



مركز دراسات السياسات الاقتصادية

Institute for Economical Policy (IEP)

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ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS IN NORTH LEBANON



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1. USAID PROJECTS IN LEBANON

(<http://usaid.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=3a99a7abc6f541f883363b858814a675>)

Budget for Lebanon from USAID: \$141m

الوكالة الأمريكية للتنمية الدولية (بالإنجليزية: USAID) هي وكالة تابعة لحكومة الولايات المتحدة الفيدرالية وهي مسؤولة في المقام الأول عن إدارة المساعدات الخارجية المقدمة للمدنيين. أسس الرئيس جون كينيدي الوكالة الأمريكية للتنمية الدولية USAID عام 1961 بأمر إداري لتنفيذ برامج المساعدات التنموية في المناطق بموجب قانون المساعدات الخارجية^[1] عمل الكونغرس على تحديث التفويض من خلال عدد من قوانين الاعتماد المالي السنوية وتشريعات أخرى. على الرغم من كون الوكالة الأمريكية للتنمية الدولية USAID إحدى وكالات الحكومة الأمريكية المستقلة من الناحية الفنية، إلا أنها تخضع لتوجيهات السياسة الخارجية لرئيس الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ووزير خارجية الولايات المتحدة ومجلس الأمن القومي.^[2] يعمل مدير الوكالة ضمن توجيهات السياسة الخارجية وصلاحيات وزير الخارجية. تسعى الوكالة الأمريكية للتنمية الدولية إلى مساعدة الشعوب التي تعاني لتحسين ظروف معيشتهم وللتعافي من الكوارث أو تلك الشعوب التي تكافح للعيش في دول حرة وديمقراطية.^[3] حددت الوكالة أهدافها والتي تتضمن توفير المساعدة الاقتصادية والتنموية والإنسانية حول العالم لدعم تنفيذ السياسات الخارجية للولايات المتحدة". تعمل الوكالة في أفريقيا وآسيا والشرق الأدنى وأمريكا اللاتينية ومنطقة البحر الكاريبي وأوروبا وأوراسيا.

Sector Mapping and Definition

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
Conflict Prevention & Resolution, Peace and Security	Counter-Terrorism	Combat transnational terrorism, especially from al-Qa'ida, its affiliates, and adherents using a strategic counterterrorism approach that focuses on 1) countering violent extremism; 2) building the capacity of civilian law enforcement and criminal justice institutions to address threats within their own borders; and 3) building stronger relationships with our partners around the world – in order to engage in a broader, more comprehensive counterterrorism effort that treats civilian institutions, to include the justice sector and law enforcement, as a critical part of building effective partner capacity to counter terrorism. Rule of law activities with counterterrorism objectives or working with specific CT actors in partner nations should be captured here - all other rule of law activities should be captured under DR.1.
Conflict Prevention & Resolution, Peace and Security	Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	Strengthen the global community's ability to safely destroy, store, apply safeguards to, and transport weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and secure related facilities and materials; control borders and territory to prevent illicit movement of WMD and related materials and technology and to prosecute and punish violators; prevent the proliferation of WMD and related materials, technology, and expertise to states or non-state actors of concern or to potential terrorists; comply fully with international obligations concerning arms control, nonproliferation, and WMD terrorism; deter and prevent WMD terrorism; and respond to a WMD terrorism event.
Conflict Prevention & Resolution, Peace and Security	Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	Reduce the threat or impact of violent conflict and promote the peaceful resolution of differences, mitigate violence if it has already broken out, establish a framework for peace and reconciliation, and provide for the transition from conflict to post-conflict environments. This is done by identifying the causes of conflict and state failure; supporting early responses that address the causes and consequences of instability and conflict; developing short-, medium, and long-term strategies for response to the problems that drive conflict. This includes support for processes and mechanisms for transition, reconciliation, and conflict mitigation no matter what the source of the conflict may be, though this may require integration with other elements.
Other Social Infrastructure and Services	Counter-Narcotics	Combat international narcotics production and trafficking; reduce the cultivation and production of drugs; prevent the resurgence of drug production; and limit the public health effects of the drug trade through international drug control and demand reduction, prevention and treatment projects.

Conflict Prevention & Resolution, Peace and Security	Transnational Crime	Minimize the adverse effects of transnational threats and criminal activities on the United States and its citizens, particularly when these activities involve cross-border connections or have cross-border effects. Promote international cooperation and coordination, and provide training and other technical assistance to help build institutional capacity for combating transnational threats including those to cybersecurity and international criminal activities such as corruption, alien smuggling, financial crimes (including money laundering), violations of intellectual property law, and cybercrime. Activities to combat trafficking in persons should be reflected under PS.5 Trafficking in Persons.
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DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
Conflict Prevention & Resolution, Peace and Security	Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	Reduce the threat or impact of violent conflict and promote the peaceful resolution of differences, mitigate violence if it has already broken out, establish a framework for peace and reconciliation, and provide for the transition from conflict to post-conflict environments. This is done by identifying the causes of conflict and state failure; supporting early responses that address the causes and consequences of instability and conflict; developing short-, medium, and long-term strategies for response to the problems that drive conflict. This includes support for processes and mechanisms for transition, reconciliation, and conflict mitigation no matter what the source of the conflict may be, though this may require integration with other elements.
Government and Civil Society	Rule of Law and Human Rights	Rule of law is a principle under which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, independently adjudicated, equally applied and enforced, and consistent with international treaties and customary law. Rule of law is demonstrated by: adherence to the principles of publicly accepted legitimacy of the law, institutions and process; checks and balances on structures of power; supremacy of law; equality before the law; accountability to the law; fairness; effective application of the law; equitable access to justice; participation in decision-making; legal certainty; avoidance of arbitrariness; and, procedural and legal transparency. Activities include support for strengthening of judicial systems including court administration, management, and operations, judicial proceedings, constitutional and legal reform efforts, judicial independence, access to justice, and legal education and associations.
Government and Civil Society	Good Governance	Governance refers to the exercise of political, economic, and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels, including the capacity to formulate, implement, and enforce public policies and deliver services. Good governance includes modes of administrative authority that are inclusive, participatory, transparent, responsive, effective, and accountable. This includes support for strengthening legislatures and local governments; capacity-building; security sector reform; separation of powers through institutional checks and balances, between the executive and legislative branches, in particular; and avenues within government structures for accountability, oversight and meaningful public participation. In conflict or post-conflict environments, this includes support for reconstruction of state institutions and systems. Activities the primary focus of which is combating corruption should be recorded under DR.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms.

Government and Civil Society	Political Competition and Consensus-Building	Promote legitimate contestation for ideas and political power through democratic political processes that reflect the will of the people. Support free and fair political competition, the constitutional, peaceful transfer of political power, and the resolution of disputes through a democratic and representative process. Create and support vehicles for people to debate public priorities, air alternative solutions, win support for proposed remedies and provide input to decisions that affect their lives.
Government and Civil Society	Civil Society	Support civil society as an effective arena that empowers citizens to advance democratic values of citizen participation and governmental accountability. This includes supporting an enabling legal environment that protects and promotes civil society and civic action; providing capacity development assistance to CSOs; supporting civic participation; bolstering government oversight and accountability activities; strengthening a democratic political culture that values civic engagement, tolerance, and respect for human rights; and strengthening independent and democratic trade/labor unions. Civil society organizations includes, but is not limited to, human rights organizations, youth movements, informal groups, religious organizations, labor and trade unions, professional associations, indigenous organizations, women organizations, LGBT organizations, and think tanks.

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
Population Policies/Programmes and Reproductive Health	HIV/AIDS	Reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS through support for prevention, care and treatment programs.
Basic Health	Tuberculosis	Contribute to a 50% reduction in TB mortality and prevalence (compared to 1990 levels) by accelerating detection of TB cases and by successfully treating detected cases, as well as scaling up programmatic management of multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB), expanding coverage of TB/HIV interventions in coordination with PEPFAR and strengthening health systems.
Basic Health	Malaria	Support the implementation of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), related malaria control programs, and malaria research activities to reduce malaria-related mortality. Develop effective malaria vaccines, new malaria treatment drugs, and targeted operations research.
Basic Health	Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats (PIOET)	Limit the risk of a human pandemic from influenza or other emergent infectious diseases, and support appropriate humanitarian response.
Basic Health	Other Public Health Threats	Address neglected tropical diseases and other public health threats posed by infectious diseases not targeted elsewhere in the Framework as well as significant non-communicable health threats of major public health importance.
Population Policies/Programmes and Reproductive Health	Maternal and Child Health	Increase the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions that address the major killers of mothers and children and improve their health status, including effective maternity care and management of obstetric complications; prevention services including newborn care, routine immunization, polio eradication, safe water and hygiene; and treatment of life-threatening childhood illnesses. Note that nutrition interventions are budgeted in HL.9 or EG.3.3.

Population Policies/Programmes and Reproductive Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning (FP) services and information, and reproductive health (RH) care. This element contributes to reducing unintended pregnancy and promoting healthy reproductive behaviors of men and women, reducing abortion, and reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.
Water Supply and Sanitation	Water Supply and Sanitation	Ensure broadly accessible, reliable and economically sustainable water and sanitation services for health, security, and prosperity. (Note that this Area does not include the household behavior aspects found in Element HL.6.6 or water issues directly relating to Agriculture – found in Element HL.6.7 or water issues.)
Basic Health	Nutrition	Increase availability and use of proven nutrition interventions to reduce mortality, morbidity, and food insecurity, including nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; fortified or biofortified staple foods, and specialized food products to improve consumption of quality food; and delivery of nutrition services including micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition. Strengthen host country capacity by advancing supportive nutrition and food security policies and improving nutrition information systems.

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
Basic Education	Basic Education	Improve early childhood education, primary education, and secondary education, delivered in formal or non-formal settings. It includes literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills programs for youth and adults.
Post-Secondary Education	Higher Education	Improve the quality, contributions and accessibility of higher education. Higher education includes but is not limited to: teaching; training; curricula; degree programs; pedagogy; research; policy analysis and participation in policy development; workforce development; second-chance learning opportunities; skills certification programs; community service; extension; applied technology; professional development; exchange programs; institutional linkages; program linkages; institutional governance; financial planning; administration; management; and policy that is developed, conducted, and/or implemented by universities, colleges, community colleges, upper secondary schools, public and private technical and vocational training institutions, public and privately led skills development programs, teacher- training colleges and institutes, research institutes, and/or relevant ministries. This program area places a special emphasis on ensuring equitable access to tertiary education and workforce development programs, especially for youth from lower income and marginalized groups including girls and young women and students with disabilities. As such, activities reported against this program area should also contribute to the Youth Development Key Issue, and be reported as such.
Other Social Infrastructure and Services	Policies, Regulations and Systems	Address society-wide norms, policies, laws, and capacities to develop or reform safety nets except as covered in other more specific elements (e.g., health elements above). Build the frameworks for identifying populations in need or at- risk; devise criteria for eligibility; direct resources to public and private organizations for program administration; set standards for the delivery of effective assistance and services; and track the impact on target populations.
Other Social Infrastructure and Services	Social Services	Assist special populations which may be vulnerable or at-risk on a temporary or chronic basis whose needs are not addressed under emergency humanitarian assistance or other programs. These include groups such as the disabled; orphans, children and at-risk youth; victims of trafficking; victims of gender-based violence; refugees, returnees, ethnic minorities, internally displaced or other socially excluded groups; the elderly; and female heads of household. Depending on circumstances, services may intend to protect groups; mitigate adverse conditions they face, or to remove barriers to help integrate them into society. Components may include measures to increase the capacity of local service and advocacy NGOs and/or professional social workers; to establish public/private service delivery

		partnerships as well as family and community focused service models; to establish effective referral networks; to develop appropriate service protocols and methods for screening prospective recipients; or to improve public understanding and sensitivity to the needs of the vulnerable. While services provided should not exclude victims of trafficking in persons, programs designed specifically for this group fall under the Peace and Security Objective under Program Area PS.5 Trafficking in Persons.
Other Social Infrastructure and Services	Social Assistance	Cash or in-kind transfers to the poor or to those suffering from temporary shocks. Health services provided in-kind should be captured under the respective Health Area(s).
Government and Civil Society, General	Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	Establish a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment that encourages the private sector to make productivity- and growth-enhancing investments. A solid macroeconomic foundation for growth consists of stable fiscal and monetary policies and institutions and the ability of the government to utilize such policies to productively influence the economy.

