

# UNDP's Participation in Lebanon's Recovery in the Aftermath of the July 2006 War

We wish to acknowledge with thanks the generous contributions of donor partners to UNDP Lebanon's Recovery Efforts



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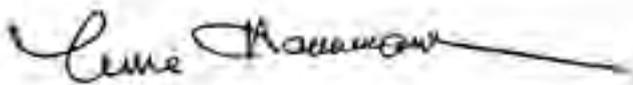
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## I. Preface

UNDP has been operational in Lebanon for nearly five decades, since 1960. Its presence in the country has been continuous and steadfast in the best of times and in the worst of times, in times of war and in times of peace, and in times of transition. UNDP's constancy remained as firm and resolute during the devastating war that Israel waged on Lebanon in July 2006, as in its aftermath. It is a constancy anchored in the broad credibility and public confidence UNDP is privileged to have accrued over decades – a credibility which UNDP recognizes it must always seek to earn and a confidence it must always hold in trust through its work, in partnership with the people and government of Lebanon, towards sustained, inclusive and equitable national and human development.

While this one-year retrospective since the end of the July War highlights UNDP's participation in Lebanon's recovery, it is the indomitable spirit, resilience, solidarity, creativity, inventiveness and national unity and dignity of all the Lebanese in the face of inordinate challenges, as exemplified during the July 2006 war, to which UNDP/Lebanon pays tribute.

Most of these same attributes are also evidenced by the fact that Lebanon, despite the inordinate challenges it faced, won four highly prestigious and competitive international awards for achievements in the respective fields of finance and environment, which were conferred to it at respective ceremonies this year. The first international prize was awarded to the Ministry of Finance, under the category of Public Service, for introducing reforms establishing exemplary systems of financial transparency and accountability; and, on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the Montreal Protocol, three awards were conferred on the Ministry of the Environment: the Montreal Protocol Implementers Award for Lebanon's National Ozone Office, the Best 20th Anniversary-related Poster Award, and the Exemplary Project Award for the Alternatives to Methyl Bromide project. UNDP is privileged to have been closely associated with the work upon which such international recognition and honour were bestowed, in partnership with each of the two ministries respectively, and attended the awards ceremonies.



**Mona Hammam**

*UNDP Resident Representative  
& UN Resident Coordinator*

## II. Context and Perspectives: UNDP in Lebanon

### A. A new context and perspective: a glance back to the 1990's

The period immediately following the Lebanese Civil War which had raged since 1975 and was superimposed with Israeli invasions and military occupation, was a period of transition for the country and for UNDP.

In the face of the civil war's devastating toll on human lives, the fabric and cohesion of society, the country's physical infrastructure, the institutions of state, and the economic structure and fiscal framework of the country, the 1989 Ta'ef Agreement brought the civil war to an end, marked the beginning of a new era of political stability, and set in motion opportunities for Lebanon's reconstruction and economic and social recovery, excepting the south which remained under Israeli occupation until the year 2000.

#### *An innovative partnership modality at national level*

These promising conditions following the Ta'ef Agreement also prompted the initiation of an innovative modality of strategic partnership between UNDP and government institutions, adapted to meet the challenges of Lebanon's emergence from the ravages of the civil war. Thus in 1991, at the request of the Government, UNDP established its first Policy Advisory Unit (PAU) co-located in the Ministry of Finance, to regenerate the foundations of public finance and fiscal reforms. Structurally, it was staffed by high caliber Lebanese experts who had returned to Lebanon from their Diaspora, motivated to help rebuild their country after the civil war. Functionally, the PAU provides advice on needed policy and legislative reforms and contributes to their formulation, implements approved reform measures within the Ministry, strengthens systems and human resource capacities, and engages in the transfer of knowledge and best practices. This successful partnership modality, with slight variation, was soon replicated in several other line ministries and key Government offices, to accompany national efforts, including towards a seamless transition from post-civil war reconstruction, reform and recovery to longer-term and sustained development. This strategic partnership modality continues and remains vibrant to this day.

#### *A partnership with the people on the ground*

In parallel to its work with government institutions, UNDP also established sub-offices in three regions of the country: the first, in Mount Lebanon, to assist the displaced of the civil war to return to settle in their communities of origin and help create opportunities for them to resume their lives and livelihoods. The second UNDP sub-office was established in the South, to assist in the socio-economic rehabilitation and development of the areas liberated in 2000 from 22 years of Israeli occupation; this assistance included capacity support to the National Demining Office, Mine Action, support to former detainees and the war disabled, regenerating economic and employment opportunities, as well as creating opportunities for youth and women to participate directly in the revitalization and development of their communities. A third UNDP sub-office was established in the late 1990's in Akkar. This was in line with the growing recognition that regional disparities in socio-economic indicators, particularly poverty indicators, were largely concentrated in the peripheral and peri-urban areas of the country and, most particularly in Akkar, as evidenced in a seminal UNDP study of unmet basic needs which was jointly undertaken with the Central Administration of Statistics and the Ministry of Social Affairs in 1996. The study contributed to the adoption, as a national policy priority, the promotion of *balanced development in all regions of Lebanon*.

***UNDP's thematic focus***

The UNDP Programme in Lebanon complements national efforts along four main axes of support: *Good Governance, Pro-Poor and inclusive economic development, Energy and Environment, and Equitable Social development*. UNDP's support is provided "upstream" at the level of policy and legislative reforms (capacity building, formulation, implementation, and knowledge transfer) as well as on the ground, "downstream," through projects formulated and implemented with local communities, civil society organizations, national NGOs and municipalities. By the mid-1990's, increasingly central to UNDP's approach was its focus on *sustained human development* as the overarching objective and measure of overall national development, reinforced in 2000 by the adoption of the **Millennium Development Goals** and their subsequent translation into relevant national development targets, prime among them the reduction of poverty and regional disparities.

***Capacity to respond to shifting challenges and priorities***

It was UNDP's people-centered approach, the structures of partnerships it had established at the upstream and downstream levels, and its direct presence on the ground, which enabled it to quickly and effectively respond both to the unfolding humanitarian crisis immediately upon the outbreak of the July 2006 War, as well as to the urgent needs for early recovery in the war's immediate aftermath. Throughout, UNDP simultaneously engaged in efforts to ensure a seamless transition towards sustained recovery and longer-term development, inclusive of associated policy and legislative reforms corresponding to the thematic pillars on which UNDP focuses its assistance.

**B. Fast forward to the eve of the "July War"**

The May-June 2005 parliamentary elections had delivered a Government committed to reforms which were spelled out broadly in the new Government's "Policy Platform" (*bayan el wizari*) on the basis of which it obtained parliament's vote of confidence. It subsequently set out to define the measures needed to achieve electoral, financial, socio-economic and other sectoral reforms. Among the results of these efforts was the elaboration of a medium-term package of fiscal and economic reforms, accompanied by a Social Action Plan, which the Government intended to present to a donors conference to be held in Beirut by the end of 2006.

***A Reform Agenda***

During the first half of 2006, the government had been in the process of finalizing the medium-term package of fiscal and economic reforms aimed at reducing to sustainable levels Lebanon's untenably high sovereign debt and at placing the economy on a sustainable growth path. For the first time ever, this package of reforms included a "Social Action Plan" to provide the poor and vulnerable strata of the population with improved coverage, quality, and efficiency of social protection and safety net schemes.

***Commitment to Social Action and Social Development***

An important contribution by UNDP in this connection was the inclusion in the Social Action Plan of a commitment to elaborate a comprehensive Social Development Strategy which would extend beyond *social safety nets* to encompass a multi-sectoral approach to reducing regional disparities in socio-economic indicators, particularly poverty indicators, and promoting balanced, inclusive and equitable development, framed by the relevant national targets of the MDGs. The formulation of this Social Development Strategy envisages, inter alia, broad participation by civil society and local communities, investments and employment creation in the productive sectors of the economy and better integration of the

historically poor peripheral regions into the national economy, and strengthening decentralization efforts.

### ***Engaging the Public in Debate over the Proposed Government Reforms***

The Government had also initiated a process of engaging the public in a debate of the proposed reform measures, in an effort to refine them and build broad national consensus and support for their implementation before presenting the reform programme to a donors' conference to be held in Beirut by the end of 2006. UNDP had helped facilitate one such debate between the government and civil society organizations in April 2006.

### ***Socio-economic trajectory***

Economic trends were pointing towards a projected 6% growth rate by the end of the year, recuperating from a zero growth rate in 2005; the country was preparing for a booming summer tourism season; and the preliminary results from the 2004 UNDP-supported multi-purpose household survey indicated that Lebanon had registered a 9% decline in relative poverty since 1996 (from 28% to 19%) and a 2% decline in extreme poverty (from 7% to 5%) which were largely attributable to improvements in the social dimensions of poverty, thus pointing to the still outstanding need to improve the economic dimensions of poverty, particularly employment and incomes, when war broke out on 12 July 2006.

## **III. Outbreak of war and the unfolding humanitarian crisis**

As Israel launched a full-scale war on Lebanon, including a military blockade by air, land and sea which lasted weeks beyond the formal end of the war, the Government and people of Lebanon rallied together in a palpable display of national unity, solidarity and resilience in response to the rapidly unfolding humanitarian crisis. Communities in the relatively safer regions of the country bound together to embrace and absorb the influx of tens of thousands of families who headed northwards to flee the bombardments, providing the displaced families with temporary shelter in schools and community centers or hosting them in their own private homes and supplying them with food and other basic provisions.

The Government of Lebanon immediately responded with a number of measures, including the provision of relief supplies from existing government stocks, organizing the humanitarian effort and engaging the international community to provide support.

Among the United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes in Lebanon, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and UNHCR, joined five days later by WFP, responded immediately by reorienting their programme priorities in light of the unfolding humanitarian crisis, and in anticipation of the recovery needs that would need to be met after the conflict.

### **A. UNDP's Response to the unfolding humanitarian crisis**

Although UNDP is not a humanitarian relief organization, it was able to respond immediately to the unfolding humanitarian crisis because of the structure of its presence in Lebanon, with three sub-offices in the South, Mount Lebanon and the North and its main office in Beirut; its ongoing partnerships with government and local communities in development programmes and projects; and the store of its earlier experience in the period prior to and following the Ta'ef Agreement.



**Massive Destruction in Haret Hreik (Beirut Southern Suburb)**



**Massive destruction in Bint Jbeil (South Lebanon)**

### ***Support to national humanitarian coordination***

On Day Two of the war, as Lebanon was being subjected to massive bombardments of its civilian infrastructure, causing large-scale population displacements; and as the country was placed under a military blockade by air, land and sea, Government requested UNDP to add to the capacity of the High Relief Committee in its efforts to organize and coordinate the overall humanitarian response.

