulfill their purpose, mainly due to the traditional existence of political favouritism. Simultaneously and dialectically, they contribute to the strengthening of those practices. At the society level, these sociopolitical practices are a source of division into client groups seeking protection and security from a leader, “*Za'im*.”

15 Heba Laithy, Khalil Abou Ismail et Kamal Hamdan, *Poverty, Growth and Income Distribution in Lebanon*, Study, Brasilia, International Poverty Centre - UNDP, January 2008.

16 As per fieldwork accounts.

17 For further information, see: Muzna al-Masri, *Between Local Patronage Relationships and Securitization: The Conflict Context in the Bekaa Region*, Conflict Analysis Report, Lebanon Support, January 2015, 18-22.

From the reconfiguration of the local notability...

In the decade following Lebanon's independence, the traditional order in Saida was based on—and reflected—the prominent local notable families (Bizri, Jawhari, and Solh, among others).¹⁸ This order has remained in place, despite some adjustments.¹⁹ Internal developments within the local family oligarchic system have only resulted in reproducing the system itself.

However, as of the mid-1950s, this political system/functioning was progressively contested by the convergence of uprooted populations (mainly Palestinian refugees) within a nationalist-, socialist-, or populist-oriented ideological substrata. These emerging dynamics challenged the coherence of traditional patronage systems, and contributed to their reorganisation. The most innovative aspect of this new patronage system lies in the ideology-leader-party combination.

The parliamentary election of Maarouf Saad in 1957, and its subsequent conquest of the municipality in 1963, embodied this phenomenon. Indeed, by combining elements of both the Nasserite ideology and the Palestinian resistance, Saad managed to rally a large audience among marginalised communities in the city, mobilising them through the new Nasserite Popular Organisation (OPN), which he created in 1973 and ran until his death on 6 March, 1975.²⁰ His eldest son, Mustafa, then took over until his own death, developing his leadership through a militia and a whole package of social welfare services (school, dispensary, direct grants, and allowances) and associations, thanks to subsidies granted to his party by mainly Palestinian organisations.²¹ However, behind the apparent progressiveness of the collective claims supported by a partisan militant base, the logic of patronage and political inheritance (*wiratha siyasiyya*) did not fade. In fact, Mustafa's younger brother, Oussama, succeeded him as the leader of the party in July 2002, and still leads it today.

For the OPN, political syncretism, the struggles for the restitution of Palestine, Palestinian refugees' compensation and right of return²², and Arab unity ideology, were all issues that prevailed over other political considerations,²³ leading the organisation to maintain a close relationship with numerous Palestinian groups, different left-wing actors (the Communist Party, community associations, and trade unions), and Hezbollah. It should come as no surprise then, that in the years 2012 and 2013, OPN supporters were publicly opposed to Ahmad al-Assir's²⁴ supporters on the basis of targeting Hezbollah over its involvement in Syria (more details on al-Assir and this conflict later in the report).

18 But also the Jumblatt family, in some Christian localities in the surroundings, like Helaliyeh for example.

19 Adjustments linked firstly to the distance from the field taken by Riad Solh and its implantation in Beirut, and secondly to the increased importance of the Bizri family through its representative Nazih Bizri.

20 Emmanuel Bonne, *Vie publique, patronage et clientèle : Rafic Hariri à Saïda, Cahiers de l'IREMAM 6*, 1995.

21 *Ibid.*

22 In accordance with Article 11 of the Resolution 194 of the United Nations General Assembly of 11 December 1948, regarding the issue of the return, it should be noted that several Palestinian community activists have told us to be less obsessed by such a goal than by willing to “improve in concrete terms people's living conditions” in the camps. Interviews with Palestinian community activists, March 2015.

23 Interviews with OPN members in February and March 2015.

24 Former salafist Imam of the Bilal bin Rabah mosque in Aabra, municipality of the Eastern suburb of Saida. Fugitive since June 24, 2013 in the aftermath of the fierce fighting opposing his group to the Lebanese Armed Forces, Ahmad al-Assir, and at least 73 of his supporters are subject to a warrant arrest. It is speculated that he has taken refuge in Turkey, whereas part of his supporters reportedly fled to the camp of Ain al-Helweh and to the Iqlim el-Kharroub, at least initially. According to some interviewees (journalists, elected or former elected municipal officials), some of al-Assir's supporters may have previously been affiliated with the OPN.

...to the domination of the local political scene by a single actor

Predominantly a Sunni city, Saida is also the birthplace of former Prime Minister Rafic Hariri, assassinated on February 14th, 2005. It is not possible to understand Saida's current makeup without taking a close look at Rafic Hariri's work and practices.