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
Trade Policy and Regulations	Trade and Investment	Support the institution of international agreements and trade facilitation techniques to allow countries to exchange goods and services and make financial investments without fear of loss. This is done through supporting public and private sector efforts to participate effectively in international trade and investment agreements and institutions, implement international agreements, adjust to changing trade conditions, and take full advantage of trade and investment to generate economic growth and reduce poverty.
Banking and Financial Services	Financial Sector	Support the establishment of a sound private, well-functioning, equitable financial sector that fulfills critical roles in a market economy, most importantly financial intermediation – the efficient generation and allocation of savings to their most productive use.
Transport and Storage	Infrastructure	Increase the efficiency, reliability, diversity, and transparency of energy services and promote investment in the development, transport, processing, and utilization of indigenous energy sources and imported fuels. Strengthen and support information and communication technologies (ICTs) and networks. Support and strengthen reliable and affordable transport systems.
Agriculture	Agriculture	Support the science and practice of food, feed, and fiber production (including forestry, wildlife, fisheries, aquaculture and floriculture) and its relationships to natural resources, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization (including nutrition), and trade.
Business and Other Services	Private Sector Competitiveness	Improve policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting the private sector's ability to compete nationally and internationally. All the elements include not only the adoption and implementation of policies, but also their oversight by elected officials, NGOs, and the private sector. Improve the capacity of private sector entities to respond and link to markets. This Area includes work to link the poor to markets through effective and economically sustainable systems and relationships.
Banking and Financial Services	Economic Opportunity	Build educational institutions that form a productive and self-reliant labor force and leaders in productive sectors such as science, technology, management, and governance. Assist youth and adults in acquiring knowledge and developing skills and behaviors to find legitimate jobs, establish viable self-employment ventures, and/or stay employed and productive in a changing economy, including through creation of policies, programs, and systems that respond to labor market demands in the formal and informal sectors. Assist institutions that form future leaders for a well-governed, innovative society and economy, and that provide professional skills for innovation and adaptation to

		opportunities and challenges of the modern world. Create workforce development policies, programs, and systems that respond to labor market demands in the formal and informal sectors.
General Environmental Protection	Environment	Ensure that the environment and the natural resources upon which human lives and livelihoods depend are managed in ways that sustain productivity growth, a healthy population, as well as the intrinsic spiritual and cultural value of the environment.
Conflict Prevention & Resolution, Peace and Security	Protection, Assistance and Solutions	Ensure full respect for the rights of the individual and communities in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law (international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee law). This involves both legal and practical approaches for implementation in humanitarian situations, including efforts to ensure humanitarian access, incorporate protection strategies in assistance programming and other measures to reduce vulnerability and uphold human dignity for all victims of conflict and disasters. Activities should allow forcibly displaced persons to rebuild their lives in dignity and peace. For refugees, durable solutions include voluntary repatriation, local integration, and third-country resettlement. Activities should be designed to support transition to more sustainable services where possible.

DAC Sector	SPSD Sector	SPSD Definition
Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	Disaster Readiness	Improvement of the capacity of the USG, host countries and the international community to reduce vulnerabilities to disasters and respond better to humanitarian emergencies.
Emergency Response	Migration Management	Build the capacity of governments and civil society for effective, orderly, and humane migration management policies and systems at the national and regional levels, including programs and activities to protect and assist vulnerable migrants. This includes support for the resettlement in Israel of humanitarian migrants from the former Soviet Union, countries in Eastern Europe, Africa and the Near East, and other countries of distress. Jews who face anti-Semitism and risks to their safety are resettled with assistance to achieve self-sufficiency and integrate into Israeli society.
Administrative Costs	Operating Expenses	The general management support required to ensure completion of U.S. foreign assistance objectives by facilitating program management, accounting and tracking for costs.
Administrative Costs	Program Design and Learning	This program area covers components of program design and performance management and learning. This area supports assessment, special studies and analysis, strategic planning, program and project design, program monitoring (to include baseline studies and other data collection needs) and activities that support learning, knowledge transfer and adaptation of projects. Assessment includes the examination of the state of a country or sector context to inform project design but does not include evaluation of USG-funded activities (please see Program Area PO.3 for a definition of evaluation). Special studies or analysis could support strategic or project planning or include research for general learning that is not necessarily related to the performance of USG-funded activities. This program area may also include the preparation of strategic plans and other short-term programming tasks, assessment of the potential of information and communication technologies to enhance performance throughout the program cycle or dissemination of best practices and lessons learned.
Administrative Costs	Administration and Oversight	Supports the following illustrative program-funded costs: salaries of US, FSN, and TCN and other staff such as PSCs, RSSAs, PASAs, CASUs working for the US Government managing, administering, and supporting programs and their program-funded benefits such as housing, travel, transportation, education allowances etc; institutional contractors that provide such staff, rent, IT services, the program-funded share of utilities, staff training costs and the cost of developing and administering training programs, equipment and supplies, ICASS, vehicle fuel and maintenance, maintenance contracts, janitorial services, operational unit web page development and maintenance, outreach such as publications and the cost of their preparation (including staff costs), and technical

Sector	Budget(2014-2018)	people (all over Lebanon)
Education ,level unspecified		5979
Basic education	126801748	643539
Post-secondary education	75775486	3620
Basic health	1698642	
Water supply and sanitation	68680737	443815
Government and civil society	3495781	195914
Conflict, Peace, and Security	50856918	120
Other Social Infrastructure	248430	
Energy		183336
Banking and Financial Service	5543052	1285468889
Business and Other Services	22432723	275
Agriculture	22995612	1745
Industry	24756982	2000
Trade Policy and Regulations	33676	800
General Environmental Protection	10473888	169190
Emergency Response	48110731	2
Reconstruction Relief and Re	-20799	
Disaster Prevention and Prep		

Operating Expenses
 Program Design and Learning
 Administration and Oversight

16333116
 13379962
 12538561

Water



Improved access to potable water supply for more than **120,000 Syrian refugees** and around **300,000 Lebanese people** in host communities.

Economic Growth



More than 6,000 low income families in host communities benefit from technical assistance in the production and marketing of agricultural products as well as handicrafts. In the past three years, USAID's agricultural and rural tourism activities have **created more than 6,750 jobs, 2/3 in the most vulnerable and host communities.**

Education



Supports **50,000 vulnerable public school children, 30% of whom are Syrian**, to improve their Arabic literacy skills.

Paid fees for **28,000 non-Lebanese** and **50,466 Lebanese students** to attend public school in 2015-2016.

Community Resilience



Activities focus on increasing positive interaction between Syrian and Lebanese youth and creating platforms with key community stakeholders for peaceful resolution of disputes.

392,024 individuals benefiting from improved public services and infrastructure.

258 joint host community-refugee activities involving 1,364 Lebanese and 996 Syrian participants.

North Leban	Water	governance	Environment	Education	Economic growth
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on					
Akkar		Bazbina:1,Tal bireh:2,Harare:1,Rahbe: 1,Daher Laissine:1,Bebnine:1,Al Mhamara:1	1 actv	Akkar:70(distributed), Halba:3, Qubayat:6, Beqarzela:6	Mechmech:5, jdaidi:4 , Machta Hamoud:3, Jdeidetqayteh :3, Akkar:37, Tall abbas:3, Qochlok:4 Zouarib:4
Denni eh		Qarsita :5,deir Amar :2		Minieh:12,Markabta:3, dennieh:33	Sirdannieh:2 ,Kfar chillane:2,Deir Nbouh:1
Tripoli				Tripoli:29,Beddawi:11,Mina:1 8,jessrine :16,Tal:7,Zahrieh:1	Tripoli Zeitoun :7, Ras Maska :7, Kalamoun:3
Zghart a	1 actv	2 actvs	1actv	18 actvs	13 actvs: distributed
Dedde	1 actv	1 actv			
Bcharr e		6 actvs			5 actvs
Al koura		3 actvs			14 actvs :distributed

2. EU PROJECTS IN LEBANON

(https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/lebanon/area/projects_en?page=2)



Recovery of Local Economies in Lebanon

Editorial Sections:

- [Lebanon](#)

Regions:

- [Lebanon](#)

Budget € 7 000 000

Financing instrument ENPI

Date of project 2014-2021

Implementing partner

Economic and Social Fund for Development (EFSD)

Beneficiaries

Municipalities, Unions of municipalities and communities affected by the influx of Syrian refugees

Show left menu:

Project Category:

Multisector

Latitude:

33.898550

Longitude:

35.522600

Country:

Lebanon

www.eeas.europa.eu

Source URL:

http://eueuropaeas.fpfis.slb.ec.europa.eu:8084/delegations/lebanon/7904/recovery-local-economies-lebanon_en



Generation entrepreneur

Editorial Sections:

- [Lebanon](#)

Regions:

- [Lebanon](#)

Budget € 3 400 000

Financing instrument ENI

Date of project 2015-2017

Beneficiaries

Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia

Show left menu:

Project Category:

Multisector

Latitude:

33.898550

Longitude:

35.522600

Country:

Lebanon

www.eeas.europa.eu

Source URL:

http://eueuropaeas.fpfis.slb.ec.europa.eu:8084/delegations/lebanon/7913/generation-entrepreneur_en

These programmes aim at improving the overall efficiency and effectiveness of Solid Waste Management (SWM) in areas of Lebanon most affected by the influx of Syrian refugees. The action will directly

contribute to address the medium and longer term needs of the Lebanese communities in areas with high Syrian refugees concentrations for increased and improved waste disposal services, by (i) building and upgrading SWM infrastructure and equipment at local level and (ii) enhancing the overall management capacity of local administrations in the Solid Waste Management sector.



Upgrading Solid Waste Management Capacities in Lebanon

Editorial Sections:

- [Lebanon](#)

Regions:

- [Lebanon](#)

Budget € 14 000 000 (2014-2020) € 15 000 000 (2015-2021)

Financing instrument ENPI

Date of project 2014-2021

Implementing partner

The Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform (OMSAR)

Beneficiaries

Municipalities, Unions of municipalities and communities affected by the influx of Syrian refugees

Show left menu:

Project Category:

Public Health and Social Protection

Latitude:

33.898550

Longitude:

35.522600

Country:

Lebanon

www.eeas.europa.eu

Source URL:

http://eueuropaeas.fpfis.slb.ec.europa.eu:8084/delegations/lebanon/7903/upgrading-solid-waste-management-capacities-lebanon_en

DFID will provide £21m over three years to support access to public primary and lower secondary education for Syrian and vulnerable Lebanese children, to improve the quality of education for all children enrolled in public schools.



Emergency Education System Stabilisation Programme for Lebanon

Editorial Sections:

- [Lebanon](#)

Regions:

- [Lebanon](#)

Budget € 29 500 000 - £ 21 000 000

Financing instrument World Bank MDTF

Date of project December 2014 - December 2017

Implementing partner

World bank MDTF

Beneficiaries

All Lebanese and Syrian children enrolled in public schools

Show left menu:

Project Category:

Multisector

Latitude:

33.898550

Longitude:

35.522600

Country:

Lebanon

www.eeas.europa.eu

Source URL:

<http://eueuropaeas.fpfis.slb.ec.europa.eu:8084/delegations/lebanon/7900/emergency-education-syst-em-stabilisation-programme-lebanon> en

This programme enhances the municipalities' ability to design and implement infrastructure projects for water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal. Additionally, it strengthens the resilience of Syrian refugee communities and Lebanese host communities by upgrading municipal services especially with regard to Solid Waste Management. The Technical Assistance component of the project (€ 2.9 million) will provide institutional support to the Lebanese Administration to enhance the capacities at the municipalities' level. It will specifically accompany the reform process in the area of municipal financing by increasing the management and technical capacities both at central and local levels while at the same time providing support to selected Unions of Municipalities in preparing local development plans.



Support to Municipal Finance Programme

Editorial Sections:

- [Lebanon](#)

Regions:

- [Lebanon](#)

Budget € 20 000 000

Financing instrument ENPI

Date of project 2012-2017

Implementing partner

Ministry of Interior, Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) , Economic and social Fund for Development (EFSD)

Beneficiaries

Municipalities and Union of municipalities in the North and in Bekaa

Show left menu:

Project Category:

Multisector

Latitude:

33.898550

Longitude:

35.522600

Country:

Lebanon

www.eeas.europa.eu

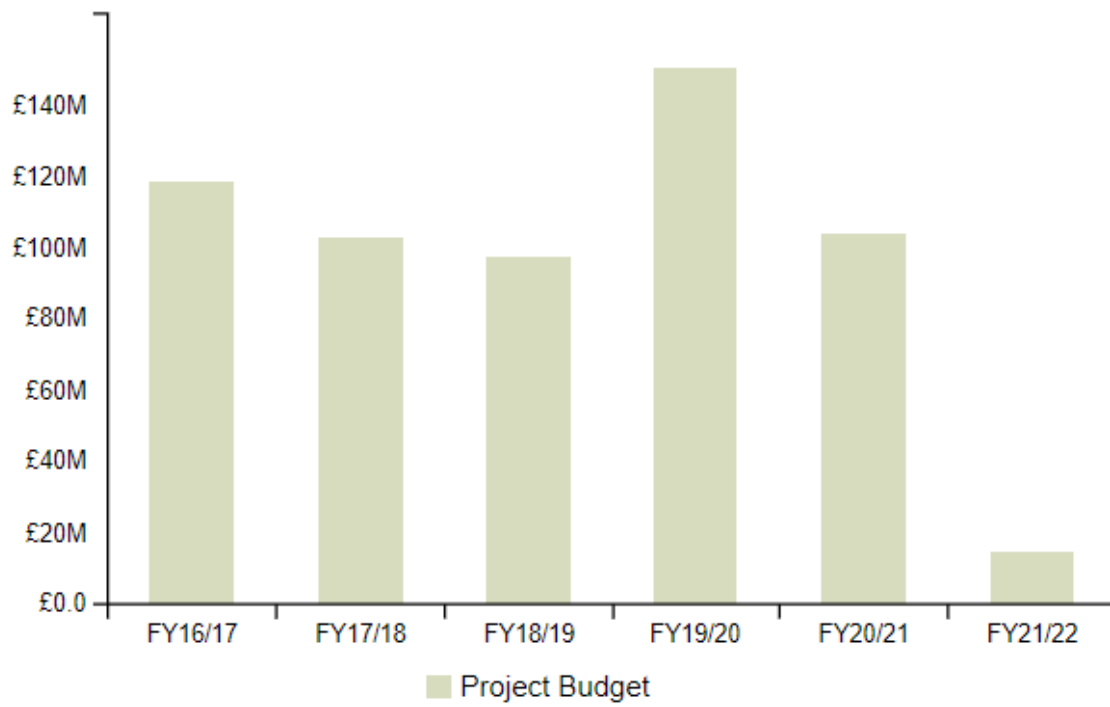
Source URL:

http://eueuropaeas.fpfis.slb.ec.europa.eu:8084/delegations/lebanon/7902/support-municipal-finance-programme_en