UNDP quickly co-located three of its Mine Action staff with the HRC and they helped it to devise a humanitarian operations information system by which to update and consolidate on a daily basis the basic data needed to effectively meet the evolving humanitarian needs. Such basic data were supplied to the HRC by the relevant line ministries, CDR, municipalities, the Lebanese Red Cross. Data included, for example, origin and destination of population movements and displacements, numbers of displaced, the locations where they found refuge and shelter schools, community centers, host families, type and amount of emergency relief supplies required, number and location of civilian casualties, damage and destruction of transport and other civilian infrastructure (e.g. hospitals, power supply, etc), numbers and locations of people cut off and inaccessible as a result of destruction of the road network. This compilation of data supported a more effective supply chain and coordination of humanitarian relief goods and services to meet humanitarian needs.

On the basis of this data management system, the HRC was able to produce a Daily Situation Report which became the official source of information for identifying humanitarian needs and for coordinating the relief effort to meet these needs. UNDP also provided a liaison to act, when needed, as a conduit between the HRC and the UN humanitarian agencies, including for the preparation of the UN Flash Appeal

### ***Linking UN humanitarian coordination to support national leadership and coordination of the overall humanitarian response***

Because of the logistics challenge arising from the bombardments of Lebanon's transport infrastructure and the military blockade Israel had imposed, UNDP facilitated the establishment by WFP of a functional presence in Lebanon to, inter alia, carve out "humanitarian corridors" for the transport of relief supplies to populations in need within Lebanon and "safe passage" of relief supplies into Lebanon. WFP deployed to Lebanon on 17 July.

OCHA fielded a 3-person team on 20 July, to prepare the UN Flash Appeal, and UNDP also facilitated the establishment of its operational presence. The participating UN agencies were organized into "Clusters" as follows: health (led by WHO, with support from UNICEF and UNFPA); food/nutrition (led by WFP), water and sanitation (led by UNICEF), logistics (led by WFP), shelter (led by UNHCR), protection/mine action (led by UNMACC, in cooperation with UNDP). The Flash Appeal sought donor funding to meet the relief needs (as determined by each Cluster) of an estimated 800,000 people for a period of 90 days, including funding for OCHA coordination activities. UNDP led a "Recovery Cluster" for which no funding was requested through the UN Flash Appeal.

The UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs/Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. Jan Egland, planned to launch the UN Flash from Beirut during a visit to Lebanon for that purpose. Under the UN Resident Coordinator System, UNDP played a lead role in the organization of Mr. Egland's visit to Lebanon.

During his visit, the UN Flash Appeal and the appended UN logistics plan were presented by Mr. Egland to the High Relief Committee which met at Cabinet level,

chaired by the Prime Minister. As an affirmation of national leadership, capacities and pride, following the Cabinet's endorsement of the UN Flash Appeal and logistics plan, the Prime Minister urged that the UN humanitarian operation not extend beyond the planned 90 days.

#### *UNDP, from its own resources, participates in the provision of relief supplies*

Public and private schools, community centers, and individual families opened their doors to embrace and give shelter to the influx of the internally displaced families fleeing the bombardments of their towns, villages and neighborhoods. UNDP immediately committed funding from its own resources, purchased needed relief items from the local markets (cooking utensils, hygiene kits, mattresses, and blankets) and arranged for their transport and direct distribution to the displaced families who had headed to Mount Lebanon and Beirut and were sheltered in schools or public spaces. With the influx to Mount Lebanon of internally displaced families from the South and from the Beirut Southern Suburbs, UNDP's sub-office in Aley (**Mt. Lebanon**) was well placed to be directly involved in organizing the procurement, transport, delivery and distribution of these relief supplies, in partnership with civil society organizations; its local knowledge and the store of credibility UNDP enjoys as a result of its longstanding programmes in the Chouf, contributed greatly to an effective and quick response.

By the time the UN Flash Appeal was launched from Beirut by the UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on 24 July 2006, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR and WFP were already contributing to and participating in the overall nationally-led relief effort, along with Government and civil society organizations. Mr. Eglund was able to witness this firsthand during his site visits with the UN RC/ UNDP Resident Representative to the heavily destroyed southern suburb of Beirut (*Dahiyeh*), a public hospital in Beirut where civilian war casualties were being treated (which the WHO Representative joined); a private school in Achrafeya, Beirut, which was sheltering approximately 1000 displaced people and a public garden, also in Beirut, where hundreds of displaced families took refuge (which the UNICEF Representative joined); and to schools and community centers in Aley also sheltering displaced families, including the survivors of the Srafa massacre (which the UNDP field based project manager and a UNHCR staff member joined).

In coordination with its sub-office in **Tyre** (south Lebanon), the UNDP Office in Beirut similarly immediately mobilized to purchase needed relief items from the local market and to have them ready to be transported on UN convoys being organized to head south, along with other relief stocks supplied by Government (e.g., emergency medical supplies provided by the Ministry of Health to WHO and wheatflour provided by the Ministry of Economy and Trade to WFP), or locally purchased by other UN agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, UNHCR).

The UNDP sub-office in Tyre was thus also similarly well placed to assist the municipalities in the south to plan for the receipt and unloading of these relief stocks and for their onward delivery and distribution to nearby villages, many of which were under siege or their access otherwise cut off because of bomb damage to the road networks. In addition, it helped OCHA to establish a humanitarian hub in the south which, given the intensity of bombings and the destruction of civilian population centers and transport infrastructure they left in their wake, became more operational in the delivery and distribution of relief supplies only after the end of the war.

#### *In perspective*

The UN humanitarian effort was a relatively small part of the overall humanitarian response, the bulk of which was Lebanese and from the Arab region. UNDP's con-

tributions, all of which were funded from its own resources and none from the UN Flash Appeal, were relatively modest, but timely and anchored in its long-standing partnerships with Government and with the broad spectrum of civil society organizations, local communities and municipalities which actually took the lead on the ground, with strong support from the Lebanese Red Cross. With these the principal actors, the UN's IASC modality, which normally applies and is effective in other humanitarian contexts, proved limited in Lebanon.

The IASC modality assumes a formulaic reliance on UN (rather than national) leadership of the humanitarian response, in collaboration with international NGOs (more than with national NGOs and CSOs) and "traditional" OECD donor partners. In the context of Lebanon, however, the "traditional" donors are the Arab Gulf States, the Government is highly capable albeit constrained by the imposed military blockade; and Lebanese civil society organizations and NGOs are vibrant, numerous and inordinately effective.

While the humanitarian crisis in Lebanon garnered strong national, regional and international support to meet the emergency relief needs of the people who were displaced or under siege, the other important dimensions of humanitarian action and imperatives as governed by international humanitarian and human rights law -- particularly, the protection of civilians, humanitarian access (e.g. for rescuing the wounded), and proportionality in the conduct of war, were severely compromised and, in several instances, were egregiously violated. Extensive and widespread damage to the country's civilian transport infrastructure, for example, placed the entire civilian population at risk and particularly in the population centers targeted by Israel. Such destruction also made it not only difficult and risky to deliver and distribute relief supplies but to rescue and evacuate civilian casualties or enable civilians to move safely to relatively more secure areas; even the Lebanese Red Cross, which did a heroic job during the war, lost ambulances to Israeli air strikes and four UNTSO/UNIFIL personnel were killed when Israel bombed a well-marked UN Observation post that had been standing since 1978. Under the military blockade, Israel's seizure from Lebanese waters of two ships laden with fuel needed to generate Lebanon's power supply, threatened to create a serious electricity and energy shortage as the war wore on, which would have paralyzed the entire country and brought to a halt all essential services to preserve and sustain life. The oil spill and, in the final 72 hours of the war, the contamination by UXOs of large swathes of land, have indiscriminate and longer-term repercussions on the lives and livelihoods of ordinary civilians well beyond the war's end.

*The first 10-truck UN convoy proceeded from Beirut to Tyre on 25 July 2006, one day after the launch of the UN Flash Appeal. As the last truck was being unloaded, an aerial bombardment struck a building 300 meters away, causing the accompanying UN staff (including UNDP staff from the Tyre sub-office), truck drivers and other personnel to abandon the truck and take cover. Remaining on board the truck were cartons of medical supplies destined for a hospital in a nearby village which were to be delivered on a smaller truck. Despite the dangers involved, one of the UNDP staff from the sub-office in Tyre personally and courageously delivered the urgently needed cartons of medical supplies to the hospital to which they were intended.*

When a house in Houla sheltering an estimated 100 people was bombed, word quickly came through first to the UNDP sub-office in Tyre which, in turn, relayed it to UNDP/Beirut that there were survivors under the rubble. In real time, UNDP/Beirut received and relayed this information while on a video conference with UN/New York at which UNIFIL/Naqoura was also present. As a result, all but two of the people pinned down under the rubble were rescued alive.

The storming of UN House on 30 July 2006, by demonstrators protesting the massacre of civilians in Qana earlier that same day (the second Qana massacre in a decade), was a disturbing signal of an erosion in the credibility and perception of the UN as the embodiment of moral authority and international legitimacy; for notwithstanding the good offices of the UN Secretary-General in calling for a ceasefire and in condemning breaches of international humanitarian and human rights law, the UN Security Council had done neither up to that point and was thus viewed as having abdicated its primary responsibility for preserving and promoting international peace and security.

## B. Planning Early for Early Recovery

With the appointment of a UN Humanitarian Coordinator on 2 August 2006, and consistent with supporting national leadership of the post-war recovery effort, UNDP turned its focus on Early Recovery planning, together with its Policy Advisory Units in the relevant line ministries and in the Office of the Prime Minister.

The result was a package of five **Quick Starting and High Impact Early Recovery projects** to be launched simultaneously as soon as the war ended and to be initiated from UNDP's own resources until such time that additional resources can be mobilized from the international donor community.

This Early Recovery package, approved by the Prime Minister prior to the Stockholm donor conference, consisted of the following projects:

1. Support to Municipalities for Removal of Rubble and Debris
2. Initial Oil Spill Clean-up (from surface water)
3. Restoring fishermen's livelihoods
4. Reactivation of Public Administration services
5. Support for National Coordination of Recovery Efforts establishment of (i) a Reconstruction and Recovery Cell in the Office of the Prime Minister; (ii) a Development Assistance Database; and (iii) a multi-donor trust fund, the Lebanon Recovery Fund.

Furthermore, at the sub-national coordination level, UNDP supported the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) in the planning for, and establishment of, four UNRC sub-offices, one in each of the four different regions of the country (South, North, Bekaa and Beirut Southern Suburbs ) to facilitate and promote coordination of recovery efforts on the ground.