Rafic Hariri's charitable work began in 1979 with the creation of the Islamic Foundation for Culture and Higher Education (precursor of the Hariri Foundation, officially established in 1983). Through this first structure, he purchased around one hundred hectares in the village of Kfar-Falous, located halfway between Saida and Jezzine.²⁵ On these lands, and until 1985,²⁶ he undertook the development of a large multi-services complex (education, medical, social, and sports services),²⁷ which was built by the Lebanese subsidiary²⁸ of his construction and public works company. Developing patronage activities through his foundation, Rafic Hariri simultaneously continued to provide financial and material support to individuals. This patronage model, which created an unbalanced relationship—personalised, restrictive, and sometimes paternalistic—based on the consent of a service offer, was crucial for setting up a network of influence. It then established its control as a strong patronage network over the city of Saida. Hariri's discreet sponsorship started to bear its fruits after the end of the Lebanese civil war, as he began making his way into a political field jealously controlled by the actors of war. The destruction of Saida²⁹ in June 1982 and the three-year-long Israeli occupation that followed led Hariri to mobilise his financial strength³⁰ to rebuild the city once more, consecrating him as an essential actor, despite traditional actors' attempts to contain his emerging sphere of influence.

“This patronage model, which created an unbalanced relationship—personalised, restrictive, and sometimes paternalistic—based on the consent of a service offer, was crucial for setting up a network of influence.”

In order to achieve the creation of a real political base allowing him to dominate the political sphere, Hariri

operated through three channels simultaneously. First, he sponsored a certain number of small local notables and elites. Second, he exerted his influence little by little on numerous public or charitable administrations³¹ thanks to the influence he had on their leaders and the appointments he managed to make.³² Finally, securing a political alliance with Nazih

25 See *Historic section* on Hariri foundation website.

26 After the construction of nearly 100,000m² of buildings and investing \$300 million, work was abandoned.

27 The creation of charities by political parties in Lebanon is not a novelty, and has historically been instrumentalised for political gains. See Myriam Catusse, Joseph Alagha, 2008, “Les services sociaux du Hezbollah,” in Sabrina Mervin, *Hezbollah. Etat des lieux*, Paris, Sindbad, Actes Sud; Marie-Noëlle AbiYaghi, “Social Protection in Lebanon between charity and politics,” in *Arab Watch 2014*, Arab NGO Network for Development, December 2014.

28 The OGER Lebanon subsidiary was created on this occasion.

29 A minimum of 3,500 houses and residential buildings, 1 400 shops, 13 schools, and 230 office buildings were partially or totally destroyed. The public hospital and the municipal palace were also destroyed.

30 Straight after the invasion, the OGER Company cleared the rubble and restored the damaged urban services. During the Israeli occupation, the Islamic Foundation for Culture and Education financed the building of 2,000 housing units.

31 During the eighties, R. Hariri funded the Maqassed foundation in Saida. In 1989, Hariri wished to see some of his associates elected to the Maqassed Executive Board and decided in this respect to sponsor a list for the election, which did not succeed. In 1992, Hariri sponsored a non-consensual list led by Mustafa El-Zaatari at the time of the renewal of the Maqassed Executive Board in Saida. This time, his list won; however, the voting conditions seemed to have been peculiar and not very democratic. More than 20 years later, these circumstances still bring vivid memories for some of the local actors.

32 In 1979, he managed to appoint Ahmad Qalash as President of the Municipality of Saida by the President of the Council Saeb Salam.

Bizri (representative of notable Sidoninan family) granted him access to Bizri's middle-class powerbase (wealthy families, liberal professions, traders, and business men).

In the search of institutional legitimacy, Hariri chose to promote the candidacy of his sister Bahia Hariri during the first post-war parliamentary elections held in 1992. Bahia had already represented him locally, being the president of his foundation and a key member of his political entourage. Her candidacy allowed Hariri to avoid direct confrontation with Mustafa Saad, in order not to appear as a divisive figure in the city, and preserve his national aspirations.

Rafic Hariri's political career was henceforth better known, and took shape in both Beirut and on the national scale, beginning with his appointment to Presidency of the Council of Ministers on 22 November, 1992. Still, up until his assassination and despite the progressive reduction of his patronage, Saida remained a Hariri stronghold. The city's urban and social landscapes owe a great deal to the achievements he promoted. Moreover, the political configurations prevailing in Saida are largely conditioned by a scheme he significantly contributed to renew.