3. UK AID PROJECTS(<https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/countries/LB>)

Budget

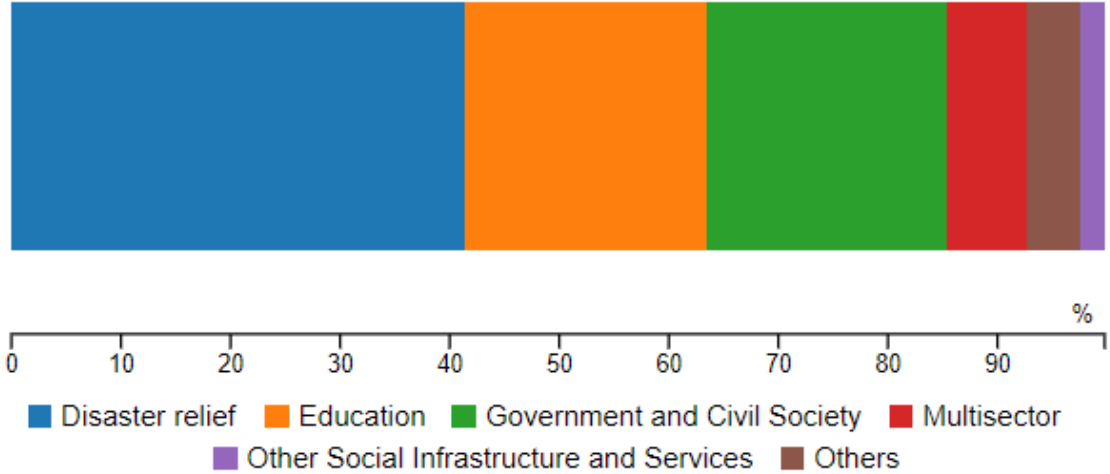
Project budget total by year approved at the project level to date.



£151M
2019/2020

Sectors

Sectors groups as a percentage of country budgets according to the Development Assistance Committee's classifications.



Now showing projects 1 - 20 of 24

Policy Relevant Evidence Products (PREP)

UK Department for International Development

To increase the use of high quality evidence to inform policy and programmes in DFID through the production of research and policy mapping analyses, evidence synthesis papers, systematic reviews and the funding of country specific research projects.

Project Identifier: GB-1-204806

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 26-06-2014

Total Budget: £5,128,923

Provision of Technical Assistance to the Syria Crisis Response

UK Department for International Development

To improve the humanitarian advisory services and Monitoring & Evaluation capacity to support the response to the Syria/Iraq crisis. Monitoring and evaluation is a critical tool to ensure learning and enhance capacity to undertake the ability to deliver. Expert humanitarian advisory support is critical to sound decision making.

Project Identifier: GB-1-204516

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 19-02-2015

Total Budget: £17,699,994

Support to the United Nations (UN) Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) Syria Emergency Appeal

UK Department for International Development

To provide essential humanitarian support to Palestinian refugees in and from Syria (PRS) affected by the ongoing Syrian crisis.

Project Identifier: GB-1-204535

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 24-04-2015

Total Budget: £49,600,000

British Council - Lebanon

UK - Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Contributing to shared prosperity and development through projects which support the skills and employability of young people, strengthen English language teaching and learning and increase collaboration in higher education and research.

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-3-BC-LB-09

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 01-04-2016

Total Budget: £8,086,361

Lebanon No Lost Generation Initiative (NLGI)

UK Department for International Development

To support the delivery of non-formal education and child protection for the most vulnerable out of school refugee children and children from host communities aged 3-18 as part of the No Lost Generation Initiative. The programme will provide up to 100,000 children with Government-endorsed non-formal education and up to 287,000 at risk girls, boys and women/caregivers with access to prevention and protection services.

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-1-300059

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 12-08-2016

Total Budget: £106,000,000

Support to Lebanon's Reaching All Children with Education plan (RACE II)

UK Department for International Development

To support the Government of Lebanon's Reaching All Children with Education in Lebanon II through financing the delivery of formal education for Lebanese and refugee children aged 3-18 in Lebanon. To support the Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education to strengthen their national education system and improve the quality and equity of education, including strategic technical assistance for governance, planning, financing and data performance monitoring.

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-1-300239

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 09-12-2016

Total Budget: £93,000,000

Lebanon Enterprise Employment Programme

UK Department for International Development

To provide finance and employment incentives that will encourage small and medium-sized businesses to expand production and create new permanent jobs in Lebanon.

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-1-300060

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 25-01-2017

Total Budget: £15,999,993

Lebanon Security Programme

UK - Foreign & Commonwealth Office

This programme is addressing three key strands of overlapping security threats in Lebanon. The programme supports (1) The establishment and deployment of Land Border Regiments of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to monitor and interdict illegal cross border activity along the northern and eastern border between Lebanon and Syria. (2) Aims to build the capability of the Internal Security Forces toward an improved service of internal security provision, including fostering more effective cooperation with other security institutions. (3) The work on countering violent extremism is addressing threats emerging from vulnerable communities by de-conflicting these communities and de-radicalising those at risk. This is an ODA and non-ODA integrated programme. The spend reported against this programme is the ODA element alone.

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-3-CSSF-06-000005

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 01-04-2017

Total Budget: £13,848,992

Lebanon Security Programme

Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF)

This programme is addressing three key strands of overlapping security threats in Lebanon. The programme supports (1) The establishment and deployment of Land Border Regiments of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to monitor and interdict illegal cross border activity along the northern and eastern border between Lebanon and Syria. (2) Aims to build the capability of the Internal Security Forces toward an improved service of internal security provision, including fostering more effective cooperation with other security institutions. (3) The work on countering violent extremism is addressing threats emerging from vulnerable communities by de-conflicting these communities and de-radicalising those at risk. This is an ODA and non-ODA integrated programme. The spend reported against this programme is the ODA element alone.

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-52-CSSF-06-000005

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 01-04-2017

Total Budget: £7,350,000

Support to the United Nations (UN) World Food Programme (WFP) Syrian refugee response in Lebanon

UK Department for International Development

The programme will provide monthly cash support to the most vulnerable Syrian refugee families to help cover essential expenditures including food, shelter and healthcare over 24 months.

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-1-300231

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 23-08-2017

Total Budget: £134,833,333

Chevening Scholarships in Lebanon

UK - Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Assistance in line with UK objectives on Chevening Scholarships in Lebanon which enables students to pursue postgraduate study at UK higher education institutions, returning to contribute to the development of their home country

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-3-Chevening-Scholarships-LB

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 01-04-2018

Total Budget: £284,394

Lebanon Community Stability

UK - Foreign & Commonwealth Office

This programme aims to address key drivers of grievances and conflict at the community level, including lack of economic opportunities, low and unequal access to services, and weak or stressed capacities for managing conflict and preventing violence. The programme consists of the following components: (1) The 'Lebanon Host Communities Services Programme' which is improving local basic service and livelihood infrastructure in vulnerable refugee-hosting communities to reduce inter and intra-community tensions over strained basic services and competition over jobs following the influx of Syrian refugees. (2) Reducing inter- and intra-community grievances over solid waste management. This includes dispute mediation and responding to waste management tensions in target areas, along with capacity-building of local/sub-national government to design and deliver priority local waste management solutions. (3) Cultivating positive narratives, dialogue and interactions between conflicting communities to address tensions and highlight peace-building initiatives, particularly aimed at addressing negative attitudes towards refugees and to reduce tensions between host communities and refugees. This is an ODA and non-ODA integrated programme. The spend reported against this programme is the ODA element alone.

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-3-CSSF-06-000020

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 01-04-2018

Total Budget: £9,179,060

Supporting Human Rights, Democracy and the Rules based International System in Lebanon

UK - Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Assistance in line with UK objectives on Supporting Human Rights, Democracy and the Rules based International System in Lebanon which helps build prosperous and democratic countries, tackles the drivers of instability and insecurity, and addresses global challenges

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-3-HRRBIS-LB

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 01-04-2018

Total Budget: £1,001,454

Lebanon Community Stability Programme

Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF)

This programme aims to address key drivers of grievances and conflict at the community level, including lack of economic opportunities, low and unequal access to services, and weak or stressed capacities for managing conflict and preventing violence. The programme consists of the following components: (1) The 'Lebanon Host Communities Services Programme' which is improving local basic service and livelihood infrastructure in vulnerable refugee-hosting communities to reduce inter and intra-community tensions over strained basic services and competition over jobs following the influx of Syrian refugees. (2) Reducing inter- and intra-community grievances over solid waste management. This includes dispute mediation and responding to waste management tensions in target areas, along with capacity-building of local/sub-national government to design and deliver priority local waste management solutions. (3) Cultivating positive narratives, dialogue and interactions between conflicting communities to address tensions and highlight peace-building initiatives, particularly aimed at addressing negative attitudes towards refugees and to reduce tensions between host communities and refugees. This is an ODA and non-ODA integrated programme. The spend reported against this programme is the ODA element alone.

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-52-CSSF-06-000020
Start Date: 01-04-2018

Activity Status: Implementation
Total Budget: £8,250,000

Economic Resilience Initiative in the Syria region

UK Department for International Development

To strengthen the resilience of countries impacted by the Syrian refugee crisis, particularly Jordan and Lebanon, through supporting new investment in key infrastructure and private sector development. The UK's contribution will achieve this by making new investment in the region more economically viable and by supporting the preparation and implementation of new investments.

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-1-300383
Start Date: 06-04-2018

Activity Status: Implementation
Total Budget: £25,000,000

Frontline Diplomatic Enabling Activity (Economic Security and Opportunity) in Lebanon

UK - Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Assistance in line with UK objectives on diplomatic activity in Lebanon which supports residual activity under the Economic Security and Opportunity programme from financial year 2017/18

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-3-FDEAECO-LB
Start Date: 01-06-2018

Activity Status: Implementation
Budget: Not Provided

Frontline Diplomatic Enabling Activity in Lebanon

UK - Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Assistance in line with UK objectives on diplomatic activity in Lebanon which helps deliver FCO priority outcomes linked to strengthening peace, security and governance, building resilience to external stresses, and/or promoting global prosperity

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-3-FDEA-LB
Start Date: 01-09-2018

Activity Status: Implementation
Total Budget: £29,998

Improving protection and access to legal and specialised services for vulnerable refugees from Syria

UK Department for International Development

To meet unmet protection needs of vulnerable refugees, including People with Specific Needs, with a focus on the elderly and People with Disabilities. Specifically, this programme will enable: 70,500 people to receive information, counselling and legal assistance (birth/death certificates, marriage certificates, residency procedures etc); 2,783 people to benefit from specialised services such as physio therapy, speech therapy, provision of assistive devices; 28,500 people to be reached through referrals to essential services

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-1-300509
Start Date: 22-01-2019

Activity Status: Implementation
Total Budget: £4,500,000

Improving protection and access to legal and specialised services for vulnerable refugees from Syria

UK Department for International Development

To meet unmet protection needs of vulnerable refugees, including People with Specific Needs, with a focus on the elderly and People with Disabilities. Specifically, this programme will enable: 70,500 people to receive information, counselling and legal assistance (birth/death certificates, marriage certificates, residency procedures etc); 2,783 people to benefit from specialised services such as physio therapy, speech therapy, provision of assistive devices; 28,500 people to be reached through referrals to essential services

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-1-300509

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 22-01-2019

Total Budget: £4,500,000

Lebanon Economic Reform and Infrastructure Investment (LERII)

UK Department for International Development

A flexible and adaptive programme to support the Government of Lebanon deliver key economic reforms and infrastructure investments important for sustainable growth and stability.

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-1-300426

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 06-03-2019

Total Budget: £32,499,999

Lebanon Political Reform Programme

UK - Foreign & Commonwealth Office

This programme aims to build momentum for supply and demand side reform and to support broader areas of social and economic reform. It will do so through the following interventions female political participation, strengthen democratic mechanisms for reform, accountability and dialogue and strategic communications.