In addition, UNDP set in motion plans for undertaking with the relevant Government counterparts the following post-war assessments, looking ahead to a seamless transition between Early and Sustained Recovery as well as equity and balance across the regions and population groups most affected, directly and/or indirectly, by the war:

- i. Rapid Assessment of Environmental Damage to "green" reconstruction and recovery (with Ministry of Environment)*
- ii. Sub-sample survey of the 2004 multi-purpose household survey (with MOSA and CAS)*
- iii. Sub-sample survey of the 2004 small and medium enterprises (with CRI and ILO)*

At the local level, UNDP supported the war-affected municipalities to undertake participatory community-based damage and needs assessments on the basis of which they elaborated prioritized recovery plans, thus also strengthening local planning and resource mobilization capacities.

## IV. The War's Impact

The Government of Lebanon has assessed the impact of Israel's war on Lebanon, and calculated its direct and indirect costs. A brief recapitulation underscores the scale of destruction and the magnitude of the challenge of building back better, both of which require the contributions and participation of all – Government, Civil Society, Private Sector, UN agencies, and the regional and international donor community.

### *The human toll*

The war resulted in extensive loss of life and livelihoods, massive damage to civilian infrastructure, population centers, and the natural environment, bringing to an abrupt halt the upward economic and social trajectory that Lebanon had embarked upon in the first half of 2006. The human toll of Israeli bombardments was huge: over one million persons (a quarter of the population in Lebanon) were displaced; 1,200 persons, mostly civilians, one-third of them children, lost their lives; 5,000 people were injured, many permanently; more than 500,000 people lost their homes; and several thousands lost their jobs or sources of livelihoods across all sectors of economic activity: agriculture, industry, services. An estimated 100,000 people, mainly youth, emigrated.

The areas of Lebanon that suffered the most prolonged attacks and hence bore the brunt of both the direct and indirect impact of the war – namely, South Lebanon, the Southern Suburb of Beirut, and the Bekaa – are also historically among the most deprived. While the north of Lebanon was subjected to relatively less direct physical destruction, it is the area of Lebanon where the highest incidence of poverty is concentrated – particularly Akkar, Minieh, Dinniyeh – and, hence, suffers the adverse indirect impact of the war on the economy, particularly on investments, employment and incomes. All the impoverished areas of Lebanon, which bore the brunt of the war's direct and/or indirect impact, are integral to UNDP's recovery assistance strategy which seeks, inter alia, not to further exacerbate pre-existing regional disparities nor to create new disparities.

Hence, with a view to ensuring that regional disparities are not further exacerbated, widened or skewed, UNDP's approach to post-war recovery is to focus on restoring lives and livelihoods in the four areas, equitably: South, Bekaa, Southern Suburbs of Beirut and the north, taking into account the direct and indirect impact of the war in these regions.



**Bint Jbeil Market Place (South Lebanon)**

### *The toll on civilian infrastructure and related services*

Damage to civilian infrastructure was extensive: 125,000 housing units, 612 public schools and 80 private schools, 97 bridges, 16 hospitals and 65 outpatient clinics, 850 commercial enterprises in the manufacturing and service sectors, 151 segments of the road network, and damage to three airports, including the international airport in Beirut. The cost of reconstruction was estimated by the government to be in the order of US\$2.8 billion.

### *The toll on economic activity*

The economic impact of the war was also immediate and severe in all sectors, especially for an economy in which the service industry generates 75% of GDP. The expected spike to 6% in the projected GDP growth rate for 2006 was reversed, declining by 11-points to -5%. Unemployment doubled, and stands in excess of 20%.



**Destroyed Boats in Ouzai Harbor (Beirut)**

Although tourism constitutes only 12% of GDP, it continues to be a key economic sector with a spillover effect to other economic sectors, including financial services and banking, construction and real estate and related long-term large-scale infrastructural investments, as well as transport. Instead of benefiting from an

estimated \$5bn profit in 2006 with soaring tourism, the industry lost an estimated \$3bn, including opportunity costs. Though slightly offset by a productive first half of 2006, 120 thousand people (25% of the industry) lost their jobs and now face the risk of sliding into poverty.

The two-month Israeli military blockade by air, land and sea depleted national revenues which the government normally would have earned through trade, tariffs and customs.

***The toll on the environment***

The environmental impact of the war was also severe. The bombing of the Jiyeh power plant created an environmental disaster with short and longer-term consequences on lives and livelihoods in various sectors of the economy, when 15,000 tons of oil spilled into the sea and along the coast, and as 20,000 tons of burning fuel over a period of 20 days rendered the atmosphere toxic.

The destruction of buildings and other concrete structures produced nearly 3 million cubic meters of rubble and other demolition waste.

***UXOs prolong the toll on lives and livelihoods***

An estimated 4 million cluster bombs were dropped in South Lebanon, the bulk of them after the Security Council had adopted a resolution on 11 August stipulating that the end of hostilities will take effect on 14 August. More than one million of these cluster submunitions did not explode and these unexploded ordnances (UXOs) are strewn over an expanse of 34 million square meters of land. This expanse encompasses vast tracts of land that had already been cleared of the landmines Israel had planted in earlier wars and during its occupation of south Lebanon and which now have been recontaminated with the UXOs. The number of victims of these and other unexploded ordnances, totaling over 31 killed and 248 injured one year later, is more than the previous 6 years combined.

Besides casualties of UXOs, thousands of farmers have been deprived of access to their sources of livelihoods as large swathes of agricultural lands have been contaminated.



*Oil Spill in Ras Al Saadiyat (Before)*



*Oil Spill Clean up in Ras Al Saadiyat (After)*



*Unexploded Ordnances in South Lebanon*

## V. On the day the war ended, Lebanon rebounds

On 14 August 2006, and within seconds of the declared end of hostilities coming into effect, tens of thousands of the war-displaced families streamed back, en masse, to their home villages, towns and neighborhoods, navigating along damaged roads and detouring around destroyed bridges with a palpable spirit of resilience and determination.

That same day, the Reconstruction and Recovery Cell, established in the Office of the Prime Minister with support from UNDP, became functional and set out to elaborate the priority requirements for Early Recovery, in preparation for an international donor conference which Sweden's Prime Minister had offered to convene in Stockholm, under his patronage, on 31 August-- or just over two weeks from the end of the war. UNDP dedicated its staff to work with the Reconstruction and Recovery Cell on the elaboration of the document to be presented to the Stockholm Conference, on the basis of the preliminary damage and needs assessments undertaken by various line ministries and CDR. Additional assessments of recovery

needs generated from the sector-working groups under the UNDP-led Recovery Cluster were also incorporated, including inputs from those UN agencies which had been compelled to evacuate during the war.

That same day as well, Jihad Al Bina announced a housing indemnity consisting of one-year's rent and furnishings for people who no longer had homes to go back to.

Within days thereafter, UNDP launched the implementation of its package of Quick Starting/High Impact Early Recovery projects, which it had developed during the war, in partnership with the relevant line ministries and municipalities, and endorsed by the Prime Minister, prior to the Stockholm conference.

Within an interval of a week, visible signs of Lebanon's rebounding were evident everywhere and at a far more accelerated pace than in any other country which has experienced an equivalent or even lesser magnitude of destruction as that which Lebanon had withstood during the July War.

## VI. Restoring Lives and Livelihoods in the War's Aftermath

With the overarching objective of restoring the lives and livelihoods of the people most affected by the impact of the war, UNDP set in motion a seamless process to respond immediately to the most urgent Early Recovery priorities while simultaneously helping to strengthen the conditions for Sustained Recovery, focusing first on the most devastated regions (South and Dahya) and extending subsequently to the Bekaa and North Lebanon.

### A. Early Recovery

UNDP launched its Quick Starting/High Impact Early Recovery projects from its own resources. Progressively, as donor resources were mobilized UNDP was able to expand its Early Recovery activities and coverage. Similarly, as other, larger actors joined in recovery activities – whether the public sector, private sector or bilateral donors – UNDP was able to shift or concentrate its focus in areas still not covered or where gaps existed, thus avoiding duplication. Consistent with its “upstream” and “downstream” tracks, UNDP embarked on both tracks simultaneously, as follows:

#### *On the ground, with the people*

As indicated above, UNDP has had a presence on the ground with the people since the early 1990's in Aley (Mount Lebanon), Tyre (South Lebanon) and Akkar (North), which enabled it to participate directly and immediately in the provision of relief supplies. Following the July War, UNDP established three additional sub-offices in Chtaureh, for the Bekaa, in the municipality of Haret Hreik, for the Dahya, and in Tripoli, for the North, in addition to Akkar. With the establishment of UN Resident Coordinator Recovery “hubs” at sub-national level (in Tyre, Tripoli and Chtaureh), funded by ECHO, SIDA and OCHA, these UNDP sub-offices also support and/or lead the overall coordination and coherence of recovery efforts, providing a platform shared by national and international NGOs, civil society organizations, municipal authorities and decentralized ministries as well as donors. In the Tyre “Recovery Hub,” UNIFIL Civil Affairs also participate in the general coordination meetings, which are held bi-weekly.

***(i) Rubble removal and restoration of Municipal Services and Utilities***

This quick starting/high impact early recovery project concentrated on restoring the capacity of cash-strapped local municipalities to provide a number of critical services immediately after the war. Within a week following the end of the war, UNDP initially provided from its own resources \$800,000 in cash grants, ranging from \$25,000 to \$2000, to 101 municipalities in South Lebanon, allocating to each in proportion to the extent of war damage and destruction in their communities; and \$200,000 to the four municipalities in the Southern Suburbs of Beirut.

Rapid and participatory damage/needs assessment in the war-affected villages of South Lebanon were analyzed and fed into a Damage Assessment Database; these formed the basis for the development of individual work plans for each of the affected villages.

The cash grants enabled the municipalities to immediately procure the equipment and materials needed to clear internal roads from the accumulated rubble and debris, repair potholes and sections of roads, restore street lights, rehabilitate storm water conduits, sewage systems and open drainage canals, as well as public buildings, nurseries and public markets.

The municipalities considered the UNDP early recovery initiatives as a major factor for restoring critical public services and utilities to facilitate the resumption of the lives and livelihoods of the thousands of the displaced who had flooded back to their home villages, towns and neighborhoods. UNDP was able to progressively expand the coverage and scope of its early recovery activities to more than 200 villages in South Lebanon.