The post-2005 era and its impact on the local scene

Since the death of Rafic Hariri, the Hariri family seems to be subject to various conflicts of interests, one of the main ones being the control of the Hariri Foundation and its resources,³³ both material and symbolic as per fieldwork accounts. These internal conflicts seem to have benefited Fouad Siniora's³⁴ personal political and social ambitions.³⁵

At the local level, this political configuration determined by Hariri's legacy in Saida consisted of some kind of alternation in the municipal majority, depending on conjunctural alliances. The candidature lists supported by the Hariri clan won the elections in 1998 (Future Movement) and 2010³⁶ (March 14 Coalition), while a Saad-Bizri political coalition, backed by Hezbollah and by a vast majority of the local Shiite community more generally, won in 2004. The municipal elections are combined with the election of the *makhatar*.³⁷ There are 23 of them in Saida, over three land districts and 15 *moukhtariyat*³⁸: *medina* (13), Dekerman (1), Wastani (1). In addition to their administrative function for the management of the civil registers, they can play a key role during elections (*mafatih intikhbiyah*). It should be noted that, election after election, the inter-partisan tensions have grown *crescendo*: both media³⁹ and local actors have reported an increasing number of violent confrontations.

At the level of the Caza, the municipalities nearby are electorally predominantly Christian or Shiite. Politically, they are currently dominated by Hezbollah, the Amal Movement, or

33 Rafic Hariri's second wife, Nazek Hariri, has asserted her rights on the Foundation despite her family branch being removed from the political scene.

34 Born in Saida, Siniora is the former financial director and Rafic Hariri's right-hand man. Several times Minister of Finance under Hariri's governments in the 1990s and 2000s, he was appointed President of the Council on 18 July 2005. He held that position until 9 November 2009, when he was replaced by Saad Hariri. He has been the Saida MP since 2005.

35 For example, in 2012, his sister Salwa was chosen by Nazek Hariri to be the new Executive Director of the Foundation.

36 Especially in association with the Jama'a al-Islamiya. For a presentation of the 21 sitting members of the City Council see: http://www.saida.gov.lb/content/municipal_council.

37 A *Mokhtar* can be considered as an elected civil servant.

38 District of *Mokhtar*.

39 See LADE reports on South Lebanon municipal election on its website, Second and Third *Follow-up report on the voting process in the governorates of Nabatiyeh and South Lebanon* <http://www.lade.org.lb/>

the Free Patriotic Movement, all of which operate using patronage activities.

To summarize, this synthetic presentation of the main political actors in Saida highlights the existence of political dynamics, whose effects contribute to divide the populations more than they bring them together. In this regard, despite the efforts of many actors within civil society, and even political actors themselves, the general atmosphere prevailing locally since the Taif Agreement has not substantially contributed to the emergence of a pacified and democratic public space able to promote and increase the welfare of the populations.

The refugee populations and the camps

Beyond the humanitarian issues raised by their presence and their influx, the existence of refugees raises the question of their integration, at least into the local socioeconomic fabric. The instrumentalisation of the Palestinian refugees' permanent settlement (*tawtin*) on the one hand, and of their "right of return" (*al-'awdat*) to their homeland Palestine on the other, have both contributed to maintaining these populations in a *status quo* of marginalisation and precariousness.

Fieldwork in Palestinian camps and gatherings in Saida shows an increasing rupture between Palestinian youth interviewed and their traditional political representatives, namely the factions. The latter, along with their Lebanese counterparts, are perceived as a contributing factor to their marginal and precarious situation.

Far from constituting today the stronghold of Palestinian activism, the camps in Saida, and more generally in Lebanon, are pockets of poverty beyond the control of the central Lebanese state. As fieldwork accounts inside and outside Saida's refugee camps show, camps are less perceived as threats in terms of security rather than in terms of increased social and economic marginalisation. Largely demilitarised and marginalised, Palestinians continue however to be perceived as a threat by the Lebanese population, in a context historically charged by the weight of the civil war starting 1975, and of the camps war in the 1980s.

While historically under Fatah control, the 1982 Israeli invasion has changed the situation in Saida as most PLO factions withdrew to West Beirut and its southern suburbs. The defense of the camp was mainly ensured by young radical Islamist militants. Thus, from the mid-1980s, the traditional authorities in Ain el-Helweh camp were increasingly challenged on an internal level.