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-3-CSSF-06-000034

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 01-04-2019

Total Budget: £3,600,000

Frontline Diplomatic Enabling Activity in Lebanon

UK - Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Assistance in line with UK objectives on diplomatic activity in Lebanon which helps deliver FCO priority outcomes linked to strengthening peace, security and governance, building resilience to external stresses, and/or promoting global prosperity

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-3-FDEA-LB-FY19/20

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 01-04-2019

Total Budget: £0

Supporting Human Rights, Democracy and the Rules based International System in Lebanon

UK - Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Assistance in line with UK objectives on Supporting Human Rights, Democracy and the Rules based International System in Lebanon which helps build prosperous and democratic countries, tackles the drivers of instability and insecurity, and addresses global challenges

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-3-HRRBIS-LB-FY19/20

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 01-04-2019

Total Budget: £259,999.85

Lebanon Political Reform Programme

Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF)

This programme aims to build momentum for supply and demand side reform and to support broader areas of social and economic reform. It will do so through the following interventions female political participation, strengthen democratic mechanisms for reform, accountability and dialogue and strategic communications.

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-52-CSSF-06-000034

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 01-04-2019

Total Budget: £3,600,000

Lebanon Municipal Services Programme Phase 3

UK Department for International Development

To deliver enhanced services in municipalities in areas of Lebanon hosting large numbers of refugees from Syria. The services will create jobs, unlock economic opportunities and respond to the needs of vulnerable communities.

Project Identifier: GB-GOV-1-300746

Activity Status: Implementation

Start Date: 11-06-2019

Total Budget: £11,500,000

4. UNICEF PROJECTS IN LEBANON

(https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/search?force=0&query=projects%20in%20north%20lebanon&search_date_range_picker=&created%5Bmin%5D=&created%5Bmax%5D=&f%5B0%5D=content_group%3A75fa7bb3-112e-4e4d-9f0d-00334f2e4998)

The Government of Lebanon estimated that by the end of 2018 the country had hosted more than 1.5 million refugees, including around 950,000 Syrians registered with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), 28,800 Palestine refugees from Syria and a pre-existing population of 180,000 Palestinian refugees. Since the beginning of the crisis, the overall population in Lebanon has grown by 37 per cent. There have been some returns of Syrian refugees to Syria in recent months facilitated by the Lebanese General Security Office, but the number remains limited. UNHCR estimates that 14,700 refugees have returned while the Government claims the number to be three-fold greater.

The international community has provided considerable support to the country since the beginning of the Syria crisis. Around US\$6.7 billion has been disbursed in humanitarian assistance since 2011 to support Lebanon cope with the impact of the crisis, while also greatly benefiting the local economy. The 2018 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) found that the response has had a measurable impact: 69 per cent of Syrian refugees now live under the poverty line, compared to 76 per cent in 2017. The percentage of households under the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (the minimum amount required to maintain existence and cover lifesaving needs) has significantly decreased, from 76 per cent in 2017 to 51 in 2018. The percentage of food-insecure refugees has declined from 38 per cent in 2017 to 33 in 2018. Birth registrations have gone up from 17 to 21 per cent, which may be explained by the new policies put in place to ease the process for Syrian refugees. It is estimated that one in four Lebanese households also live in poverty and remain largely uncovered by national social protection programmes.



Report

Joint Monitoring Programme **Lebanon** Water Quality Survey

WHO/UNICEF **LEBANON** WATER QUALITY SURVEY **LEBANON** WHO/UNICEF **Lebanon** water quality survey CONTENTS Index of Figures Index of Tables Abbreviations Acknowledgements Executive Summary Chapter 1 - Introduction

24/01/2018



Report

Neighbourhood Profiles

1 NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE EL-QOBBEH Tripoli, **Lebanon** August 2018
Citation format: UN-Habitat and UNICEF **Lebanon** (2018) El-Qobbeh
Neighbourhood Profile 2018, Beirut: UN-Habitat **Lebanon**. Copyright © 2018

24/01/2018



Report

"Min Ila" Cash Transfer Program for Displaced Syrian Children in **Lebanon** (UNICEF and WFP)

"Min Ila" Cash Transfer Programme for Displaced Syrian Children in **Lebanon** (UNICEF and WFP) Impact Evaluation Endline Report June 2018 Jacobus de Hoop, UNICEF Office of Research–Innocenti Mitchell Morey, American

24/01/2018



youth strategic framework for palestine refugees in lebanon

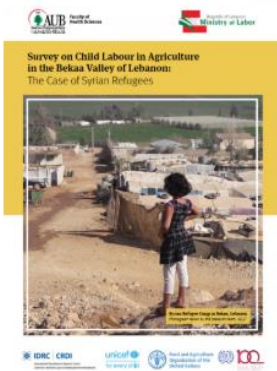


Report

YOUTH STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN **LEBANON**

youth strategic framework for palestine refugees in **lebanon** youth strategic framework for palestine refugees in **lebanon** May 2018 © 2018 UNRWA About UNRWA UNRWA is a United Nations agency established by the General

1/02/2019



Report

Survey on Child Labour in Agriculture in the Bekaa Valley of **Lebanon**: The Case of Syrian Refugees

Survey on Child Labour in Agriculture in the Bekaa Valley of **Lebanon**: The Case of Syrian Refugees Syrian Refugee Camp in Bekaa, **Lebanon** Photograph taken by the research team, 2017 Citation: Rima R. Habib (2019). Survey on Child

16/07/2019



Report

Child Labour in Agriculture: The Demand Side

CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE: THE DEMAND SIDE Published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and UNICEF FAO and UNICEF. 2019. Child Labour in Agriculture: The Demand Side. **Lebanon**. 65 pp.

25/07/2019



Report

Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in **Lebanon**

1 WFP/ **Lebanon** WFP SYRIA Monthly Operational Update SEPTEMBER 2013 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS This report is the result of collaboration between World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations High Commission for Refugees

24/01/2019

Goal area 1: Every child survives and thrives

Despite a considerable funding gap, UNICEF managed to maintain its strategic support to the Ministry of Public Health, continuing to strengthen the national health system and increase service provision to the most vulnerable children. To support the Ministry of Public Health's capacity-building efforts to bolster stronger governance and monitoring, UNICEF financed 54 ministry positions at district and central levels (information managers, nurses, programme staff). Training sessions for expanded programme on immunisation (EPI) managers were also conducted to reinforce the decentralization process of EPI management.

In addition to the creation of an electronic platform for the EPI registry, UNICEF supported several interventions to generate up-to-date evidence to guide child-focused policies. UNICEF revitalised the baby-friendly hospitals initiative in 12 public hospitals and UNHCR structures; implemented an adolescent mental health project as a contribution to the revision of existing curriculum and guidelines; developed policy briefs to guide a strategy on early detection of developmental delays and disabilities; undertook waste management initiatives in immunization commodities; and completed an external evaluation of the EPI programme and the monitoring of the accelerated immunization activities. Advocacy with the Ministry of Public Health also contributed to the endorsement of a new infant and young child feeding policy – developed with UNICEF's technical assistance - and to the issuance of a decree that made vaccination free for all children in Lebanon.

Throughout the year, UNICEF procured US\$1.36 million worth of vaccines for routine and supplementary immunization at the Ministry's vaccination points, UNRWA clinics and UNHCR's border and reception centres in which UNICEF recruited 27 vaccinators. UNICEF's role was essential in the design and implementation of a strategy for accelerated immunization activities which includes tailored outreach, screening and referral, in those cadastres where immunization rates are the lowest. The first phase of the strategy saw 260,339 children reached, out of whom 163,280 were identified as defaulters and 70,078 were vaccinated. The second phase, which followed the reporting of the first measles cases, resulted in outreach to 350,026 children, of whom 276,304 were identified as defaulters and 139,385 were eventually vaccinated. The approach proved efficient in bringing back children to the immunization system, and the targeting of low cadastres adapted to the disparities across Lebanon. Due to the collaborative efforts, there were no confirmed cases reported in Lebanon despite contamination risks from the 2017 polio outbreak in Syria, and the measles attack rate decreased from 3.9/100,000 in May (the peak of the outbreak) to 0.1/100,000 in December.

To improve immunization coverage, UNICEF piloted "Behavioural Insights" (known as BI) in Lebanon, through a new partnership with Nudge Lebanon. Behavioural Insights applies psychological insights to human behaviour to steer communities – "nudge them" – towards making better decisions, but without limiting their freedom of choice. Behavioural Insights was piloted to improve the effectiveness of outreach activities, as well as immunizations services at

primary health centres and dispensaries. By end 2018, 240 outreach teams had been deployed to conduct research and outreach, 4,080 frontline workers and ten supervisors trained on how to engage parents in utilizing the tools and nudge the communities to vaccinate their children. The intervention will be scaled up to other programmatic areas if the model's evaluation proves positive.

Severe acute malnutrition remained marginal in Lebanon, but moderate levels of undernutrition continued to be seen, requiring further efforts to optimise infant and young child feeding practices. In 2018, 161,071 children aged between 6-59 months were screened, and 385 subsequently admitted for treatment. Additionally, 10,360 were identified as stunted, and 30,100 children and 10,644 pregnant and lactating women received micronutrients. Through UNICEF's infant and young child feeding (IYCF) programme, an additional 20,628 pregnant and lactating women received advice by community health educators and then referred to lactation specialists.

UNICEF also continued to support primary health centres through the procurement of US\$2 million in supplies for consultations with mothers and children, as well as for use during 158,686 reproductive health consultations (including antenatal and postnatal care) and 259,946 paediatric consultations in 225 centres. UNICEF also worked in partnership with UNRWA to expand the services in its primary health care centres. These cover the 12 Palestinian camps in Lebanon and many informal gatherings, and offer a package of preventive maternal and child care services including antenatal and postnatal care, immunization, growth monitoring, health and nutrition surveillance and development screening. During the year, around 13,000 children and pregnant and lactating women benefitted from this service package at UNRWA's facilities.

Innovative and integrated communication approaches were used as a multiplier effect to expand the outreach to communities, enhance mobilization, raise awareness on good practices and strengthen demand for health services. The implementation of accelerated immunization activities represented an opportunity to reach large numbers of actors. Around 500,000 caregivers were reached out to with tailored messaging on immunization, more than 1,000 community and health workers with training sessions on vaccination screening and referrals of defaulters. UNICEF designed and integrated awareness messages on immunization and IYCF into the accelerated immunization activities regular messaging. Mass media campaigns and global/national events were also used by UNICEF to convey important messages. In February, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Public Health to organize a breastfeeding campaign during which around 675,250 people were engaged through social media. Messaging in conjunction with World Immunisation Week helped facilitate the vaccination of 7,500 children in more than 500 localities across the country. The need for nutrition surveillance also prompted regular communication, with more than 275,000 caregivers targeted with integrated health messages around immunization and IYCF, in collaboration with youth volunteers, mother support groups

UNICEF continued to engage municipalities in the promotion of positive parenting as the foundation of early childhood development. Messaging on positive parenting has shown better results when targeted at couples, as it encourages men and fathers to be active in care practices. As such, UNICEF and its partner worked with 20 couples on a curriculum covering pregnancy, child health, education, and protection issues such as inclusion, gender equality and gender-based violence. Upon completion of the sessions the participants share their new knowledge and "recruit" other couples.

Goal area 2: Every child learns

The Syria crisis has had far-reaching consequences on children's right to quality education in Lebanon. Poor Lebanese and refugee children face multiple, compounded deprivations that have adverse effects on their right to access quality education and employment. Children who are working, married, stateless, or with disabilities are additionally less likely to be in schools or non-formal education programmes, as poverty makes the opportunity costs of committed engagement in a learning opportunity too high.

During 2018, and through active community engagement, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education supported the enrolment of 213,358 refugee children (49 per cent girls) and 209,409 vulnerable Lebanese children (51 per cent girls) into public schools (Kindergarten to Grade 9). UNICEF's NGO partners provided homework or remedial support to more than 14,000 children (45 per cent female) at risk of dropping-out. UNICEF also supported school retention by providing all children with free learning supplies, heating more than 500 schools in winter, and providing more than 80,000 eligible children's families with cash-assistance for transportation. Remedial programmes were also successful in Palestinian communities in which 3,357 children with special educational needs were supported to complete their school year and improve their grades. For the youth category, UNICEF supported 2,926 students enrol into the Ministry of Education's Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) public schools, and 1,400 students benefited from formal vocational training in the Ministry of Agriculture's TVET public schools.

For those children out of school, NGO partners provided 38,500 children aged 3-18 years with accredited non-formal education. These included 16,500 children in community-based early childhood education (51 per cent girls); 10,000 in basic literacy and numeracy (46 per cent girls); and 12,000 in the accelerated learning programme (47 per cent girls). Efforts were systematically made to include children with disabilities, for the majority of whom these programmes represent a much-awaited opportunity to re-engage with their wider peer group and subsequently reintegrate into school.

For adolescents and youth, around 8,000 were enrolled in youth basic literacy and numeracy (63 per cent female); over 20,000 (55 per cent female) enrolled in competency-based skills training, including innovation; and an additional 16,346 supported through life skills training. Overall, 30 per cent of the youth reached with skills building programmes were subsequently placed in jobs or income-generation activities or paid apprenticeship or on-the-job training. These programmes have broken gender barriers in the access to training and address discriminatory practices in the labour market; as an example, girls were trained and employed in sectors such as construction. In addition to advancing the rights of the girls to be protected from discrimination, this is an important factor for unlocking women's human capital for

economic activities. An additional 1,470 Palestinian youth in camps also participated in sessions on life skills, conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles.