In the Southern Suburbs of Beirut, Haret Hreik, Borj Al Barajneh, Chiah and Gho-beiry were the four most war-affected municipalities. A few days following the cessation of hostilities, a meeting was held with the mayors of these municipalities, after which early recovery plans were developed and prioritized, and work commenced immediately on clearing the tons of rubble and debris from side streets with the needed machinery and equipment, complementing the larger efforts on the main roads undertaken by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport. Alongside rubble removal, other small-scale activities included repair of neighborhood side streets and public buildings, restoration of basic utilities and services including repair of street lights and clean up of sections of the sewage systems and storm water conduits. Additional support for rubble removal and processing was provided to the municipalities of Haret Hreik, Chiah and Borj Barajneh, as needs continued to be identified.

With generous contributions from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), ECHO, Japan, Brazil, Australia, Italy, and the Catalan Agency amounting to USD 7 million,, UNDP was able to quickly expand its coverage to 216 municipalities in South Lebanon through this component of its Quick Starting/High Impact Early Recovery package of projects, expand activities in the 4 municipalities in the Beirut Southern Suburbs and, subsequently, extend its early recovery assistance to 40 municipalities in the Bekaa where UNDP supported the restoration of municipal lighting, the rehabilitation of damaged bridges, the reconstruction of a small bridge re-linking three villages, repair of sections of roads, irrigation canals, storm water conduits and market stalls, and the procurement of generators and machinery to the strengthen the ability of the municipalities to increase their responsiveness to local recovery needs.

Additional donor contributions have been committed to UNDP to build upon and sustain recovery in these war-devastated areas, including from Spain, France, Belgium, Austria, Canada and Greece.



***Rubble Removal on Qana (South Lebanon)***



***Rubble Removal on Moawad Street (Beirut Southern Suburb)***



***Rubble Removal on Moawad Street (Beirut Southern Suburb)***



**Oil Spill Clean Up in Dalyeh Harbour (Beirut)**

### ***(ii) Cleaning of the Oil Spill***

The destruction of two fuel storage tanks at the Jiyeh Power Plant, located south of Beirut, led to the spilling of 15,000 tons of fuel oil along 100 kilometres of the Lebanese coastline, causing one of the worst environmental disasters that Lebanon and the eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea have ever experienced. The potential long-term consequences relating to human health, biodiversity, the fisheries industry and tourism were immediately obvious, and a corresponding and commensurate response was required immediately upon the end of the war. Accordingly, UNDP mobilised the necessary additional technical expertise and resources to assist the Ministry of Environment (MoE) in dealing with this catastrophe, including facilitating the transfer of equipment donated by Norway during the war. UNDP was also assigned a coordination role on the committee formed by the MoE to formulate and manage the response to the oil spill.

An impact assessment of the various polluted areas by the Ministry of Environment, along with a team of international experts, determined a list of priority areas for clean up. The sites were prioritized by their economic and environmental value, and also on the basis of the risk they posed for contaminating the coastline north of the directly damaged area.

As an initial response, UNDP commenced with the clean-up of the floating oil in Dalyeh Harbour in Beirut, since the floating oil both threatened contamination of the rocky coastline and was also impeding local fishermen in Dalyeh Wharf from accessing the sea – their main source of livelihood. Between 30 – 40 tons of liquid floating oil was removed. In parallel, \$2.3 m were subsequently mobilized and allocated to the oil spill clean up operation, of which \$1 million is already disbursed, with completion expected at the end of 2007.

UNDP's selection of the next three sites of intervention was also based on MoE's prioritization criteria: severe contamination (within the vicinity of the Jiyeh power plant); detrimental effect on livelihoods (tourism and fisheries), and the geographic interest of other key donors.

Following an international bid to procure the services of a qualified oil spill response company, clean-up operations in the three sites were completed with a high level of technical quality by the end of February 2007. Nearly 4 km of the coastline were cleaned through this operation. More oil spill clean-up operations are expected since some areas along the coast remain heavily polluted. UNDP was generously funded in these efforts by Japan, CIDA, OPEC /OCHA, and Monaco, on top of the initial direct funding for start-up from UNDP's own resources (in the amount of \$200,000).

Once the MoE had identified the appropriate temporary storage site for the oil spill clean-up wastes collected by the different parties working in this field, UNDP proceeded to transport the waste collected from its operations in accordance with the highest standards of international hazardous waste transportation and handling procedures.

### ***(iii) Restoring Fishermen's Livelihoods***

The oil spill from Israel's bombing of the Jiyeh power plant and Israel's naval blockade and bombing of the Ouzai port were devastating to the fisheries sector. An estimated 3,500 fishermen and their families (in ordinary times among the poorest groups) lost their only source of income as a result.

For the Fishermen's Associations in Lebanon to repair damaged boats, provide fishing nets and engines to the fishermen, and rebuild the fish market in Ouzai,

UNDP allocated USD 200,000 from its own resources and mobilized USD 1m from CIDA for this project. The reconstruction of the destroyed fish market in Ouzai was completed by November 2006. A detailed door-to-door needs assessment for each fishermen's cooperative was also completed, covering all fishermen's wharfs (from Naqoura to Abdeh) in order to accurately identify their priority needs and to avoid duplication of assistance from other major donors, such as the UAE. UNDP contributed to these efforts from its own resources with a generous supplementary contribution by CIDA. Based on this detailed needs assessment, and with the support of CIDA funds, UNDP is in the process of procuring the needed fishing equipment such as nets and fishing rods to be distributed to all of the 31 fishermen's cooperatives across Lebanon.



*Restoring Fishermen's Livelihoods in Ouzai Harbor (Beirut)*

While UNDP initially focused on fishermen because they were among the poorest occupational groups whose livelihoods were devastated by both the oil spill and direct destruction of their main economic assets, it has since extended its focus to other occupational categories under the overall objective of restoring lives and livelihoods, which UNDP considers as the measure of sustained recovery.

#### *(iv) Reactivation of key public administration operations*

A rapid assessment of key public administration institutions showed that the operations of many government agencies were constrained because of damage to public buildings and basic equipment. These include, among others, the Ministry of Displaced, the Public Corporation for Housing, South Water Authority and Urban Planning. The Office of the Ministry of State for Administrative Reform (OM-SAR) conducted a needs assessment in September 2006 which, with UNDP support, resulted in the provision of replacement computer and other IT equipment to enable the reactivation of public administration services. All equipments were fully operational by March 2007.

#### *(v) Supporting national leadership and coordination of Early Recovery*

With the clear reaffirmation by Government of national leadership of Lebanon's recovery, the fifth of UNDP's package of Quick Starting/High Impact early recovery projects consisted of direct support to such national leadership and coordination of overall Early Recovery efforts. Its components included the establishment of a coordination mechanism for early recovery in the Office of the Prime Minister, **the Reconstruction and Recovery Cell** (which became functional on 14 August); the establishment of a supporting data management system, the **Development Assistance Database** (following the Stockholm Conference) in the Reconstruction and Recovery Cell; and the establishment of a multi-donor trust fund as an additional option through which interested donors might which to channel their contributions towards Lebanon's recovery, the **Lebanon Recovery Fund** (towards the end of 2006).

**Recovery and Reconstruction Cell** in the Office of the Prime Minister. With the offer by the Prime Minister of Sweden to host an international donor conference in Stockholm on 31 August 2006, to marshal support for Lebanon's early recovery and any residual humanitarian needs, the first task of the R&R Cell was the preparation of a prioritized national Early Recovery programme that the Government would present to the Stockholm donor Conference. The Early Recovery sector working groups that UNDP had organized during the war, in collaboration with sister UN agencies and led by the relevant line ministry, constituted a core cadre of support for Government's preparations for the Stockholm Conference. Their joint needs assessments and recommendations, combined with the government's early damage assessments, formed the basis for the national document that was presented by the government in Stockholm. Towards this end, UNDP also deployed and co-located its staff to assist the R&R Cell to coordinate the inputs and help consolidate

the Government's submission of Early Recovery priorities which it would present at the conference. UNDP fully funded the establishment of the R&R cell and the development and the implementation of the Development Assistance Database with a total contribution of \$1m.

With national leadership for donor coordination vested in the Ministry of Finance, the R&R Cell coordinated the prioritization of recovery programmes (other than the major infrastructural projects falling under the aegis of the Council for Development and Reconstruction) and the allocation of the needed resources to implement them.

### *The Stockholm Conference*

Approximately two weeks after the end of the war, on 31 August, the Prime Minister of Sweden hosted the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery. The Government of Lebanon presented its most urgent Early Recovery priorities – chief among them housing – and residual humanitarian needs to this donors' conference, setting a ceiling of \$535 million until such time that more in-depth assessments can be carried out to adjust its pre-war reform programme to post-war realities. Early Recovery priorities were identified across 11 sectors, namely displacement and shelter, mines and unexploded ordnance, infrastructure, water and sanitation, health, education, environment, employment, agricultural production, industrial production, and assistance to the Palestinian refugee camps.

Resources committed at Stockholm were to be flexible in nature and quickly disbursed. Towards this end, the Government of Lebanon provided flexible mechanisms for donors to channel their pledges, including direct "adoption" of villages, schools, bridges and other civilian infrastructure to reconstruct or rehabilitate.

The conference gathered over 50 representatives of governments, UN agencies, the European Commission, the Arab and International Financial Institutions, and other aid organizations. The conference exceeded the expectations of the Government of Lebanon, yielding approximately US\$900 million in pledges, or nearly twice the target the Government had set for itself. Adding previous pledges and commitments for longer-term reconstruction projects, US\$1.8 billion was pledged to bolster Lebanon's early recovery efforts in the transition towards medium-term reconstruction, recovery and reform.

A **Development Assistance Database (DAD)** was established by the Government of Lebanon with assistance from UNDP, as a comprehensive information system managed by the Recovery and Reconstruction Cell to track allocations to and progress in Early Recovery activities, which is directly accessible on line. The DAD aims at strengthening aid coordination and harmonization through tracking progress on resource allocations to, and programme implementation of, recovery assistance. (<http://www.dadlebanon.org>.)

Complementing the DAD, the Ministry of Finance, which leads overall donor coordination, is establishing a data management system with support from the World Bank. This system will capture information at the transactional level and monitor financial flows from both the national budget and external resources. Both systems are expected to be subsequently integrated.

## **Post-War Needs Assessments for Restoring Lives and Livelihoods**

With the resumption of the pre-war plan to convene an international donor conference to help Lebanon surmount its untenable public debt and place it on a sus-

tainable growth path, the Government embarked on making needed adjustments to its medium-term programme of fiscal, economic and social reforms in the light of the findings from the in-depth assessments that were undertaken of the war's direct and indirect impact. Some of these post-war assessments were undertaken in collaboration with the World Bank and, in specific sectors, in consultation with the UN agencies participating in the various sector working groups within the UNDP-led "Restoration of Lives and Livelihoods" Recovery Cluster. Others were carried out in collaboration with the EU.