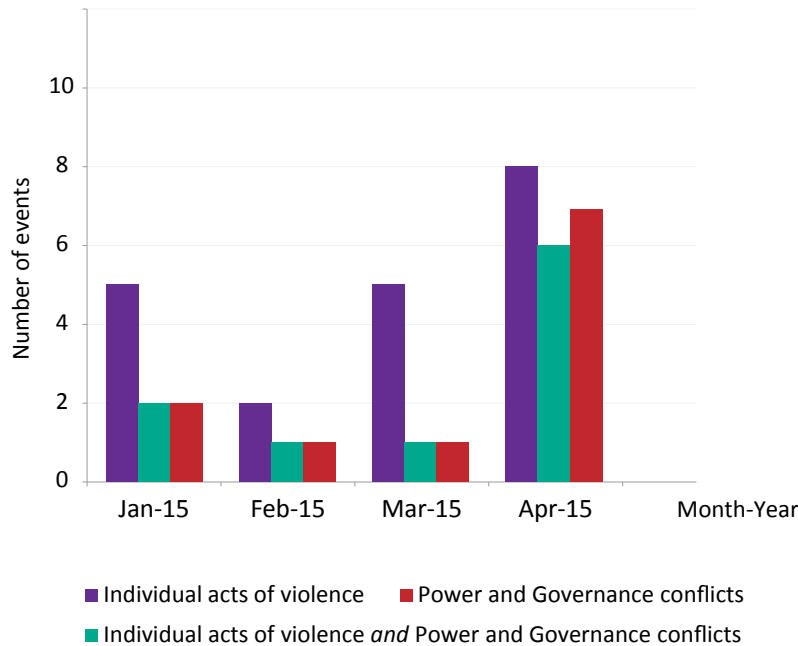
These historical dynamics have consecrated Ain el-Helweh as a specific "space of exception,"⁴⁰ which contributes to reinforcing the perception of the camp as a bastion of dormant or active jihadist cells. However, most respondents from the camp distance themselves from such groups, especially with the events of Nahr el-Bared and Aabra still fresh in the collective memory.

In the context of this short report, it is not easy to exhaustively present and analyse all the prevailing political and religious dynamics at play in the Palestinian camps of Saida. The situation became more complex since the arrival of nearly 6,000 Palestinians from Syria. Some fieldwork accounts have expressed concerns regarding so called "radical" groups inscribed in the conflict in Syria that may be located in the camp, and a systematic mapping

40 Sari Hanafi, "Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon As a Space of Exception," *REVUE Asylon(s)*, N°5, septembre 2008.

of reported incidents (cf the Conflict Map and Graph below) shows relative heightened tensions in area. However, these incidents seem to be somehow played down in the discourses of local actors, especially since a majority of the reported and mapped incidents are classified as “individual acts of violence.”

Mapped conflict incidents in the Ain el-Helweh camp between January 2015 and April 2015



In this charged context, both the Palestinian Liaison Committee and the camp’s security committee in charge of the major checkpoints have reinforced their cooperation with the Lebanese military authorities to avoid a “new Nahr el-Bared.”⁴¹

In this vein, it is necessary to address the issue of the future of Syrian refugees.

Indeed, the arrival of Syrian refugees to Saida is depicted by local actors as a challenge, especially in areas of the medina (hosting nearly 15,000 registered refugees) and the coastal villages of the Southern outskirts (the number of refugees in Bissariyeh, Ghaziyyeh, and Sarafand is estimated at 3,500-5,200 refugees). Localities of the Eastern suburbs (Aabra, Haret, and Myeh wa Myeh) also host thousands of refugees.

In concrete terms, for the local authorities interviewed, the influx of Syrian refugees seems to be primarily an issue of both health and security, equally affecting the economic situation. In terms of security, several representatives have mentioned the fact that local populations have a negative view of the arrival of so many refugees, accused by some of generating an increase in petty crime.⁴²

In terms of health and safety, there is a dense presence of refugees, especially in the coastal areas of South Saida, living in precarious and poor hygiene conditions with poor water drainage and sewage networks in the informal tented settlements. This can put local popu-

41 Interview with activists and association leaders, February and March 2015.

42 Interviews with NGO staff member and local representatives, March 2015. It is important to note the absence of statistics and comments from the legal and police authorities on this matter.

lation at risk, but can also jeopardize the agricultural production,⁴³ which is an essential constituent of the local economy.

There is no doubt that the arrival of professionally skilled Syrian refugees (tailors, carpenters, and young graduates, to name a few) put the job market under pressure and can lead to lower salaries, thus putting greater strain on the local economy and exacerbating tensions between host communities and refugees, as was observed during fieldwork. Over time, and with degraded living conditions, it seems necessary to campaign against openly stated and simplistic talk accusing the refugee populations of “stealing jobs.” While the above graph highlights increased tensions in the Ain el-Helweh camps, there are very few reported and mapped incidents involving Syrian refugees until the date of writing of the report.

“Social actors involved in Saida stressed on the importance of disseminating aid among impoverished local populations (Palestinian, Syrians, and Lebanese)”

Finally, while the education of refugee children is proving to be a challenge for humanitarian and development actors, some—mostly public—schools have enrolled some Syrian children. Additionally, a few initiatives by citizens and mobilisations seem to be developing in order to provide education and schooling for the refugee population. Some of the latter are even trying to set themselves up as associations so as to facilitate their efforts.⁴⁴

The influx of aid and assistance targeting Syrian refugees is perceived by other vulnerable communities in the Saida area as happening “at their expense.” Some Palestinian refugees, for instance, have expressed their frustration at the perceived decrease of aid targeting camps and gatherings. This may constitute a factor in building tensions within poverty pockets.