UNICEF also launched or scaled-up several initiatives around innovation and employability. The Innovation Lab Network program and the "GIL - Generation of Innovation Leaders" supported 6,000 marginalized youth with training in design-thinking, social entrepreneurship, and digital skills training, funded or mentored 500 social business enterprises, and supported girls exploring information technology-related careers. UNICEF also developed an impact sourcing platform, known as the "Bridge. Outsource. Transform" or B.O.T. This supports the creation of new income-generating opportunities through an online marketplace for vulnerable

youth to earn an income while they continue learning and enhancing their skills. In the first six months, 125 youth had generated US\$60,000 worth of income through B.O.T.

UNICEF significantly increased its system-level investment into the ministries that most impact children and adolescents' education, training, and employment. Results included:

- Over 10,000 teachers trained on a UNICEF-led national Teacher Training Model to enhance their capacity to integrate the principles of gender-equity, child protection, linguistic, and cultural-diversity in their teaching and interaction with children;
- The Ministry of Education endorsed a standardised Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy Package, focusing on functional literacy for out-of-school youth aged 15 to 24 years old, including Arabic literacy, numeracy, life skills and English as a foreign language;
- Operationalization by the Ministry of Education of the country's first Child Protection Policy in Schools and opening of the first 30 inclusive schools for children with disabilities. These projects feed into UNICEF's longer-term strategy in Lebanon towards SDG-4 Goal, to provide inclusive and equitable quality education systems, and were part of a key strategic shift for UNICEF in Lebanon;
- The Positive Leadership Module was finalized as part of the Life Skills and Citizenship Education framework. The module was developed to support youth in developing their own self-awareness and leadership skills, and it is intended for use as a stand-alone manual and as a module integrated in other skills building programmes. A total of 100 participants from UNICEF partner organizations, as well as staff from the Ministry of Social Affairs' Social Development Centres were trained. UNICEF also started to promote positive leadership in different departments within UNRWA, training 46 UNRWA staff under 35 years old;
- UNICEF partnered with ILO and the Prime Minister's Officer, to support relevant government ministries (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Agriculture, National Vocational Training Centre, and Ministry of Social Affairs), key NGOs and the private-sector to develop and launch the "National Strategic Framework on Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Lebanon" (TVET NSF). The TVET NSF contains suggested ministerial-based road maps to increase enrolment and improve quality. This achievement also provided a background for UNRWA's design, with technical support from UNICEF, of a Youth Strategic Framework for Palestinian refugees;

- UNICEF Lebanon supported the Regional initiative “Solutions that Work! The Middle East and North Africa Evidence Symposium on Adolescents and Youth” in coordination with the No Lost Generation initiative. The event supported young people, policymakers, civil society actors, donors, and practitioners take forward the Participatory Action Research, to inform policies related to youth and adolescents in the Middle East and North Africa region.

UNICEF and the Early Childhood Education (ECE) NGO Consortium in the Palestinian Camps spearheaded efforts to expand the access of Palestinian refugees to pre-schooling. The Consortium organized a participatory exercise with the active engagement of the Higher Council for Childhood, the Université Saint Joseph and 69 ECE facilities, to adapt international

Goal area 3: Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

UNICEF Lebanon continued direct support to protection services while shifting towards long-term investments in system strengthening and programme integration. The partnership with key ministries was strengthened, resulting in important milestones being achieved, such as the launch of Child Protection Policies by the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health. These new policies provide a foundation upon which institutional capacities and accountabilities for child protection can be built.

The Ministry of Social Affairs equally demonstrated its commitment to child protection and addressing gender-based violence by enhancing the collaboration between its departments, streamlining referral pathways for child protection cases and by embarking upon large reform agendas. These included developing the roadmap on alternative care reform with concrete actions to be implemented in the short and medium term. In addition, a pilot on community-based care models was initiated in September with the Ministry of Social Affairs. The Ministry also demonstrated its commitment by launching the #EndViolence initiative in Lebanon with large social media coverage and local-level conversations mirroring the national launch, including in Palestinian camps and gatherings with the active engagement of the recently set-up and UNICEF-supported nine Child Protection Networks. The focus was on positive parenting and alternative discipline methods - at home, at school and at community level – and the community strategy promoted collective acknowledgment of high levels of violence, as well as collective responsibility to encourage positive discipline. A conference was organized with representatives of key ministries and of local NGOs and schools to create a dialogue on violence against children, one of the many initiatives conducted during the year.

These developments occurred despite the Ministry still finalizing its Strategic Plan for Child Protection and Gender-based Violence. As of January 2019, this new seven-year Plan is in its final drafting stages. It will be accompanied by a costed two-year plan which places emphasis on the institutional and organizational reform of the Ministry and provides a road map for future delivery on its protection mandate for women and children. In parallel, a budget and expenditure analysis of the Ministry of Social Affairs’ investment in child protection and gender-based violence is planned. It will serve as an essential tool for the Ministry to assess and advocate for public allocation to the sector.

Furthermore, the Ministry, with support from UNICEF, started the process of drafting the by-laws of the special fund for survivors of domestic violence (Law 293), in addition to a national multi-sectoral strategy to prevent and respond to child marriage in Lebanon. UNICEF remained a close partner of the Ministry of Social Affairs, which has continuously shown high appreciation for the technical expertise brought in the areas of child protection and social protection. The child protection programme is also one of the few programmes providing financial support to selected activities of the Ministry, through procedures following UNICEF's harmonised approach to cash transfers (HACT).

Capacity building remained a key strategy for UNICEF, with new tools and resources

developed and training rolled-out for a broad range of partners, including judges, lawyers, social workers, municipal police, teachers and school counsellors. Efforts to institutionalize capacity building and make training more accessible were realized through the development of an e-course on case management and the launch of the Lebanon-adapted Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS). While the system was initially designed as a 'Child Protection in Emergency tool', the adaptation and roll-out in Lebanon is a good example of how resources can be adapted to help bridge humanitarian response with longer-term development. Another innovative example of institutional capacity building was the development of a mobile application on clinical management of rape for health practitioners in hospitals and primary health care centres.

While moving into institutional capacity-building and long-term policy work, UNICEF's child protection work also continued to support a large number of children and women with direct services and support in mobile and static safe spaces. During the year, 16,815 girls and women and 1,713 boys accessed and benefited from services. A total of 3,271 children were assisted through child protection case management, while 6,672 "high-risk" children received specialized psychosocial support. The safe spaces continued as a cornerstone of UNICEF's gender-based violence work as they allow women and girls at risk and survivors to receive critical services such as psychosocial support activities, recreation and awareness sessions and case management including referrals to health, mental health, legal and protection services.

Stronger internal programme integration emerged along with UNICEF Lebanon's new strategic direction, for example through a joint child protection/adolescent and youth programme initiative around adolescent safe spaces. Efforts were made to continue build capacities of both local CSOs and Ministry of Social Affairs' staff at local level on gender-based violence risk mitigation and response, providing the participants with an operational framework and monitoring and evaluation tools. UNICEF continued throughout the year to support the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System joint efforts and assisted two new local partners in their contribution to the management system. Significant was the successful integration of gender-based violence risk mitigation across all UNICEF programmes and sectors. Interventions were in line with UNICEF's global commitment to institutionalizing the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Guidelines on Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action.

Special considerations were given to programme support targeting children with disabilities. Partners were trained and encouraged to include children with disabilities in the child protection activities conducted in communities. At procedural level, a new chapter on children with disabilities was added into the standard operating procedures on case management. This chapter will provide case managers with a better understanding of disabilities, improving the quality of their response via specific considerations, including the participation of children in care planning.

Since the onset of the Syrian crisis, UNICEF has been a strong provider – with partners – of information on services and the sensitization of parents, community-members and children. In 2018, 28,607 children participated in community-based child protection activities and 14,023 caregivers (13,041 female, 982 male) engaged in activities to promote wellbeing and protection of children. Community-based psychosocial activities implemented in Palestinian camps and gatherings reached an additional 23,790 out-of-school (and hence particularly vulnerable) children and adolescents. With the intent of moving beyond information sharing and applying a

longer-term approach, UNICEF shifted emphasis to social normative and behavioural change processes. Together with the Ministry of Social Affairs and other partners, UNICEF commenced development of a strategy for social and behavioural change that will address social norms around child labour, child marriage, violence against women and children at household level. The Strategy builds on recent research, including two studies on child labour, a study on association of children in armed violence and a 2017 knowledge, attitudes and practices study. Appreciating the cross-sectoral drivers of child marriage, child labour and violence, it will be based on positive parenting, along with a life-cycle and multi-sectoral approach as the foundation for social and behavioural change.

Innovative C4D approaches, including edutainment, were used throughout the year to encourage parents and caregivers to take responsibility in protecting and fulfilling children's rights and children to speak up about violations or deprivations. Around 7,000 Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian individuals (out of whom 40 per cent were children) were reached by social messaging through shows and caravan stories collected from boys and girls, including those with disabilities.

UNICEF continued to support mine risk education, leading to a new set of facilitators' training and actual sessions delivered to children by youth and scout associations across Lebanon. Periodic surveys confirmed that mine risk education increases the capacity of children to protect themselves from landmines and explosive remnants of war, not only in the traditionally contaminated South but also in other areas affected by sporadic armed clashes.

As an essential component of a long-standing partnership in Lebanon, UNICEF continued to backstop UNRWA's Child Protection Framework through the reinforcement of their internal capacity. This included financially supporting a gender-based violence officer and a child protection officer, both providing technical assistance and enhancing inter-department and external coordination. In parallel, UNICEF extended support to UNRWA's legal aid services to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, allowing 344 to benefit from legal awareness sessions.

UNICEF contributed to a joint United Nations Framework for Access to Justice and to a Joint United Nations Approach to address the association of children with armed violence. UNICEF Lebanon played a critical role in facilitating the dialogue with other UN agencies and bringing strong technical inputs into these processes and is now well-positioned for continued UN system-wide collaboration, joint fundraising and as provider of complementary technical support to the Government. UNICEF continued to assure the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism in Lebanon, providing information to the UN Secretary General's Annual report on Children and Armed conflict.

Goal area 4: Every child lives in a clean and safe environment

UNICEF sustained its systematic approach with the Ministry of Energy and Water to provide an enabling and healthy environment to all people in Lebanon, and to alleviate the strain on the overstretched water and sanitation infrastructure and services. In addition to assisting the Government's coordination of the emergency response, UNICEF actively supported the Ministry's communication strategy aimed at boosting consumer confidence for increased revenue collection. A pilot project in the poorest suburbs of Tripoli produced interesting results with a substantial increase in subscriptions to the Water Establishment.

The 200 gender focal points in the informal settlements WASH committees received

comprehensive and integrated training sessions on health topics such as nutrition surveillance, gender-based violence, disability and education. This aimed to ensure that any suspected case of communicable disease and malnutrition, risk of violence, or any child not attending school would be reported in a timely manner and through the proper channels.

UNICEF continued to financially and technically support partners implementing community mobilization activities in Palestinian camps, to promote WASH safe practices and mitigate any related health risks. In 2018, those activities reached 24,117 people living in Shatila, Burj Barajneh and Burj Shemali camps, including 3,782 children.

Goal area 5: Every child has an equitable chance in life

The Government of Lebanon invited UNICEF to support the Ministry of Social Affairs in the development of a National Social Protection Framework that will mainstream gender, disability and inequities that are specific to Lebanon. It will become the cornerstone of a fully-fledged social protection system, thereby putting an end to programme fragmentation, insufficient coverage and insignificant impact of existing initiatives.

In response, throughout 2018, UNICEF engaged with various stakeholders in the design of a roadmap identifying an institutional set up and the building blocks to the gathering of sound baseline evidence on poverty and vulnerability. A first milestone was reached with the first National Dialogue on Social Protection, which took place on 18 December, to foster national dialogue and forge commitment to move forward. UNICEF's engagement also contributed to the Government taking the lead in the collective reflection on the feasibility of adjusted social transfers in Lebanon and on pilot options. A dedicated social protection coordinator, recruited by UNICEF, was seconded to the Ministry of Social Affairs to support the process and conduct orientation sessions. In parallel, UNICEF worked with the Overseas Development Institute and local researchers on a comprehensive review of the existing social safety net programmes, such as the National Poverty Targeting Programme, and the country's main disability targeted programme.

Additionally, at the macro-level, together with UNFPA, UNICEF significantly invested in furthering inclusive policies for adolescents and youth through renewed technical assistance to the Ministry of Youth and Sports to develop the Action Plan of the National Youth Policy and finalize the prioritization and implementation of its key recommendations. The process was consultative, iterative and participative, with large representation from relevant ministries, which resulted in the inclusion of a strong gender focus, baseline and end-line targets, and a robust monitoring and evaluation plan. Sustaining continuous efforts to improve national budgeting for children, UNICEF Lebanon led a series of workshops on public finance management

processes and resource allocation with five ministries. Budget analyses of three social sectors (education, health and social affairs) were conducted to guide and inform policy asks in 2019, and a package of technical assistance to be provided to the Ministry of Finance was defined following consultative discussions.