Shortly after the end of the war, UNDP undertook three post-war assessments, with financing from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and from UNDP's own resources to help shape its recovery strategy aiming to restore lives and livelihoods:

- **Rapid Environmental Assessment for Greening, Recovery, Reconstruction and Reform: 2006**

In close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment (MoE), UNDP conducted a rapid yet highly comprehensive environmental impact assessment in twelve sub-sectors and formulated corresponding Action Plans to "green" recovery and reconstruction. The rapid environmental assessment commenced immediately upon the cessation of hostilities and the report was published and disseminated in December 2006.

- **Comparative Household Survey**

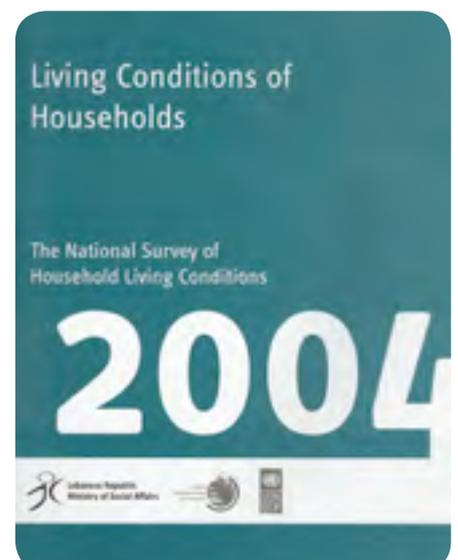
UNDP, in collaboration with the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) and the Ministry of Social Affairs, had undertaken a national multi-purpose socio-economic survey of 14,000 households in 2004, with a view to determining the geographic distribution of poverty and deprivation at the mohafza level. With these same partners and in cooperation with the ILO, a sub-sample of the Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) was used to compare the socio-economic data after the war with the 2004 baseline. The post-war survey results are currently being analyzed and the report is expected to be published in September 2007, along with a determination of the poverty line and a poverty assessment based on the expenditure data from the 2004 Household Survey. These survey results will be used to help refine and implement the Government's Social Action Plan as well as contribute to the elaboration of a longer-term national Social Development Strategy to bring about a sustained reduction of poverty and regional disparities.

- **Comparative survey of War's impact on small and micro-enterprises**

The Centre for International Research in Lebanon (CRI) had carried out a survey of medium and small-scale enterprises in 2004, with a view to improving the regulatory framework and performance of this significant sector of the Lebanese economy. With small and micro-enterprises accounting for a major share of employment and household income for the poorer strata affected by the war, UNDP in partnership with CRI and the ILO undertook a sub-sample survey of the original 2004 study, focusing on the war's impact on Small and Micro-Enterprises. The report has been completed and is expected to be launched in September 2007.

- **Local recovery needs assessments**

UNDP is supporting municipalities to undertake participatory needs and damage assessments and strengthening their capacity to develop corresponding local recovery plans in more than 200 war-affected communities in southern Lebanon, the Beirut Southern Suburbs, and the Bekaa. UNDP's assistance has facilitated greater access by the municipalities and communities to leverage additional resources directly from donors and to tap into other sources of donor funding and programmes, improve their coordination of and the inter-linkages among recov-



ery activities at the local level which are funded from various donors and partners, and maximize the prospects for sustained recovery and development. In turn, UNDP is able to simultaneously remain flexible and responsive to unfulfilled local recovery needs where gaps exist, consolidate the results of its early recovery assistance and build upon them towards sustained recovery, and progressively expand its coverage of war-affected local communities as soon as additional donor resources are mobilized.

#### ***Sub-national Coordination: UNRC sub-offices***

Four UNRC sub-offices were established, shortly after the war's end, to facilitate coordination of early and sustained recovery efforts on the ground, with initial funding from OCHA's residual humanitarian coordination resources, as well as additional subsequent contributions from ECHO and SIDA. These UNRC sub-offices, under UNDP leadership and with its support, were established in Tyre, for South Lebanon; Haret Hreik in the Beirut southern suburb; Chtaureh, for the Bekaa; and Tripoli, for North Lebanon. UNDP leads regular bi-weekly general and inter-sectoral coordination meetings engaging all recovery actors on the ground: civil society organizations, municipal authorities, national, local and international NGOs, and UN agencies. In South Lebanon, UNIFIL Civil Affairs participates in these coordination meetings convened in the UNRC Tyre sub-office, and oftentimes its small-scale quick impact projects are planned to complement or to be undertaken collaboratively with UN agencies, including UNDP. Many of the sister UN agencies are co-located in the Tyre UNRC sub-office and, depending on agency mandates, each of the agencies leads the corresponding sector working group and coordinates the planning and implementation of activities in that sector, in collaboration with local authority, NGO, CSO and other partners.

#### ***Lebanon Recovery Fund (LRF)***

The impact of the July War on Lebanon generated broad international interest in helping the country to recover from the devastation. Among the many countries which pledged their assistance at the Stockholm conference, several were first-time donors to Lebanon but familiar with UN systems of accountability. To facilitate the channeling and programming of the funds they pledged, the Govern-

**TABLE X: Lebanon Recovery Fund**  
Projects approved as at June 2007

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Community Energy efficiency and Renewable Energy Demonstration project for Recovery of Lebanon	US\$ 2,732,240
Post-war social recovery and enhanced delivery services to the disabled	US\$ 470,000
Support for livelihoods and Economic recovery in War-Affected Areas of Lebanon	US\$ 3,000,000
Emergency Assistance for the Recovery of small holder horticulture	US\$ 1,370,670
Emergency Assistance to war affected resource-poor livestock keepers in southern Lebanon	US\$ 1,900,000
Social Equity through local socio-economic recovery of war-affected areas of South Lebanon	US\$ 1,183,108
Building of Human Resources for Digital Documentation of World heritage Sites affected by the war	US\$ 767,226
IT Capacity Development for Educational Reform	US\$ 820,000

ment provided the additional option of a pooled funding mechanism – namely, a UNDG multi-donor trust fund – designated the Lebanon Recovery Fund (LRF) – which it established in December 2006.

The LRF is administered by UNDP and managed by a Steering Committee chaired by the Minister of Economy and Trade, with representatives from five donor countries: Sweden, Spain, the European Union, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, a representative of the Ministry of Finance, the Head of the Recovery and Reconstruction Cell (RRC) in the Office of the Prime Minister, and the United Nations Resident Coordinator. Donors which have contributed to the LRF thus far are: Sweden (\$10 million), Spain (25 million Euro over a 3-year period for 2006 through 2008), and Romania (\$.5 million).

By June, 2007, the LRF had received a total of US\$31 million which are being disbursed in accordance with the recovery priorities for restoring lives and livelihoods which the Government had identified in its submission to the Stockholm Conference.

## B. Sustaining Recovery

There are four inter-related guiding principles governing UNDP's efforts to sustain recovery: focusing on the poorer strata and ensuring regional balance and equity among areas affected directly and/or indirectly by the war (or, at a minimum, avoiding further skewing or exacerbation of regional disparities); restoring and preserving livelihoods, while ensuring that any recovery effort becomes a source of employment and income or a source of savings on household income and strengthens the foundations for development; and "greening" recovery, all of which are based on direct community participation in the determination of needs and priorities and capacity building to enhance such participation as well as the management of recovery resources and activities.

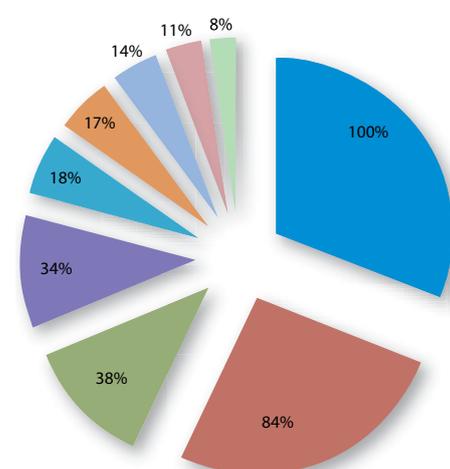
With the significant environmental damage and contamination of productive areas which resulted in the loss of livelihoods among the poorer strata in particular, UNDP developed a number of projects applying the practical recommendations contained in its rapid assessment report, Rapid Environmental Assessment for Greening Recovery, Reconstruction and Reform: 2006, to the recovery priorities identified through its localized community-based needs assessments in all the war-affected regions.

The report itself presents a number of draft action plans in twelve sub-sectors to mitigate the effects of the war on the environment and to ensure that the reconstruction and recovery efforts are based on environmentally sound measures. The twelve sub-sectors covered by the report include: construction, transport, industry, energy and agriculture, the receptive media (air, water and soil) including biodiversity and cultural heritage, as well as solid waste management. The report also presents recommendations for improving national environmental legislation and puts forward the options available to the Government of Lebanon to seek compensation for environmental damage.

### Oil Waste Management

UNDP is assisting the MoE to assess long-term waste management options available to treat some 3,000m<sup>3</sup> of liquid and solid oil contaminated waste generated from the entire oil spill clean-up operation, and continues to support MoE in selecting and implementing the most appropriate treatment options.

**Early Recovery Priority Projects in South Lebanon**  
(as % of Total Villages Receiving)



- Restoration of Electricity & Lighting Systems
- Rubble Removal
- Repair/Restoration of Storm Water Conduits
- Restoration of Public Buildings
- Machinery & Equipment
- Restoration of Pavements
- Restoration of Secondary Water Networks
- Restoration of Traffic Signs
- Restoration of Sewage Networks

**Siddiqine village: "Ain el Jawzi"**

*The village is blessed with a natural spring that feeds Siddiqine as well as the village of Rechknanay, and provides ample supply of water to the residents of these two villages.*

*The spring was cleaned of pollutants and pipes were installed to convey the water to the village square for collection. The existing water system had been totally destroyed by bombing. The UNDP – UNTFHS activity renovated the system to better quality standards.*

**Waste Management**

Even before the war the people in South Lebanon suffered from inadequate water and sewage networks, or water sufficiency. Many households were obliged to buy potable water transported by trucks to their communities, and oftentimes this additional expenditure on water exceeded the family's ability to afford it on a regular basis.

As for sanitation, a small percentage of the villages have an established sewage network. Most of the households rely on traditional and ineffective methods of constructing their own cesspits where the sewage water gets infiltrated to the underground water, resulting in health hazards. Furthermore, no sewage treatment exists in South Lebanon, which obviously has detrimental effects on ground water quality, on marine life, on health and on the environment in general. In addition, water quality control remains virtually unaddressed.