Social actors involved in Saida stressed on the importance of disseminating aid among impoverished local populations (Palestinian, Syrians, and Lebanese), which will favour stabilisation and a better quality of life for everyone, while advocating for the recognition of the social and economic rights of refugee populations on the medium and long term.

The influx of Palestinian refugees coming from Syria to camps and gatherings is putting a strain on Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, thus contributing to increased tensions within Palestinian communities. Interviews conducted in Saida’s camps and gatherings emphasized heightened tensions that respondents are linking to “cultural differences”, as Palestinians from Syria have historically enjoyed better living conditions than their counterparts in Lebanon.

The struggle for space and spaces

If there are risks of social or community conflicts, potentially accentuated by the very strong increase of refugee populations in the past three years, it is important to address the issue of land and space (like mere access to public space). These issues hold interests and stakes that carry underlying risks. Therefore, we would like to draw the attention of the actors to the following rarely discussed points that are of concern to a number of individuals, groups, or actors.

In some parts of the city, streets and public spaces are subject to numerous appropriations, which may lead to conflicts between residents, shopkeepers, street or sidewalk vendors, and

43 Interviews with NGO staff member and a farmer, March 2015.

44 Interviews with representatives and social activists, March 2015.

even beggars. Also observed in the field is the appropriation of spaces for parking, overflowing in traffic areas, which generates difficulties, particularly in terms of cost of transport times. This reflects the issue of contested territory, i.e. a space that is “claimed”, whether “acquired” or “grabbed”, or a space that is subjected to planning for specific purposes.