UNICEF continued to work alongside key UN agencies delivering social assistance, including UNHCR and the World Food Programme (WFP) in humanitarian situations. UNICEF also continued to collaborate closely with the World Bank and with the European Union's Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis, the 'Madad Fund' on the expansion of the Government's National Poverty Targeting Programme. In line with the Grand Bargain commitment to increase cash in lieu of in-kind delivery, as well as with the UN Strategic

Framework, UNICEF Lebanon continued in 2018 to invest in the improvement of inter-agency coordination ultimately aiming at the rapid expansion of the coverage of vulnerable households with social assistance. UNICEF Lebanon was acknowledged alongside WFP and UNHCR as the global lead on strengthening inter-agency UN coordination and effective collaboration of cash assistance in humanitarian contexts, while recent research found that Lebanon demonstrates global best practices in the area.

As a leading agency in the sector, UNICEF provided inputs to several global studies on cash transfers costing and cash plus initiatives, on information systems for cash programmes, as well as general guidance on humanitarian cash assistance. "Min Ila", the only child-focused and gender-sensitive social assistance programme in Lebanon, ended in 2018 after it had reached a yearly average of 50,000 children with monthly cash transfers and a multi-sectoral referral system available to family members in high-risk households. The impact evaluation revealed that through its holistic approach, Min Ila was effective in addressing cumulative deprivations as well as mitigating negative coping strategies such as dropping out of education, child labour, or early marriage for instance. It also highlighted the resulting improvements in school enrolment and attendance, young children's health, food security, and an increased well-being for children and youth. Significantly, approximately 47 per cent of the children reached were girls who faced specific vulnerabilities and that impacts were equally felt by both girls and boys. Due to unpredictable funding and a lack of multi-year resources, financial resources were not available in mid-2018 to continue Min Ila. Given the broader shift to integrated programming, UNICEF Lebanon continued to prioritize the provision of social assistance, but as one of the multi-sector entry points to children that are out of learning, under a new integrated social assistance programme that will start in 2019. Out of the over 47,000 children beneficiaries at its closure, around 20,000 were re-enrolled into the education cash programme (Reaching Schools) and about half the remaining 27,000 continued to receive support from other cash programmes.

Alongside Min Ila, UNICEF implemented and contributed to several cash programmes in 2018, keeping a focus on the most vulnerable:

- LOUISE, the platform streamlining humanitarian cash assistance through a common delivery mechanism across all involved agencies, under which UNICEF designed and put in place the common call centre;
- Winter Cash programme, for the benefit of 63,500 severely vulnerable children, most of whose families had their cash assistance from other UN agencies recently discontinued, and;

- Reaching Schools, which throughout the scholastic year supported the families of 60,000 children, with a focus on children with disabilities, to receive grants for transportation costs.

As vulnerable refugee populations will most likely always need some form of social assistance for some time (likely to be provided by development partners according to the Government's policy) UNICEF Lebanon supported the formation in 2018 of a Social Safety Nets Partners Forum, to promote increasingly sustainable, coordinated and longer-term programming in the sector.

Local authorities play a pivotal role in UNICEF's efforts to leverage resources and build partnerships for children, towards inclusive social development and child-friendly municipalities

in Lebanon. Multiple initiatives were initiated in 2018 to address multi-dimensional vulnerabilities of children and their families at community level. Across the country, consultations were held with children, adolescents and their caregivers to capture the "voices" of children on issues concerning them, on their views and aspirations to ensure reflection in the country programme mid-term review process.

Active engagement with the Municipality of Beirut and the Beirut Governor's office (where a senior child rights advisor was seconded) resulted in a three-year memorandum of understanding and action plan to address child rights violations in Beirut (for street children in particular), and actual budget allocation for 2018/2019. In Tripoli, following a successful joint programme with UN Women and UN Habitat, UNICEF worked with the municipal social committee on the elaboration of a two-year municipal action plan to reduce child labour by 20 to 30 per cent. In Mina, a gender balanced neighbourhood committee now acts as a liaison platform to promote child rights and raise the voice of children. In Tyre, UNICEF conducted several training sessions with municipal police and staff on child rights and child protection topics while active advocacy led to the assignment by the Governor of child rights Focal Points in 18 municipalities in the South.

A new C4D strategy tackling disability and related barriers to inclusion was developed by several ministries with UNICEF's support, together with a training manual already used with 148 frontline workers and service providers for cascading the strategy at community level. The strategy aims to reduce high levels of prejudice against disabled people and children in Lebanon. The 2017 knowledge, attitudes and practices study revealed that 82 per cent of respondents believed that children with intellectual disabilities should not go to regular schools.

Emergency preparedness and accountability to affected populations

UNICEF Lebanon put in place clear mechanisms to support the integration of accountability to affected populations across its programme cycle, with a focus on communities' feedback and transparency. Communities are now involved in programme design through focus group discussions, and new feedback mechanisms were continuously set up throughout 2018. Accountability to affected populations will be strengthened and even further systemized in 2019. Lebanon is also part of the initiative commissioned by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and undertaken by Ground Truth Solutions, where surveys and in-depth research are conducted with beneficiaries and local organisations, including with UNICEF's partners. The last surveys were conducted in 2018.

As highlighted earlier, substantial humanitarian concerns must be addressed under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, including the basic needs of 1.5 million refugees and vulnerable Lebanese children, as well as the ability to respond to smaller-scale acute emergencies such as seasonal disasters, evictions or floods. Lebanon has established sector coordination mechanisms and an inter-agency contingency plan. UNICEF has contingency plans in place at field level. As part of its planning, UNICEF identified five risks and developed preparedness plan as reflected on the emergency preparedness platform for four of them: intercommunal violence between Syrians and host communities; violence between political parties; armed conflict; and epidemics. Politically-triggered emergencies, such as refolement, are not likely at this point, as there is commitment at highest political levels to abide by international legal standards. Whereas the United Nations and humanitarian agencies are not facilitating returns to Syria, discussions around durable solutions are ongoing at inter-agency level and will be intensified in 2019.

Example of Project in progress from UNICEF:

Name	Team member	Area	Budget	Duration of the project
	Staff:30	Tal Al Mina Zgharta Majdalaya Meryata Abi samra Hadadin	~ \$150k	4 months(January- April 2020)

5. UNDP PROJECTS IN NORTH LEBANON

(<https://www.lb.undp.org/content/lebanon/en/home/search.html?q=project+in+north+Lebanon>)



Support to Host Communities in North Lebanon in the WASH Sector

Overview

Status: Active

Project duration: 01 January 2014-31 December 2019



Background

With the continuing deterioration of the situation in Syria, Lebanon is witnessing a sharply rising influx of refugees through the northern and eastern borders, spreading onward across the country. An estimated 780,000 individuals have sought refuge in the Lebanese territory. Given the current trend, this number may reach 1 million by year end, more than 20% of the total Lebanese population.

Unlike other neighboring countries, no refugee camps have been established in Lebanon. The refugees are hosted in 1,400 locations across the country and increasingly residing in informal tented settlements, with concentration in the poorest and most underserved communities, characterized by weak infrastructure and insufficient social services. Such quick increase in the population size has resulted in tremendous pressure, and is being exerted on the already deteriorated living environment and resources, specifically in terms of access to adequate basic services, leading not only to health and environmental hazards but also to rising conflict

Achivements & Expected Results

Identification, implementation of water supply/storage works and commissioning and handover of works to North Lebanon Water Establishment

Issues & Difficulties

- Political instability and security situation in the country
- Lengthy process for licensing for works
- Site conditions do not match initial ESFD assessment

Donor

Donor	Amount
SDC	\$826,901.87
GoG	\$2,148,717.47
BPRM	\$2,268,000.00
GoG	\$3,562,697.50
Total	\$8,806,316.84

Area

Identification, implementation of water supply/storage works and commissioning and handover of works to North Lebanon Water Establishment:

- Water networks completed and the household connections in 4 villages in Wadi Khaled (Akkar - North Lebanon) under the German funds (KfW) phase I are completed. The installation of a water pump and generation are installed in Nabaa Al Safa. Water reservoirs were also rehabilitated.
- Under the German funds (KfW) Phase II, five villages to implement irrigation networks are identified in coordination with MoEW. Works are initiated in one site (Kfar Nabrahk, Mount Lebanon).
- Turnkey contract for the implementation of wastewater networks and collective septic tanks is underway



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

PROJECT DOCUMENT
UNDP Lebanon

Project Title: Enhancing Community Security and Access to Justice in Lebanese Host Communities

Project Number: 00106871

Award ID: 00105798

Implementing Partners: MOIM, ISF, MoJ, Bar Associations, CSOs, Municipalities and Unions of Municipalities

Start Date: 11 September 2017 **End Date:** 10 September 2020 **PAC Meeting date:** 11 September 2017

Brief Description

Syrian refugees and Lebanese host communities have limited access to basic security and justice services that respond to their concrete and perceived needs, in a context of growing tensions and increased human rights violations, putting the very social fabric of communities at risk.

Lebanon is hosting a large number of Syrian refugees (about 1.5 million individuals) within “host communities” that are among the poorest municipalities of Lebanon. Host communities and Syrian refugees are often unable to access basic justice and security services. The reason is that security institutions tend to focus on law enforcement rather than violence prevention activities in communities; and access to justice institutions is unaffordable to the poor. As a result, host communities and Syrian refugees often resort to informal justice and security institutions. The lack of justice and security services impacts severely the already most disadvantaged, namely the poor, women and girls, as well as the youth; and Syrian refugees. Those are not claiming their rights and choose to avoid any security/justice mechanism, formal or informal, when they have grievances. As a result, many grievances and conflicts remain unaddressed in communities.

Recent surveys indicate increased tensions between host communities and Syrian Refugees. Those tensions are the result of the lack of security and justice services, and are aggravated by human rights violations committed by law enforcement institutions. Syrian refugees are particularly affected by security measures targeting their settlements in host communities, such as curfews and raids. On the other hand, vulnerable Lebanese are disproportionately affected by lengthy pre-trial detention for minor crimes that destroy their livelihoods. Those tensions and repeated violations have a negative impact on the local social fabric in host communities and national stability at large.

The projects assumes that by (i) developing basic security and justice services for host communities and vulnerable groups in municipalities; (ii) developing the capacities of MoI and MoJ to support municipal police and legal help desks; (iii) establishing platforms among state actors, as well as between formal and informal actors; (iv) developing capacities of national state institutions to understand and respond to local security, justice and human rights

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):

CPD Outputs: Output 1.2 Systems and capacities in place to monitor tensions and maintain peace; Output 1.3. Systems and capacities in place to govern municipal police roles. Output 2.3. Government institutions core state functions and capacities strengthened for accountability and enhanced policy formulation and reform

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker:

- Output 1: Host communities and Syrian refugees have access to basic security services that respond to their needs- GEN 2
- Output 2: MoIM Governorate/District authorities and ISF provide support to municipalities to respond to basic security needs – GEN 1
- Output 3: Vulnerable groups, including women, have access to basic justice services – GEN 3
- Output 4: Basic needs of prison population at risk are addressed- GEN 3

Total resources required:	\$8 million	
Total resources allocated:	UNDP BPPS:	\$300,000.00
	UNHCR:	\$397,496.34
	Donor Netherlands:	\$2,005,685.00
	Donor Canada:	\$1,850,000
	Government:	/
	In-Kind:	/
Unfunded:	\$3,446,818.66	

Small Decentralized Renewable Energy Power Generation

Project 00086064



General Information

Short Title:	DREG
UNDP Programme/Portfolio:	Environment & Energy
Geographic Coverage:	Lebanon
Project Status:	Ongoing
Start Date:	01 January 2014
Expected End Date:	31 December 2017
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW)
Last Updated:	28 February 2017

Classification

MDG Goal: **7. Ensure environmental sustainability**

Contact Information

Project Manager:	Jil Amine (Mr.)
UNDP Portfolio Manager:	Jihan Seoud
Address:	Ministry of Energy and Water, Corniche du Fleuve Beirut - Lebanon
Phone:	+961 1 565 089 (90)
Fax:	
Website:	
Email:	jil.amine@undp.org
Working Hours:	8:00 am to 4:00 pm

Donors & Budget

GEF	\$1,450,000.00
UNDP	\$125,000.00
Total	\$1,575,000.00

Target Groups /Beneficiaries

- Government of Lebanon
- Industries

Project Details

Background

The Small Decentralized Renewable Energy Power Generation Project, also known as DREG, is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), is to be nationally executed by the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) of the Government of Lebanon in coordination with the Lebanese Center for Energy Conservation (LCEC), and is to be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The project will catalyze the development of the small, decentralized, grid-connected renewable energy (RE) power generation market in Lebanon. The target is to facilitate the installation of at least 1.75 MW of new decentralized RE power generation capacity during the lifetime of the project, resulting in direct GHG reduction benefits of approximately 35,500 tonnes of CO₂eq.