These inadequacies in South Lebanon were further aggravated by the massive destruction of basic community infrastructure wrought by the war. Within UNDP's quick recovery interventions and with its effective presence in the affected areas, \$793,933 were allocated to 110 villages, funded by the Japanese Trust Fund for Human Security. The project restored secondary water networks in 78 villages and undertook a variety of other rehabilitation works such as repair of sewage networks or storm water conduits.

UNDP has reconstructed the sewage network of Sohmur (West Bekaa') and helped to complete sewage network connections in Mashghara. It also constructed a retaining wall on a curve of the mountainous road and repaired a section of that road with appropriate drainage.

**Managing the Disposal of Hazardous Rubble and Debris**

Large quantities of demolition debris in the Southern Beirut Suburbs, South Lebanon and the Bekaa resulted from the war. Hundreds of heterogeneous piles of demolition waste, particularly in the South, remain following their clearance from residential neighbourhoods and the removal of valuable metals and other materials for recycling. Several valid and environmentally-sound options for the management of the demolition debris dumpsites exist. UNDP's intervention in this sector, with funding from SIDA, is to provide the necessary equipment to process demolition waste, thus creating opportunities for the recovery and re-use of processed materials. This will not only clear the areas from rubble in an environmentally sound manner, but will also provide local employment opportunities. At this stage, the project is identifying the most appropriate types of machinery needed. One machine which has been procured is a mobile crusher which can easily be transported from one location to another, with the expectation that the processed rubble can variously be re-used for multiple purposes such as to tar repaired and reconstructed roads, or for the reconstruction of flood walls and irrigation canals.

**Solar Water Heaters: Savings on incomes and energy consumption**

Prior to the July War, UNDP had partnered with the Ministry of Energy and Water to "pilot" the use of renewable energy sources as an alternative to imported fossil fuels which constitute the main source of power generation in Lebanon. With its dependence on imported fuel, electricity is a very expensive commodity in Lebanon, a drain on national revenue and on individual household budgets. In partnership with the Ministry of Energy and Water, UNDP launched a successful public awareness campaign to promote the use of energy efficient light bulbs and renewal energy and devised a system for the distribution and installation of 500 Solar Water Heaters that had been donated by China to the Government of Lebanon. Monitoring results from this pilot project which was carried out in South Lebanon



**Solar Water Heaters in Sheikh Ragheb Harb Hospital (Toul Kfour, Nabatiyeh)**

clearly demonstrated a 30% reduction, on average, in household electricity bills and, in several cases, as high as 50%.

Israeli bombardments during the July War destroyed 350 of the installed solar water heaters, 200 completely and 150 partially.

Given the proven savings on household energy consumption and the corresponding reduction in household electricity bills which resulted from the pilot project, UNDP determined that it made good economic and sound ecological sense to make the expanded use of Solar Water Heaters integral to its own recovery assistance efforts and, subsequently, nationally.

UNDP decided with the war-affected municipalities to concentrate first on installing Solar Water Heaters in public institutions identified at the community level – for example, in schools, hospitals, orphanages, prisons, municipal buildings – and to install energy efficient light bulbs, for which evidence now indicates a savings of 18-20% in electricity consumption when restoring public buildings and housing. UNDP set out to mobilise funds for this effort, including seeking China's interest in replacing the same quantity of Solar Water Heaters which were destroyed or damaged during the war. China subsequently committed to donating an additional 600 units, which are programmed to be installed in the Bekaa. In the interim, the Government of Sweden provided generous funding to UNDP to initiate this effort and the Government of Spain, which channelled its pledges for Recovery through the LRF, decided to make a multi-year commitment to UNDP to support this effort over a period of 3 years (2006-2008), at a value of 7.5 million Euros. The Government of Greece has also confirmed its interest in also contributing to UNDP to expand the use of these energy - and income-saving technologies.

As soon as donor resources became available to UNDP, implementation began in South Lebanon, the Southern Suburb of Beirut and the Bekaa, and remains ongoing as coverage and demand for solar water heaters continue to expand.

### **Restoration and Preservation of Livelihoods**

While UNDP's Early Recovery package helped to restore fishermen's livelihoods in the immediate aftermath of the war, the localized needs assessments carried out with the municipalities identified further opportunities for restoring the livelihoods of other informal and formal sector occupational categories; and oftentimes UNDP's support was catalytic or complementary for other partners, with special attention to vulnerable groups (widows, youth, female heads of households).

The following activities are illustrative of UNDP's interventions and support in restoring and preserving livelihoods, with generous funding support from ECHO, Austria, Brazil, Australia and Italy:

- **Rehabilitation/construction of traditional marketplaces**

With the historic town centre of Bint Jbeil completely demolished by Israeli bombardments during the war, Qatar "adopted" the reconstruction of the town, with a commitment to restore the town centre to its original traditional design. In the interim, Qatar built a modern marketplace a short distance away from the town centre to help revitalize local trade. UNDP provided the small traders who set up shop in the new market with the needed equipment or furnishings to re-establish their businesses, the range of which included restaurants, accessory shops, shoe stores, mini markets, offices, butcheries, and barbershops. The inputs provided varied from shelving on which to store and display their wares, to refrigerators, cooking utensils, desks, curtains and other supplies.

### **Box 1: New technologies as a postwar opportunity: Solar Water Heaters**

*Prior to the July 2006 War, UNDP had installed Solar Water Heaters (SWH) in some 250 houses in the poorer villages of South Lebanon using equipment received from the Government of China. Such SWH systems assisted local communities in not only meeting their basic household needs but also saving on much needed income through a direct reduction in the cost of household electricity bills. Preliminary results of this pilot showed up to 30% reduction in household expenditures on electricity and a high perception of benefit by individuals. Approximately 70% of these SWH systems were destroyed by bombing during the July War. With the demonstrated success of this pilot project, UNDP proceeded to expand the use of SWH throughout Lebanon within the early recovery programme, both to save on energy consumption and incomes. Since the approach helps to mitigate income constraints while meeting basic needs for hot water in an environmentally friendly manner, donor interest in this sector grew significantly and support was committed by the governments of Sweden, Spain and Greece. Based on this success, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Energy and Water with UNDP support will upscale these pilot projects to a national-level programme within the energy sector. This approach will support the diversification of Lebanon's energy, promote environmentally sustainable renewable energy alternatives, lower demand on Electricite de Liban, and ultimately provide cleaner and more affordable energy*



**Bint Jbeil Marketplace (South Lebanon)**



*Hay El Sellom Public Vegetable Market (Beirut Southern Suburb)*

In Qleileh in Tyre Qada, UNDP is supporting the reconstruction of a municipal market comprising around ten (10) micro and small enterprises owned by the municipality. The reconstruction of the market retains its original traditional architectural design. It is expected to generate a sustainable source of revenue for the municipality as well as employment and income for local residents.

In response to community-based identification of needs, UNDP is constructing a sheltered marketplace in El Marj (West Bekaa) where small producers and traders can sell a variety of goods and wares, and it includes space allocated specifically for livestock traders. UNDP is also constructing an Exhibition Center in Baalbek to revive the local economy supporting the production and marketing of local produce by small and medium size enterprises. The center serves more than 150,000 residents in 6 main villages of Baalbek, Younine, Eaath, Houch Tel Safiyah, Makneh, and Douris.

In the southern suburbs of Beirut (Dahiyeh), UNDP is restoring the local public market for vegetables, fruit and other fresh produce in the impoverished Hay el Sullum area; it is also supporting the municipality of Chiah to refurbish and upgrade the façade of its central commercial hub of small shops, boutiques, sidewalk cafes and restaurants located on Mo'awad street, the main street at the heart of its "downtown". These restoration activities are generously funded by a contribution to UNDP by ECHO.



*Women's Cooperative in Deir Qanoun (Tyre)*

• **Reactivation of small, micro and cooperative-enterprises and vocational training**  
Drawing on similar activities under its regular development programme, UNDP is supporting a women's cooperative in Deir Qanoun Ras el Ein to resume the production and marketing of processed agricultural goods (jams, pickles and other preservatives), as well as other retail goods. Projects to support vocational training for women are under advanced stages of preparation in the Dahiyeh and in the Bekaa. The range of skills and trades are determined and prioritized through a participatory approach and the identification of trades are validated by a market feasibility assessment. Priorities have included computer training, establishing an e-library for students, agricultural processing, and manufacture of clothing.



*Laurel Trees in Aita Al Shaab (South Lebanon)*

UNDP is also helping to re-equip or re-capitalize municipal services provided to agricultural cooperatives, farmers and local residents. Replacement equipment provided under this project include bobcats, garbage trucks, septic pump trucks, pesticide spraying machines, tractors and threshers distributed to the Union of Municipalities of Nabatiyeh, and Bint Jbeil, Marjayoun and Tyre Qadas.

Of the 262 buildings destroyed by Israeli bombardments in the southern suburbs of Beirut (Dahiyeh), 232 of them were in Haret Hreik alone. While in the immediate aftermath of the war UNDP had provided cash grants or to the Haret Hreik municipality to help it to rapidly lease the required equipment to cleanup demolition wastes of rubble and debris, UNDP is in the process of purchasing heavy excavation equipment to donate it to the municipality, enabling it to continue with the still ongoing efforts to remove the daily accumulations of rubble and debris resulting from disposal of destroyed furniture and other clean-up, repair, demolition and reconstruction operations.



*Beekeeping Project in South Lebanon*

UNDP continues to help agricultural cooperatives to re-establish and improve their income generation activities. Within this strategy, projects targeted to restore the livelihoods of the wider agricultural population included the installation of a unique **laurel press** to extract the laurel oil in Aita Chaab, an area known for its abundant resources of Laurel trees. This press uses traditional methods of extraction modernized to compete with the new technologies, maintaining the very

good quality of the oil in production. Moreover, UNDP helped procure and install an **olive press** in support of the Union of Cooperatives in South Lebanon which encompasses around 104 cooperatives spread over the southern region, where the cultivation of olive trees and the processing, manufacturing and marketing of by-products represent a principal and steady source of income upon which families rely.

UNDP is implementing a project with the beekeeping cooperative in Toul/Kfour where the cooperative, in collaboration with the beekeeping syndicate in the South, is establishing a centre for the production and packaging of honey. UNDP will provide the needed equipment for this project which is unique in itself since the cooperative plans to market locally produced honey in small packages to be distributed to schools, hospitals, restaurants, airport...etc. The project targets around 700 beneficiaries who are active in the beekeeping sector in Nabatiyeh region.