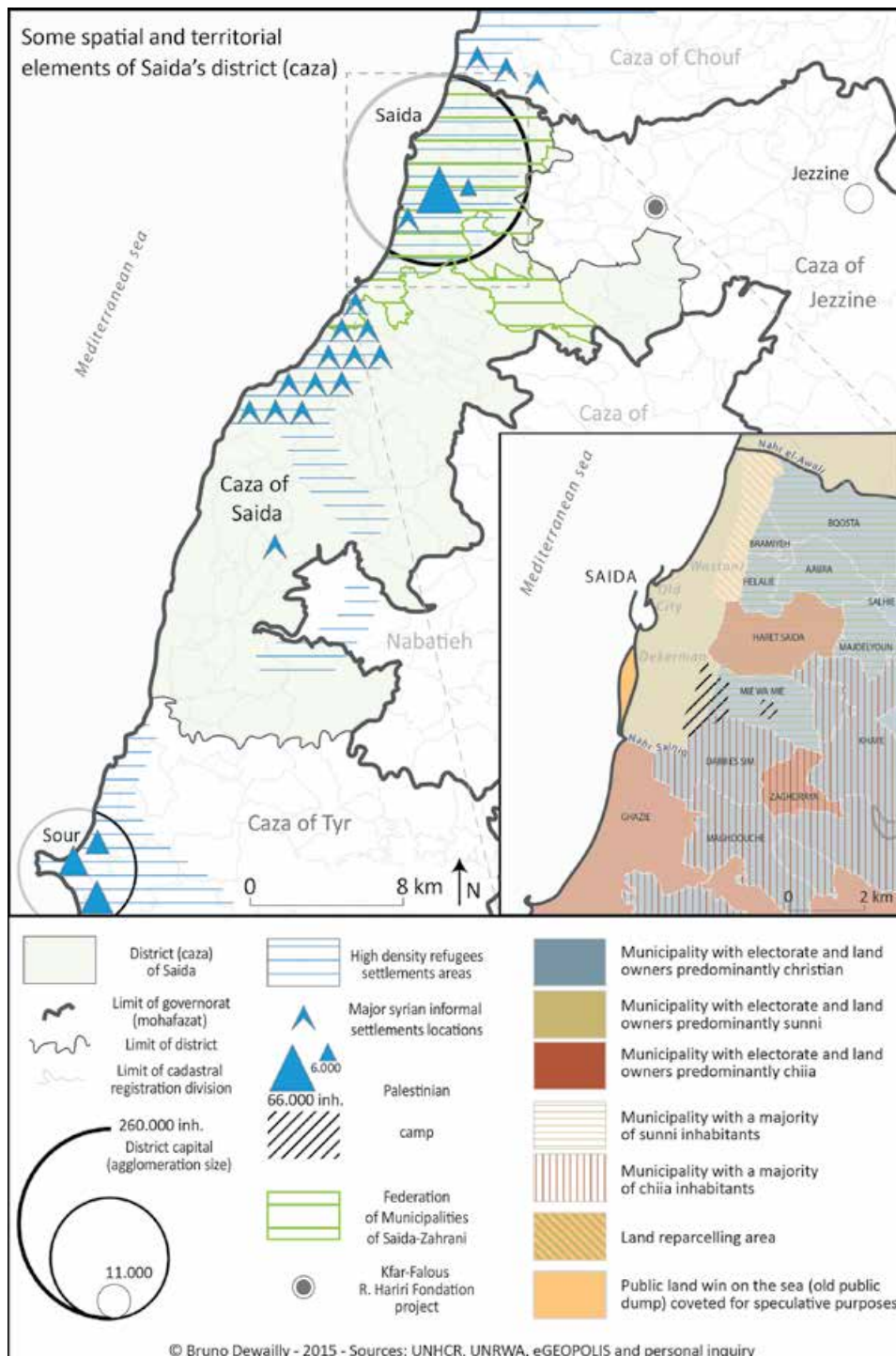


Figure 5: The union of Saida-Zahrani municipalities includes 16 towns. It has had no president and vice-president since the municipal elections in May 2010. Coalition lists of the 8 March Movement (CPL-Hezbollah-Amal-families) won in most of those municipalities, while the list supported by the Future Movement and pro-14 March won in the Saida municipality. On another level, the influx and concentration of refugees in some areas pose significant risks on the environment. The backfilling and re-parcelling operations are highly attractive for the developers, who are more concerned about speculative logics than about urban sustainable development.

On a different scale, Saida seems to be roughly divided between a “periphery,” which is politically in favour of the 8 March Movement, and Saida’s centre with the city’s municipal majority supported by the 14 March Coalition. Since June 2010, this bipolarisation paralyzes the Federation of Municipalities of Saida-Zahrani: the elected officials have so far not been able to agree on a president. This invites us to revisit the conflict between Sheikh Ahmad al-Assir and Hezbollah, and then with the Lebanese army, on 23-24 June 2013.

At the mention of Ahmad al-Assir’s name, all the people encountered during fieldwork have confirmed their desire to turn the page of an event that they regard as non-representative of the context in Saida. Most of the actors interviewed mention that that conflict involved national as well as transnational political considerations that they regard as foreign to the city, and which should not, according to them, influence the city’s context. However, some representatives do not deny the political influence that Assir may have had on his coreligionists in his preaching, and regret political and media manipulations of this micro-phenomenon.

“the tactics adopted by the Lebanese Army during the “Assir incidents” are very different from those adopted in 2007”

In reality, if the Assir phenomenon has managed to spread so much in the years

2011-2013, it is also because it represented for the Future Movement an opposition force to the March 8 Movement (primarily Hezbollah) in a municipality of Saida’s suburbs— Aabra—favourable to the March 8 Movement. This support led to the dividing of the local populations along dual lines imposed by national political considerations, which are not considered Saida’s local political priorities and challenges, like increasing poverty and the need for a sustainable economic development. When al-Assir and his supporters took up arms against the Lebanese Army, it led to an official rupture with the Future Movement.

It is interesting here to highlight how such clashes between the Lebanese army and armed groups reflect a general tendency to militarise conflict resolution processes. Such an approach was seen during the war on Nahr el-Bared and was widely criticised among human rights defenders in Lebanon.⁴⁵

In contrast, the tactics adopted by the Lebanese Army during the “Assir incidents” are very different from those adopted in 2007. Targets were localised and delimited. The army’s actions were also portrayed as defense against militia-like groups, rather than attacks on a given civilian area, thus reflecting a strategic and operational shift by the Lebanese Army.

Another perspective is to consider space as object of ownership, which can provide a capital and/or an income. Real estate actors and private developers follow logics of profit generation, in context where real estate economy is a significant industry. They are thus failing to accommodate marginalised and vulnerable communities notably in terms of access to housing, economic participation, or basic services. In addition, there are the exorbitant social costs (transportation, pollution, health, etc.) generated above all else by the virtual lack of strategic planning, minimal urban planning, and building regulations and practices favouring immediate economic capital gain. These costs are borne by the most marginalised and vulnerable populations.

Saida exemplifies noninclusive urbanization and development projects. Apart from the private real estate development activities, there were no less than 47 urban projects for the sole municipal territory of Saida in 2013. These projects represented a global investment

⁴⁵ In 2007, the Palestinian refugee camp of Nahr el-Bared was destroyed following clashes between the Lebanese Armed Forces and Fatah al-Islam, causing a humanitarian crisis and the displacement of refugees to the neighbouring Beddawi camp or further South.

amount of nearly \$500 million, which is 100 times the municipal budget. Conversely, the municipality and town people were only consulted for two projects, representing 4% of the investment amount.⁴⁶ In these conditions, there is still a long way to go to set up participatory procedures that would encourage citizens to get involved according to a bottom-up process.⁴⁷

Since 2011, through its participation in the Medcities network⁴⁸, the municipality has engaged in the development of an Urban Sustainable Development Strategy (USUDS). This strategy can be considered as a first step for informing and reinforcing local institutions, especially municipal, in regard to strategic planning in the city. However, the process seems to encounter challenges, such as land re-parceling or construction density.⁴⁹

It is worth noting that there are similarities between Saida and Tripoli: land re-parceling, coastal embankment, development of a sewage disposal system flowing into the sea, heritage presentation program of the medina,⁵⁰ etc.