Achievements & Expected Results

- Promotion of investments in decentralized renewable energy:
 - Nine beneficiaries/facilities were selected totaling a capacity of 2.6 MWp.
 - 6 MOUs have been signed with the beneficiaries applying for the NEEREA loan before implementation can begin.
- Enforcement of supportive policy and regulatory environment:
 - Grid Code Data Assessment and Guidelines Reports completed and transferred to MoEW for review and recommendation.
 - Lebanon's first PV Status Report has been launched for 2015: total installed capacity for Solar PV is 10 MWp worth \$31M.
 - The mission to Beirut for the Derisking Renewable Energy Investment Study is completed, and the first draft report is currently under review.
- Ensure quality of the products and installations:
 - Earthing and Lightning Protection for PV Systems Workshop conducted with attendees from various private sector companies and EDL. The purpose of it was to present the proper guidelines to be used for grounding and protecting Solar PV systems from lightning and faults.
 - Additional PV quality standards have been approved and adopted in collaboration with LIBNOR/MoI.
 - Translation from English to French of the PV course which will be embedded in the vocational schools' Electrotechnical curriculum is completed. Work is underway to have it adopted in the curriculum by the Ministry of Education and the Directorate General before a training workshop for the teachers can be organized.
 - Development of PV courses (Overview, on-grid, and off-grid design) is completed in preparation for a multi-day training workshop for the Lebanese Army's Directorate of Engineering staff.
 - Several presentations and guest lectures were given at universities across Lebanon to spread awareness about the RE and PV sectors in Lebanon.



Supporting Lebanese Communities, Promoting Stabilization and Social Cohesion in Lebanon – Access to renewable energy applications in Akkar

Overview

Status: Active

Project duration: 01 June 2014-31 December 2019



Background

Lebanon is facing a major crisis in terms of large numbers of refugees fleeing the war in Syria, and finding shelter within Lebanese cities and towns across the country. The influx of refugees is adding pressure on the existing social and infrastructure of Lebanon which is already in a delicate state. The UNDP, through its Energy and Environment Programme, is working with UNHCR to support Lebanese host communities in the Akkar region in order to strengthen their resilience and support in meeting basic local needs in terms of energy supply and consumption. Energy was already a major problem in Lebanon even before the Syrian crisis. Now it has augmented with this crisis, where at least 9-12 hours of blackout occurs per day exist, and the delivery of hot water is not guaranteed.

The project aims at installing different types of renewable energy technologies in the region of Akkar, North Lebanon. Systems include photovoltaic street lighting, small-PV generation systems for household lighting, and solar hot water systems for facilities to deliver basic hot water for bathing and washing.

Achievements & Expected Results

The implementation team (Field Coordinator and Driver) in Akkar will work under the direct supervision of CEDRO Project

Manager.

In addition to the preparation of all logistics (recruitment, rental of office and car, ...), the main activities of this phase are as follows:

1-Visit all potential sites/beneficiaries in Akkar, determine and document the exact location of all sites; The actual locations/beneficiaries of the project will be selected upon completion of detailed assessment and in close coordination with UNHCR and other partners. The activities will need to be presented at and endorsed by Akkar Community Support Projects (CSP) Committee.

2-Under the supervision of CEDRO Team, design the systems and select the most convenient technology per identified site;

3-Draft ITB TORs for street lighting poles, PV systems, Pico-PV and SHW.

4-Procurement, Installation, and commissioning of RE systems.

Issues & Difficulties

Access to Implementation sites under security constrains

Donors

Donors & Budget	
UNHCR	\$1,616,947.85
NET	\$1,706,400.00
Total	\$3,323,347.85
Target Groups /Beneficiaries	
Lebanese Citizens	
Vulnerable Groups	



The Lebanese Expatriate Project Live Lebanon Overview

Status: Active

Project duration: 12 November 2009 - 31 December 2019



The aim of Live Lebanon project is to mobilize a critical mass of more than 10 million Lebanese living abroad in support of local development in the most deprived areas of Lebanon. Hereby, it is contributing to the elimination of poverty and regional disparities in Lebanon.

This will be achieved through strengthening the connection between local communities in Lebanon and the Lebanese expatriate organizations and individuals worldwide.

An online platform, Live Lebanon (www.livelebanon.org) has been created for the purpose of engaging Lebanese expatriates, providing them with an opportunity to donate money online in order to support and follow local community and development projects in the following four regions of the country: North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon & Beirut, and the South.

Existing UNDP sub offices in the regions together with the local Working Groups, consisting of municipalities, NGOs, community organizations etc., function as local project committees and ensure local ownership and empowerment of the local community. UNDP's experience in project management guarantees the quality of the project implementation.

Achievements & Expected Results

The contribution of the Live Lebanon project to the overall development of Lebanon and to the eradication of regional disparities is based on the following threefold strategy:

1. Engage the private sector in development and strengthen the link between Lebanese abroad on one hand and the Lebanese government and local communities in the poorest areas on the other hand.
2. Set up a mechanism for channelling financial support from expatriates to local development and community projects and hereby support the elimination of regional disparities.
3. Strengthen the local capacities and decision-making structures through the engagement of local UNDP working groups in the project development and management.

Donors

Donors	Amount
Bank of Beirut and the Arab World	USD 382,075
Banque Libano-Francais	USD 60,000
GWA Fadi Salame	USD 251,315
Les amis du Liban a Monaco	USD 371,431
Live Lebanon	USD 1,065,871
Solidarite et developement rural	USD 24,389
UNDP	USD 353,231
United kingdom	USD 19,975
Total	USD 2,528,286

Year	Expenditures
2014	USD 364,126
2013	USD 666,913
2012	USD 247,814
2011	USD 422,521
2010	USD 432,339
2009	USD 68,679
Total	USD 2,202,391



Municipal Empowerment and Resilience Project

Status: Active

Project duration: January 2019 – January 2022



Background

The impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon is reaching a scale unprecedented in the history of complex, displacement-driven emergencies. In April 2012, 32,800 Syrian refugees were registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR; by January 2018, this figure stands around under one million refugees. When considering the Palestinian refugees, this represents an increase equal to over 25% of the total Lebanese pre-crisis population, placing Lebanon first worldwide in terms of the number of refugees per capita.

This is putting pressure on the country's resources and utilities and on subnational authorities in managing and coordinating the various interventions implemented by a multitude of actors.

The "Municipal Empowerment and Resilience Project" is a newly developed joint initiative by UNDP and UN-Habitat funded by the European Union, in partnership with the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities. The aim of the project is to strengthen the long-term resilience of subnational authorities in Lebanon as well as host communities, refugees and displaced persons affected by the Syrian Crisis.

Key objectives

1. Subnational authorities have enhanced capacities to engage in holistic, area-based planning and consider different scenarios that respond to the needs of host, refugee, and internally displaced persons (IDP) populations.
2. Service delivery is increasingly responsive, and generates greater social stability outcomes,

based on the needs of host, refugee, and IDP populations.

3. Subnational authorities are empowered to facilitate local economic development and have better access to municipal investment that benefits the extension of safe public services and economic opportunities for host, refugee, and IDP populations.

Geographic area of interventions

Union of Municipalities of Metn Chemali: 32 municipalities - Main partner municipality: Bourj Hammoud

Union of Municipalities of Al Fayhaa: 4 municipalities - Main partner municipality: Tripoli

Union of Municipalities of Tyre: 63 municipalities - Main partner municipality: Tyre

Donor: European Union Trust Fund (MADAD)

Contribution in value by donor: US Dollars 8,530,952



Lebanon

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme (LHSP)

Overview

Status: Active

Project Duration: 01/12/2012 – 31/12/2022



anon/41711011011011

Background

The Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme (LHSP) is developed under the framework of the UNDP response to the impact of the Syrian crisis in Lebanon (Lebanon Stabilization and Recovery Programme).

Since 2013, jointly with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), LHSP has implemented a comprehensive, coordinated, and durable response to the impact of the Syrian crisis with the aim of increasing stability, building the abilities of host communities, addressing tensions, preventing conflict, and ensuring peaceful co-existence through improving livelihoods and service provision.

LHSP targets the poorest communities with a higher risk of tension and conflict based on the number of Syrian refugees per capita. Through the Maps of Risks and Resources methodology (MRR), which is a participatory, conflict-sensitive methodology that engages and trains communities (municipalities, sector representatives, community stakeholders) on planning and responding in a crisis context, LHSP identifies interventions that alleviate the stress resulting from the crisis within the municipalities.

LHSP is fully integrated in the [Lebanon Crisis Response Plan \(LCRP\) 2017 - 2020](#).

LHSP Outputs

Through the projects implemented, LHSP has:

- Increased livelihood and economic opportunities especially for youth and women
- Strengthened the capacity of local actors in the delivery of basic services
- Improved local-level dispute resolution and community security
- Strengthened the capacity of the Government of Lebanon to respond to the influx of displaced Syrians

Overall Achievements

By the end of 2017, LHSP has implemented around 474 projects, targeting 152 of the most vulnerable localities in the South, Nabatiyeh, Akkar, Baalbek-Hermel, Bekaa, and Mount Lebanon Governorates.

Beneficiaries reached:

Over 1 million Lebanese

Over 500,000 Syrians

Donor Contribution to LHSP

2013	Contribution in USD
UNHCR	\$6,316,000
EU	\$1,614,000
Total	\$7,930,000
2014	Contribution USD
Ecuador	\$500,000
Kuwait	\$1,887,000
LRF-Germany	\$2,850,000
UK-DFID	\$8,160,000
Japan	\$1,300,000
Total	\$14,697,000

2015	Contribution USD
Norway	\$1,751,000
Waldensian Church-Italy	\$576,000
United States-BPRM	\$7,000,000
Netherlands	\$10,053,000
UK-DFID	\$13,963,000
RDPP-DANIDA	\$2,444,000
Italy	\$3,531,000
Germany-KFW	\$21,154,000
Japan-EGA fund	\$1,000,000
Total	\$61,472,000

2016-2019	New Agreements USD
Netherlands	\$21,800,000
UK-DFID	\$42,200,000
Germany-KFW	\$15,800,000
Norway	\$1,800,000
ILO	\$5,000,000
Total	\$86,600,000

(Published December 2017)

6. AVSI PROJECTS IN LEBANON

(<https://www.avsi.org/doc/539/bd6df3de038d4370960193c379f342e1/>)



People for development

AVSI LEBANON

Present in Lebanon since 1996, AVSI implements emergency and development programs for vulnerable Lebanese and refugees. Its activities range over different sectors.

Education

To improve readiness, retention and inclusion of vulnerable children in school, AVSI Lebanon implements non-formal education activities. For a protective environment, children receive structured psychosocial support and schools' infrastructures are rehabilitated.

Job creation

AVSI supports youth to access job opportunities with technical and vocational training courses, employability services and soft skills classes in collaboration with a network of 500 micro, small and medium enterprises, 30 public technical schools and more than 10 community-based organizations, to strengthen linkages between youth and the market.

Agriculture

AVSI works with young Lebanese and Syrian refugees to provide them with specialized skills to work in the agricultural sector, key for the country's economy.

Assistance in Informal Tented Settlements (ITS)

Refugees of the ITSs of Hasbaya and








Lebanon, photo by Stefano Melgrati



Marjayoun receive basic assistance, shelter, sanitation and protection services to help them meet their basic needs and improve their living conditions.

AVSI Lebanon is building "Fada2i", the center in Marjayoun designed to meet the needs of the local community and provide the population with a safe environment to gather, play and study.

	Projects 16
	Local branches 7
	Staff 170 local staff: 157 expatriates: 13
	Financial statement 16,441,445
	Direct beneficiaries 22,093 indirect: 110,465
	Distance Support Program 1,257 children supported
	Local partners +50 among which: UNICEF, FAO, EU, AICS, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and Biladi NGO.

Datas as of 31.12.2018

7. FAO PROJECTS IN

LEBANON(<http://www.fao.org/home/search/en/?q=project%20in%20north%20lebanon>)

Supporting livelihoods in Akkar

On the second day, El Khatib and the official delegation travelled to Akkar north of the country, touring mountainous areas where FAO, in cooperation with the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture, supports agricultural livelihoods and job creation through investment in land reclamation and water reservoirs. The FAO project in northern Lebanon boosts the Ministry's Green Project, which helps small-scale farmers improve their income by reclaiming arable land and using better irrigation methods.

The project represents a successful strategy aimed at increasing investments in the host communities while supporting the livelihoods of the refugees. It creates many jobs for unskilled Lebanese and Syrian labourers alike.

By the end of 2018, the Akkar project supported 813 farmers, 21 percent of them women, and created 62,912 temporary jobs, which is equivalent to 55,000 seasonal jobs every year. Some 267.4 hectares of land were reclaimed, and around 30,000 trees were planted. The project also puts 125 cubic meters of irrigation water under the disposal of farmers in those regions.

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FAO shares on-going progress in water resources management with stakeholders



25/02/2020 Within the project “Improved Water Resources Monitoring System/Integrated Water Resources Management at regional level in Lebanon” funded by the Swiss Embassy, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) and the North Lebanon Water Establishment (NLWE) organized a platform meeting on February 25, 2020.

The meeting aimed at presenting the ongoing outputs of the project to stakeholders in the country and at showing the on-going progress of the project and the way forward.

It took place in the presence of Mr. Maurice Saade, FAO Representative in Lebanon, Mr. Khaled Obeid, Director General of the North Lebanon Water Establishment (NLWE) and Mr. Philipp Buetler, Head of International Cooperation at the embassy of Switzerland in Lebanon. Representatives from the Ministry of Energy and Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the North Lebanon Water Establishment (NLWE), the Litani River Authority, and representatives from NGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies also participated in the meeting.

“This impressive number of participants urge us to increase our efforts in sharing our acquired knowledge through this project,” said Mr. Saade.

For Mr. Obeid, this project is a new start and it paves the way to dealing with new projects differently.