Also in south Lebanon, UNDP is supporting the rehabilitation and equipping of a slaughterhouse in the city of Nabatiyeh. This slaughter house benefits twenty-nine villages that the Union of Municipalities of Nabatiyeh covers. The slaughterhouse is managed jointly by experienced butchers from the area and representatives from the municipalities of Nabatiyeh Union. The management of the slaughterhouse ensures compliance with the highest public health standards and occupational safety measures; fully cognizant of its potential detrimental effects on the environment and public health, it ensures that the proper sanitation, hygiene and environmental standards are used for the disposal of the waste emanating from the slaughterhouse.

On the basis of local participation in the identification of priorities for **vocational training** and skills upgrading in the Haret Hreik and Borj el Barajneh municipalities of the *Dahiyeh* to meet market demand, UNDP is supporting training in various trades, concentrating primarily on electricians and, specifically, in the servicing and repairing of heating and cooling systems; mechanics, and electronics (for repair and servicing of a range of electronic equipment). UNDP allocated \$600,000 towards this project from a generous grant it received from ECHO.

- **Regenerating informal sources of income (medicinal and aromatic plants)**

With the contamination of vast tracts of agricultural land with UXOs and direct damage to forest and other crops during the war, access of the poor to traditional foraging of wild herbs and medicinal plants on which they relied for income was severely curtailed. Bringing to bear its knowledge and experience from ongoing environmental work UNDP has been undertaking within its regular development programme, where it supports the sustainable harvesting of wild medicinal and aromatic plants to preserve these indigenous species, UNDP has negotiated the use of public land in five villages in Tyre and Nabateyeh on which these foragers can form an association to cultivate and market medicinal and aromatic plants. This project is funded by resources mobilized from Australia (\$200,000) and UNDP's own resources (\$50,000).

- **Freshwater Aquaculture**

Prior to the War, UNDP had helped to design and build a retaining wall to protect against flooding in the Qaa' region of the Bekaa Valley, along the Assi River. When the Assi River overflowed following recent heavy rains, destroying the livelihoods of trout farmers, the Qaa' was the only area along the river which remained protected. The Hermel region, an area with one of the highest incidence of poverty in Lebanon, was severely affected, especially freshwater aquaculture farmers. UNDP is working with the municipality and local community to rebuild the destroyed aquaculture farms in an environmentally and economically sustainable manner



*Slaughterhouse in Nabatiyeh (South Lebanon)*



**The Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Project**

*In 2006, within the biodiversity programme at UNDP, a project was developed, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture, to promote the sustainable cultivation and preservation of medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) which grow wild in Lebanon, in order to safeguard these indigenous species of plants and herbs. One of the detrimental consequences of the war was the widespread dispersal of UXOs in South Lebanon, where communities depend on the collection of MAPs as an additional or only source of household income. Building on the technical knowledge and experience accrued through this bio-diversity programme, UNDP is applying the same environmentally-sound techniques to help villagers in 5 communities in South Lebanon who traditionally had relied on foraging of these medicinal and aromatic plants to cultivate them on public lands, thus restoring their source of income on which they depend for their livelihoods.*



*Irrigation Canal in Hermel (Bekaa Region)*



*Smoked Trout in Hermel (Bekaa Region)*



*Mine Action*

and is currently exploring opportunities for supporting the establishment of a small factory for the production of smoked trout. This project is funded by resources mobilized from Brazil (\$250,000).

• **Flood protection and Irrigation canals (North Bekaa)**

With the demonstrated success of the flood retention wall built in the Qa'a, UNDP has developed a project, to be funded by Spain through the LRF, to extend the flood retention wall in the impoverished area of Baalbek-Hermel, in collaboration with the the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture. The project will restore and improve a critical source of livelihood, agriculture, for local communities, by providing efficient systems of irrigation water through the construction of small dams, reservoirs and canals. The approach secures environmentally-sound water resources while protecting the area from ever-increasing flash floods.

**Mine Action**

UNDP's support to mine action activities also predates the July War. However, with up to a million unexploded cluster munitions remaining in Southern Lebanon after July 2006, mine action assistance has become even more crucial. Since the liberation of South Lebanon in 2000, UNDP's role in the area of mine action has concentrated on providing technical assistance to the government's National Demining Office (NDO) to support strategic planning and coordination of the clearance of explosive remnants of war (ERW), as well as assisting in the socio-economic rehabilitation of the areas cleared of mines.

Prioritizing public safety and the safe return of IDPs following the July 2006 War, emergency clearance of ERW in people's homes and in public places was undertaken by the Lebanese Army, UNIFIL and NGOs, coordinated by UNMACC. With Government's commitment after the end of the War in mid-August to start the school-year on time, with only a one-month delay, the next mine clearance priority was to remove the UXOs from the schools. Students were thus actually able to resume their education with, remarkably, only a one-month delay from the normal start of the school-year, in repaired and UXO-free schools or in pre-fabricated school buildings. By 14 March, 2007, eight months after the end of the war, it was estimated that approximately 11.5 million square meters of the currently estimated 34 million square meters (33%) of contaminated land had been cleared.

UNDP is continuing with post-mine clearance socio-economic rehabilitation, with additional funding from the Japanese Human Security Trust Fund (\$965,000 for 2007-2008), in the form of support to municipalities, cooperatives and youth groups in more than 100 mine-cleared communities in southern Lebanon. In 2007, UNDP will sustain its assistance to the NDO to further develop a comprehensive operations and quality management system for the national mine action programme, which entails the development of a mine action policy that encompasses all mine action pillars, a long-term plan based on the national mine action policy and an approved mine action end state, and support in the physical establishment of national operations and quality management cells capable of coordinating mine clearance operations in accordance with international mine action standards and best practices.

UNDP works closely with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) through its UN Mine Action Coordination Centre for South Lebanon (UNMACC-SL).

The third mine-clearance priority was to enable farmers to safely access their agricultural fields and resume production. UNMACC, in collaboration with FAO, has aligned mine clearance activities with the agricultural cycle for different crops and for livestock activities.

### Resources Mobilized and Delivered

More than \$57 million have already been mobilized to support UNDP's recovery programme, of which \$38 million were mobilized for direct support to early and sustained recovery. Another \$17 million were mobilized for activities that sustain or are complementary to a seamless recovery transition towards development, such as Art Gold, Socio Economic Rehabilitation of Mine Affected Communities, and the Peacebuilding project, funded by Italy (\$11m), Belgium (\$3m), Catalan Agency (\$400,000), Japan (\$1m) and Sweden (\$1.1m), with UNDP contributing \$700,000 from its own resources for Peace building.

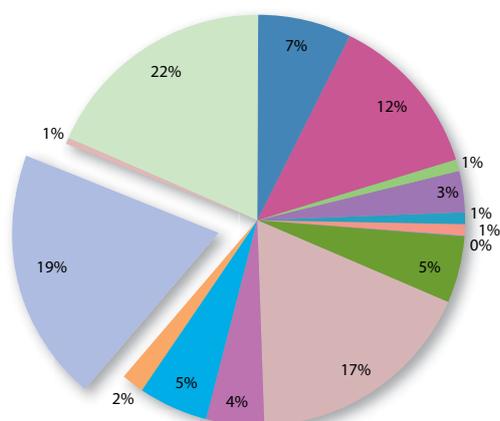
Of this total, approximately \$30 million in UNDP assistance is being delivered in 2007, the bulk for recovery. UNDP expects to maintain its support to recovery-related activities in 2008, for which approximately \$20 million of the already mobilized resources are being programmed. Overall, fourteen donors committed funds and resources during this period, either through the Stockholm Conference, the Lebanon Recovery Fund or through bilateral contributions directly to UNDP.

With its \$11 million contribution to Art Gold, Italy's share constitutes 19% of funds mobilized of which \$4 million were allocated for recovery activities for 2007. The Government of Spain, through its contribution to the LRF, and the Government of Sweden, through its development arm SIDA accounted respectively for 22% and 17% of total funds mobilized and earmarked as of today. The European Union, through its Humanitarian arm, ECHO also accounted for a substantial 13% of resources mobilized.

The contributors to UNDP's recovery programming and complementary activities are outlined in Chart X.

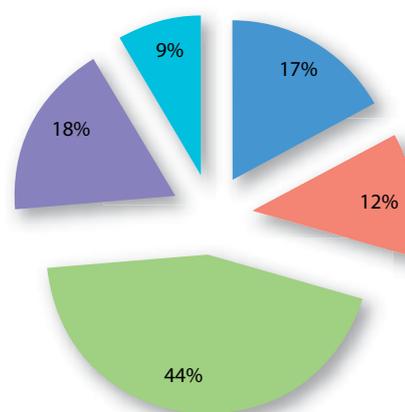
Chart Y reflects the allocation of resources at the central level and to Southern Lebanon, Beirut Southern Suburbs, the Bekaa and the North as at September 2007. For the North, UNDP is providing sustained recovery assistance largely through the ART/GOLD programme. (see below)

**CHART X**  
**Early Recovery Priority Projects in South Lebanon**  
(as % of Total Villages Receiving)



- UNDP
- ECHO
- Brazil
- CIDA
- Australia
- OCHA
- Monaco
- Japan
- SIDA
- Greece
- Belgium
- Austria
- Italy
- France
- Spain

**CHART Y**  
**UNDP Recovery Programme**  
(including recovery complementary activities) by Region  
From August 2006 to September 2007



- National
- Beirut Southern Suburbs
- South
- Bekaa
- North

## VII. Sustained Recovery For Sustained Development

Just as the scope of UNDP's development presence in Lebanon constituted the foundation upon which it was able to quickly and flexibly respond to the onset of the humanitarian crisis and to the challenges of post-war early recovery planning and implementation in a seamless transition to sustained recovery, UNDP simultaneously established synergies and coherence between its sustained recovery activities and the resumption, expansion and some reorientation of its regular development programmes. UNDP's strategic approach is consistent with Government's own efforts to preserve the fundamentals of its medium-term Reform programme and plan for longer-term development, with the overall objective of benefiting all Lebanese, while adjusting the phasing and scope of some of the reform measures to take into account the imperatives of post-war reconstruction and recovery.

### Paris III

The Government of Lebanon had finalized a medium-term programme of economic and fiscal reforms to present to donors in a conference it intended to convene in Beirut by the end of 2006. The Reform programme included an important **Social Action Plan**, to which UNDP had contributed, to help shield the poor and vulnerable from the effects of the proposed structural adjustment measures.

More particularly, the Social Action Plan contained a commitment by the Government to elaborate a national **Social Development Strategy** within the first two years of the medium-term programme of reforms which moves the Social agenda beyond social protection and safety net schemes and towards effective policies for social inclusion, equity, poverty reduction and balanced regional development, anchored in the relevant national targets of the **MDGs**.