Based on interviews with local activists, for instance, some major projects carried out to address issues such as Saida's landfill site, raised concerns about the promotion of sustainable practices, specifically regarding possible privatisation of public spaces for speculative property development purposes.

Among the above examples, the re-parceling of the East Wastani area in Saida seems to mostly accommodate the interests of some particularly powerful political and economic actors. Currently "on hold" according to interlocutors due to numerous complaints from former owners having been "cheated," the re-parceling operation also raises concerns amongst Palestinians, even in Ain el-Helweh camp. The interlocutors seem to say that some of the re-parceling stakeholders may find advantageous the possibility of a small group causing a similar situation to what happened in Nahr el-Bared, especially as this would also entail extending the re-parceling to the Dekerman South area located between the Palestinian camp and the sea. However, unlike the case of Nahr el-Bared, the opportunity would be seized to install the camp in more remote outskirts and to reclaim lands with high financial and real estate potential. Without anticipating the possibility of such a scenario happening or not, it is noteworthy that this issue worries a significant number of actors interviewed.

Conclusion

This report seeks to provide an elaborate and complex description of the different social, political, economic, and spatial conflicts in Saida. It relies on a structural and historical analysis to address the political and socio-economic fabric of the city, the relations between refugee populations and locals, and their emerging needs and concerns regarding current and future conflicts. Based on fieldwork research, this report provides analysis and description of the current situation in Saida, drawing from several perspectives on the issues of changing political allegiances, policies of healthcare, and development and property, land and space, all seemingly influencing, affecting, and producing conflict.

46 Interview with the manager of municipal services, March 2015.

47 Malena et Haddad, *Enhancing Social Accountability in Saida, Cities for a New Generation* (World Bank & Caisse des Dépôts, mai 2013), 36-37.

48 For more info, refer to their website <http://www.medcities.org/fr/web/saida/>

49 For more info on the subject, refer to <http://www.al-akhbar.com/node/201919>

50 For example, the Cultural Heritage and Urban Development project.

This closer look at Saida leads us to make the following recommendations as concluding remarks.

Recommendations for action

• *At the local associative level:*

- Local organisations should advocate for a more rights-based and holistic policy to manage the Syrian refugee crisis, and lobby with political actors to avoid the scapegoating of refugees in the context of structural issues and inequalities preceding the crisis.
- Support should be provided to emerging local Palestinian and Syrian groups and collectives to organise autonomously, and training should be provided to report human rights violations.
- Aid should be delivered to poverty pockets, and specifically to Palestinian camps and gatherings, while at the same time not overlooking advocating for long term rights.
- Local organisations, whether charitable or working on long term development, should abide by transparent processes of action, which hold them accountable to beneficiaries and not only donors. International NGOs should also abide by accountability processes specifically respecting beneficiaries' needs, and enhance their collaboration with local organisations. All non-governmental organisations operating in Saida should abide by inclusive and participatory processes (taking into account beneficiaries as well as other stakeholders) in planning responses and development initiatives.

• *At the local authority level:*

- Local authorities, notables, and the main political parties in Saida should favour and enhance non-militarised conflict resolution dynamics and processes.
- Local authorities, in collaboration with authorities on the national level, should urgently address the issue of public space, which tends to be used, to a large extent, to the detriment of public interest and, as this report shows, is directly linked to the eruption of conflict. The sustainable development of Saida requires inclusive processes and the reinforcement of public policies and tools in terms of property, as the struggle for spaces in the context of increased poverty is creating heightened tensions and conflicts.
- Local authorities and the private sector in Saida should focus on the development of income-generating activities so as to reduce the risk of conflicts linked to job competition. Other priorities should prevail over real estate development business which is becoming an end in itself. This is a particularly difficult challenge as the affordable housing crisis affecting the whole country preceded the arrival of the Syrian refugees.⁵¹ Their arrival merely reinforces this phenomenon, which primarily benefits property speculators and slum landlords, but is in contradiction with the principles of sustainable economic development.

51 Mona Fawaz, Nizar Saghiyeh and Karim Nammour, *Housing Land and Property Issues in Lebanon: Implications of the Syrian Refugee Crisis*, UNHCR and UN-Habitat, August 2014, 9 sq.