Mr. Buetler believed that this platform meeting aims at discovering more and new synergies and complementarities in the project.

Funded by the Government of the Swiss Confederation, the project focuses on the monitoring of water resources to improve data availability, raising the capacity of water establishment personnel as well as farmers, and, thereby, providing the basis for informed decision-making power to be transferred to end-users to contribute to raising water productivity and improving water quality.

FAO, in collaboration with the private sector, has established fifty monitoring locations in Mhamara, Bebnine, and Menieh in North Lebanon, in Nahr El-Bared Watershed. Thirty of these locations have been supplied with monitoring equipment that ranges from Parshall flumes, gauges and bar screens. In the other twenty locations, data loggers have been installed with their sensors to capture and record real-time water discharge.

At the same time, the NLWE is provided with a capacity-building program on the operation and maintenance of the monitoring system along with the relevant procedures of data collection.

FAO, in collaboration with the National Council for Scientific Research (CNRS), has also developed a remote sensing-based water accounting tool at a regional level. This tool allows the monitoring of Land-cover/Land-use maps through remote sensing and generates information regarding soil moisture, vegetation state, leaf area index, biomass production, and evapotranspiration.

At a later stage, this information will feed into the SCADA system that will be installed to generate irrigation water accounting information to support decision-making and efficient water management.

In this context, FAO will organize capacity-building training for the NLWE staff to operate and analyze the produced maps and reports.

In relation to water quality monitoring, laboratories in Menieh, Halba, Sir Al Dineyeh, and the Tripoli central laboratories have been supplied with the needed material and equipment for proper irrigation water quality testing.

In parallel, FAO trained laboratory technicians on various parameters of irrigation water testing and analysis that should be regularly. A water collection protocol has also been developed and will be shared with Laboratory staff as a reference for optimal practices.

In addition, a total of fifteen plot trials have been already selected, diagnosed and benchmarked. A set of recommended optimal agricultural practices to enhance water productivity has been established and is currently being implemented on-farm level. At this phase and with the support of MoA, agricultural practices at the farm level are being applied and knowledge has been transferred to farmers to enhance water productivity, thus increase food production and food security.

<http://www.fao.org/lebanon/programmes-and-projects/project-list/en/>

budget :\$50.5 m

List of Ongoing Projects and Initiatives

- Support to Women Cooperatives and Associations in the Agri-food Sector of Lebanon**
- The Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM)**
- Update of the National Agriculture Strategy**
- Support to the Regional Collaboration Platform of Water Scarcity Initiative to increase water productivity**
- Support to strengthen national capacities of Producer Organizations in the NENA Region (Lebanon, Sudan and Sultanate of Oman)**
- Scientific and Institutional Cooperation to Support responsible fisheries- EastMed ECY9**
- Improved Water Resources Monitoring System/Integrated Water Resources Management at regional level in Lebanon**
- Rural Entrepreneurship Academy**
- Promotion of Good Agricultural Practices, Including Integrated Pest Management, to reduce agrochemical pollution in upper Litani basin**
- Prevention of Agrochemical Pollution in the Upper Litani River Basin**
- Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Water Efficiency Productivity & Water Sustainability in NENA**
- Establishment of a food contamination monitoring system prototype in Lebanon**
- Enhancing resilient livelihoods and food security of host communities and Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon through the promotion of sustainable agricultural development**
- Assessment for replacement of illegal fishing gears in Lebanon**
- Smart Adaptation of Forest Landscapes in Mountain Areas**
- Promotion of Agricultural Livelihoods and Employment through Investment in Land Reclamation and Water Reservoirs**
- Upgrading the Technical Agriculture Education System in Lebanon**

8. PROJECTS OF ILO (INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORG) IN LEBANON

<https://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm>

2019

[Informal Economy and Vulnerability Sample Survey to assess the labour market impact of the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Lebanon >](#)

1 October 2018 - 31 December 2019,

The ILO is commissioning an Informal Economy and Vulnerability study, targeting the most vulnerable populations among Lebanese, Syrian Refugees and Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon to provide currently unavailable information on the supply and demand sides of Lebanon's labour market.



[SKILL-UP Lebanon >](#)

1 August 2018 - 31 December 2019, Ethiopia

[Reforming the End of Service Indemnity scheme in Lebanon's private sector into a pension system for old-age, disability and survivors >](#)

2 January 2018 - 30 December 2019, Lebanon

The project aims to establish a pension system for private sector workers to provide periodic benefits in case of old-age, disability and death.

[Improving Livelihoods for Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon: Better Access, More Opportunities, Enhanced Capacities >](#)

3 July 2017 - 31 July 2019, Lebanon

ILO and UNRWA launch an entrepreneurship and self-employment project among Palestinian refugees in Lebanon to facilitate their entry to the labour market.

[Lebanon Labour Force and Households' Living Conditions Survey 2017 >](#)

1 March 2017 - 31 July 2019, Lebanon

2020

Improved access to employment opportunities for Lebanese and refugee graduates from skills training >

1 July 2019 - 31 December 2020,

The project aims to provide post-training services and market-based skills training for vulnerable Lebanese and refugees in order to improve employability in the labour market.

Towards improved formal and non-formal Technical Vocational & Education Training in Lebanon >

2 January 2017 - 31 March 2020, Lebanon

The joint ILO/UNICEF programme will implement activities to address the challenges and needs identified within the formal and non-formal TVET sector mapping at both policy level and capacity development level of service providers.

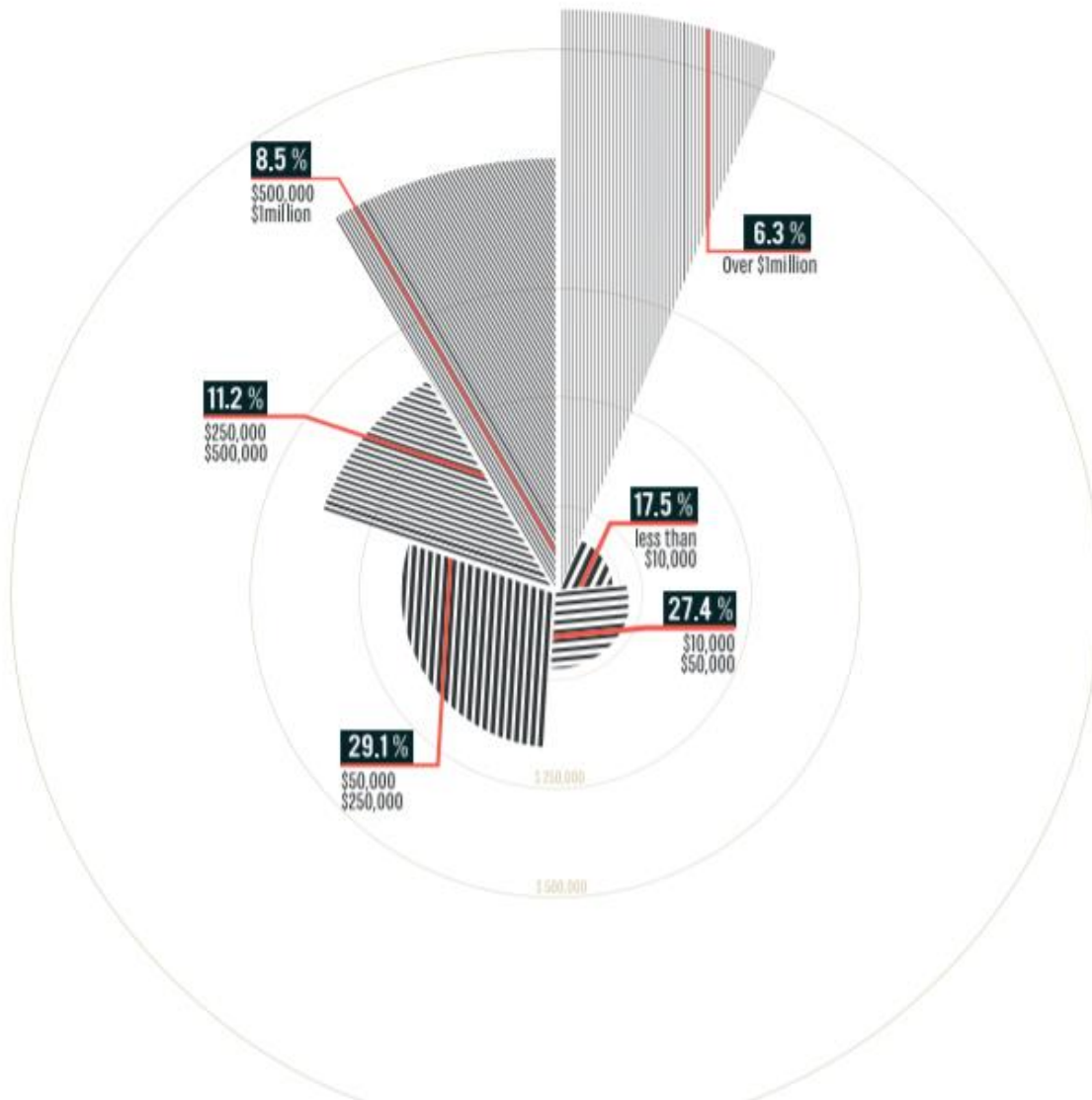
9. CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

CSO(https://eeas.europa.eu/archives/delegations/lebanon/documents/news/201504_16_2_en.pdf)

ANNUAL BUDGET

More than 74% of respondent CSOs have a budget of less than US\$ 250,000, while only 6.3% have a budget that exceeds one million dollars.

ANNUAL BUDGET OF CSOs



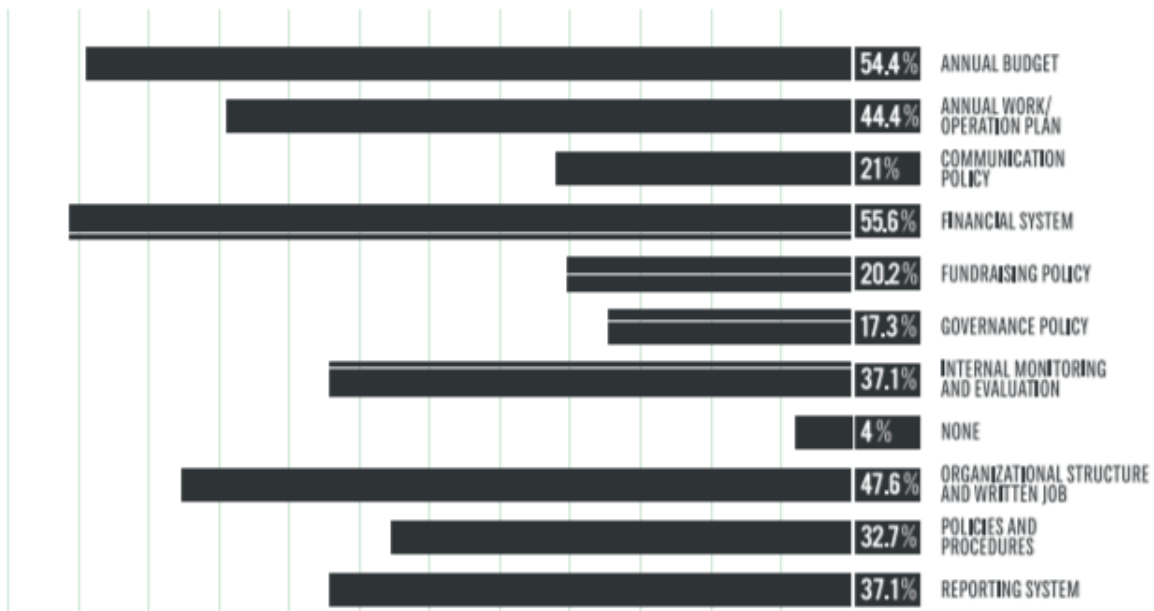
SOURCE OF FUNDING

74.2% of the respondents receive funding from international organizations and donors, 43% receive funding from private donations, while private sector funding stands at a mere 19%.



Figure 13
Sources of Funding of CSOs

CSOs SYSTEMS



10. CONCLUSION

بعد الاطلاع على مختلف نشاطات الجمعيات الدولية الناشطة في لبنان والتي اصبحت اكثر اهمية بعد الازمة السورية, تجدر الاشارة أنها تركز على دعم المجتمعات المستضيفة واللاجئين التمركزين وغير المتمركزين ضمن المخيمات من جهة وعلى صعيد الوازارات (الداخلية والبلديات-الصحة-التربية-البيئة-الطاقة والمياه) من جهة أخرى.

المحاور التي تهتم بها الجمعيات هي :

- 1-توفير بعض الشبكات لتأمين مياه الشرب, وبعض شبكات الانارة.
- 2-النمو الاقتصادي: من خلال خلق فرص عمل لا سيما للموظفين والمستهدفين من المشاريع (الزراعة, الاشغال اليدوية)
- 3-التعليم:التعليم الابتدائي والثانوي والجامعي, تدريبات لتحسين المهارات الحياتية (LIFE SKILLS,COMMUNICATION SKILLS,PROFESSIONAL SKILLS)
نستخلص انها مشاريع قصيرة المدى, ذو منفعة وقتية اذ ما تم الاستمرار في تطويرها ومتابعة نتائجها على كافة الاصعدة خصوصا انها تركز على تمكين الموارد البشرية.