Annex 13

**United Nations Development Programme
Peace Building in Lebanon Project**

Subject (Deliverable Output): Local Peace Building Mechanism Implemented

Output Level: local level

Deliverable no. 4: Final Report containing results, recommendations & lessons learned

Submitted by the Individual Consultant: Fadi Abi Allam

Submitted on: 03/03/2015

Municipalities Meetings:



After the implementation of a participatory capacity building program titled “Crisis Management” over two cycles, with the local reference group formed from local actors representing the 7 municipalities of Jab Janine, Machghara, Al-Karaoun, Ghaza, Al-Mansoura, Hawch El-Harime, and Al-Marj, the phase of this project that aims at facilitating the process of moving towards conflicts

resolution at the intra-communal (Lebanese-Lebanese) as well as initiating the establishment of peace building mechanisms / strategies that promote social stability between Syrian-Lebanese and Lebanese- Lebanese communities. On the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th of December 2014, UNDP team and the consultant organised visits to the respective municipalities to conduct further in-depth discussions related to local problems affecting the social stability ,highlighted in previous phases and they would like to receive technical support on them. Possible solutions/suggestions were discussed and could be summarized in the below table (knowing that some of the locals groups had started working on applying the knowledge they had gained in the trainings as was reported during the visits – especially the Families reconciliations):

	Institutions & Organisations	Reconciliations	Syrian-Lebanese	Trainings	Lobby & Advocacy
Jab Janine				Training youth aged between 15 and 18 on Conflict Resolution.	Finding a solution for the Sewage Network



				Training for locals aged between 19 and 30 on life skills, project writing and management skills.	
Machghara	Creation of a cultural forum formed of Christian and Muslim (Shiites) members			Training on Conflict Resolution	New branch for the Lebanese University
Al-Karaoun			Peacebuilding Training gathering Syrians and Lebanese	Training for Lebanese and Syrians aged between 24 and 40 on conflict resolution skills.	
Ghaza		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between two families: Mansour and Majzoub - (Preventive Reconciliation) between the following two families: Taha and Al-Kadri 	Committee formed and which brings Syrians and Lebanese and lead by the municipality to organise the Syrian Refugees situation in the town (with focus on management of the relations with the INGOs)(statistics, etc.)		
Al-Mansoura	Creation of a youth organisation formed of Christian and Muslim		Locals help with the distribution of relief aids to Syrian Refugees		Finding a solution to better collect the waste (waste management strategy) 'Waste Collection' in



	(sunni) youth.				Ghaza (Health and Environmental issue /burden affecting both host community and refugees)
Hawch El-Harime	Creation of a youth organisation	Reconciliation committee of 17 members to work specifically on familial issues between Issa and Ahmad Families			
Al-Marj	Creation of an 'Emergency Committee' formed of municipality members, local stakeholders and other persons.		Inspired by the Karaoun strategy adopted to better manage the impact of Syrian crisis in their community		

Meeting with West Bekaa Committee:

The separate meetings with the municipalities in West Bekaa led to a common meeting between the West Bekaa (at the cluster level) communities to create a common forum to follow up on matters related to the region. So, on the 16th of February 2015, active local actors from Mansoura, Al-Marj, Ghaza, Hawch El Harimeh, Jab Jannine and



Machaghara, met with the consultant and UNDP team to create an organization titled: مبادرة سلام في البقاع الغربي – Peace Initiative in West Bekaa. Active members agreed during the process on the following objectives for the organization which they aim at making it official and registered in the Lebanese government:

- To work on promoting the culture of



- dialogue and communication at the local level of West Bekaa
- To work on preventing and resolving conflicts through peaceful means
 - To work on exchanging experiences between villages through the members
 - To work on networking among members among members
 - To develop common socioeconomic development projects for west bekaa residents
 - To promote the role of women and youth in peacebuilding
 - To build relations with different local and international public and private institutions working on peacebuilding

They have also agreed that the organization would have regular monthly meetings in one of the municipalities targeted by the process and to ensure that the selection of the location is convenient to all the actors.

Lesson Learnt & Recommendation:

This localized peacebuilding process -with a group of active local leaders being the main actors- has proven to be very effective. It is successful at different level but mainly with engaging local actors in the process from the beginning until planning a durable peacebuilding mechanisms adapted to their reality. However, it is not possible to apply same peacebuilding mechanisms everywhere, it is possible to follow same steps entailed within the process in different realities to come up with other adapted mechanisms as the group of local actors suggested to the UNDP team and the consultant. This report will not entail recommendations since the process will be extended based on the findings and local actors / participants recommendations and suggestions (Kindly find a concept note attached within the report including the action plan of the coming phases). Additionally, the table inserted above lists the coming activities that will be implemented with West Bekaa cluster as a follow up for the process initiated in May 2014.