With the need for coherent implementation of the reform-based Social Action Plan among relevant ministries which currently provide overlapping social protection schemes and given the multi-pronged and inter-sectoral thrust of the planned social development strategy, the Government established an **inter-Ministerial Committee** (IMC) to coordinate these efforts. The IMC is led by the Ministry of Social Affairs and comprised of the Ministries of Economy and Trade, Finance, Health, Education, Labour, Interior and Municipalities, and the Council for Development and Reconstruction, with UNDP supporting the IMC as its secretariat. Other government-led Coordination Clusters are being supported by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as well as the EU, with technical assistance from UNDP's Policy Advisory Units.

As noted earlier, the Government had been in the process of engaging the public in a debate around the proposed reform measures in an effort to build broad consensus around them and thus support their implementation when war broke out. Following adjustments to the Reform Programme to address post-war realities and its endorsement by the Council of Ministers, the international donors conference was held in Paris on 25 January 2007, under the patronage of President Jacques Chirac, garnering an unprecedented USD 7.6 billion dollars in Arab and international support for Lebanon's reconstruction, recovery and reform, the bulk of it in the form of concessional loans.

### UNDP at the Nexus of Sustained Recovery, Reform and Development

There are several aspects of the Government's medium-term Reform programme

to which the nexus of UNDP's sustained recovery activities and regular development programme (a synopsis of which is contained in Annex V) are pegged, both in terms of being shaped by the Government's reform priorities and, conversely, helping to anchor them in the espoused objectives of the Social Development Strategy, particularly the reduction of poverty and regional disparities. These include but are not limited to the following:

### ***A national Social Development Strategy***

In an effort to promote inclusive, pro-poor, regionally-balanced and employment-led growth, there are three seminal studies supported by UNDP which will contribute to the elaboration of the Social Development Strategy. UNDP is currently finalizing its analysis of the results of the expenditure section of the 2004 multi-purpose household survey (covering 14,000 households in all regions of Lebanon) which it undertook jointly with CAS and the Ministry of Social Affairs, to determine for the first time ever a **poverty line** for Lebanon and to draw a **profile of poverty** by region. In partnership, the World Bank is using the data to sharpen beneficiary targeting of the social safety net schemes in the Social Action Plan and to carry out a **poverty assessment**. UNDP's post-war sample survey of households, in which ILO also participated, will help to provide comparators of the pre- and post-war socio-economic indicators, particularly with respect to employment and labor.

With regards to the composition of the IMC, there is scope under UNDP's regular development programme for the PAUs in the Ministries of Economy and Trade, Social Affairs, and Finance, to further strengthen inter-sectoral policy coherence in support of the envisaged Social Development Strategy, with additional synergies through other PAUs, such as with the Ministries of Environment, Energy and Water, IDAL, OMSAR, parliament, and the Office of the Prime Minister.

### ***Impetus to the Productive Sectors of the Economy***

For the broad objectives of the Social Development Strategy to be achieved, particularly the reduction of poverty and regional disparities, a greater impetus is merited than is currently contained in the Government's Reform programme to help further develop the potential of the productive sectors of the economy, particularly agriculture and industry. In this regard, the assessment of the war's impact on small and micro-enterprises, undertaken jointly with ILO and CRI, will help to determine the policy and legislative requirements for maximizing the potential of this productive sector – in all regions of Lebanon – to generate employment and contribute to Lebanon's economic growth. Moreover, under UNDP's regular development programme, various studies and successful project activities on the ground have been undertaken to support the potential for agricultural growth and productivity among small-scale producers and eco-tourism in the north; cash crop alternatives in the Bekaa which the study showed have a high global market demand potential for the textile industries; and agro-industries in the South, North and the Bekaa, upon which this required impetus can be built.

### ***Greening Reconstruction and Recovery***

On the Government's reform agenda is the progressive privatization of Electricite du Liban (EDL) with the expectation, on the supply side, of greater efficiency, cost effectiveness and profitability. Although recourse to renewable energy sources was being promoted in parallel, it was not factored into the reform of EDL. With the success demonstrated by the joint UNDP-MoEW Solar Water Heaters pilot project in reducing the cost and consumption of electricity at household level by at least one-third, Government is considering scaling this up to national level, starting with public sector institutions, including all ministries, as the investment cost for conversion to solar water heaters and other uses of solar energy can be recovered within 2-3 years. The Ministry of Finance will take the lead in

### Box X: At the Heart of Art Gold: The Local Working Groups

Local Working Groups (LWG) are at the heart of the Art Gold participatory methodology. These generally meet on a monthly basis are normally chaired by municipal council members, with participation by representatives of local associations, civil society organizations, and community leaders. Their primary function is to map community needs and resources through dialogue and implement priority projects to be funded by the Art Gold project or by European local authorities through the Art Gold decentralized cooperation model.

The Local Working Groups have started the identification process of their needs, and are classifying them by sectors and themes. These have so far included education, health, social issues, the environment, and job creation. For each cluster of Working Groups, a "Thematic Working Group" is convened and tasked with developing a work plan to solve the problems identified.

When different municipalities identify common issues and needs, an "Inter Municipal Thematic Working Group" (IMTWG) is established in order to join efforts and propose common solutions. An example of this is in the *Borj Barajneh* area where health issues were commonly identified in a number of its municipalities. An IMTWG was subsequently established, which proceeded to identify the most pressing common problems in this sector. The IMTWG is to be supported locally and internationally through funding and technical assistance to Art Gold.

taking this revenue saving programme to national scale. UNDP continues its regular development partnership with the Ministry of Energy and Water in advancing towards a national renewable energy programme, as well as energy conservation programmes in various sectors, most notably construction. Also under its regular development programme in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, UNDP is mainstreaming environmental concerns across other line ministries—most recently, in the Ministry of Justice, to promote the application and enforcement of existing environmental legislation within the judiciary system, in collaboration with the World Bank; as well as in the Ministry of Agriculture with such programmes as flood protection and promoting international trade of organic produce; and in the Ministry of Public Works and Transport where it is supporting environmentally-sound management of the disposal and re-use of rubble and debris.

### Decentralization

The "ownership" by the municipalities of the recovery responses has led to the development of improved local planning committees and mechanisms that will now be further reinforced through a number of UNDP projects in the area of social and economic governance. Under its Governance portfolio, UNDP had commissioned a study that was approved by the Parliamentary Committee for modernization of laws and it will be published by October 2007. This study reviewed the status of implementation of enacted national legislation and draft laws to promote decentralization and made recommendations on overcoming constraints.

### Equitable Local Development: "ART GOLD"

UNDP is promoting local participatory approaches to inclusive, equitable and pro-poor development based on MDG targets through the ART GOLD/Lebanon programme. "ART GOLD" is a composite French and English acronym for "support to area resources for local governance and development" and is global in scope. The programme consists of three tiers: *international*, involving decentralized cooperation between Lebanese and European local authorities; *national*, involving coordination among central and local government to promote decentralization; and *local*, bringing together development partners at the community or area level. The programme also encourages collaboration among the UN Agencies towards the achievement of national and local MDG targets, helps regional and local authorities in donor and recipient countries establish partnerships in support of local development and governance processes, and strengthens capacities at the local level in the planning and implementation of coherent development initiatives.

Donor countries, which have since inception of the global ART GOLD programme signed more than 300 decentralized cooperation partnerships, include regional and local governments of Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Italy, Spain and Switzerland. In Lebanon, the Italian government is the lead donor for the Art Gold/Lebanon programme and the Council for Development and Reconstruction is the lead national authority.

The three-year ART GOLD/Lebanon programme was developed prior to the July 2006 war with a generous contribution of USD 8.5 million from the Government of Italy and, indeed, the Agreement was signed in May 2006 with the expectation of beginning the first phase of implementation in July that year, when war intervened. In effect, the Programme gained even more added significance and relevance *after* the war because the poorest areas that had already been targeted by ART/GOLD and the scale of the war's direct and/or indirect devastations of lives and livelihoods in these same areas had converged. Following the war, the Government of Italy readily agreed to add the Southern Suburbs of Beirut among

the areas that had originally been targeted under ART GOLD/Lebanon, with an additional contribution of 1.5 million Euro, and to devote the first year of the programme's implementation to post-war recovery, for which UNDP allocated USD 4 million from the Italian contribution, apportioning these resources equally to each of the targeted areas:

- North Lebanon: Three districts: Akkar, Menyé-Dinniyé and Tripoli-Bab Al Tibbaneh
- South Lebanon: Five districts: Marjeyoun, Hasbaya, Bint Jbeil, Nabatiyeh and Tyre
- Bekaa region: Two districts in West Bekaa and Rashaya
- Beirut Southern Suburbs

Local authorities in several other European countries have joined ART/GOLD Lebanon, including the Catalan region of Spain which funded various recovery and reconstruction activities in the Bekaa through the Programme; as well as a number of regional and municipal authorities from Italy, France, and Belgium, "twinning" with Lebanese local authorities in the targeted areas through decentralized technical cooperation and/or with additional financial resources, based on locally-determined recovery priorities in various sectors: health, agriculture, small enterprise development, water and sanitation, environment, etc... The broad range of sectors also create opportunities for partnerships with sister UN agencies towards the achievement of the MDGs and, in this regard, FAO, ILO, WHO and UNICEF have already expressed interest.

The ART GOLD programme utilizes regional and local working groups for a consultative determination of recovery or development priorities and the corresponding resources to be allocated to them. ART GOLD/Lebanon has so far established more than 200 Local Working Groups and more than 10 Regional Working Groups, whose recovery priorities are currently at advanced stages of planning and/or implementation. Economic Development Agencies (LEDAs) have also been established to support Area-based development, including expanding access to micro-credit, and steps are currently being taken to establish a National Committee, led by CDR to help, inter alia, coordinate local development efforts with national development plans.

With the \$4 million allocated to post-war recovery in the first year of ART GOLD implementation, concrete activities to restore lives and livelihoods on the ground in the districts targeted by this programme in North Lebanon, Bekaa, South Lebanon and the Beirut Southern Suburbs have included the following:

#### ***North Lebanon***

In late 2005, as part of its regional socio-economic development programme with CDR and in anticipation of ART/GOLD Lebanon, UNDP launched the results of its comprehensive socio-economic study on the impoverished Joumeh area of Akkar. The UNDP study, in cooperation with Balamand University, set out to undertake a GIS mapping and an analysis of the development potential of the area, taking into account its natural resource base and socio-economic indicators. The study provides an analytical foundation for area development of the Joumeh area and can be replicated elsewhere in the north as well as in other regions of the country. UNDP presented the results of the study to the Members of Parliament who represent different areas of North Lebanon in Parliament for discussion and eventual use, as appropriate, in formulating local and area-based development plans.

The first tranche of ART GOLD/Lebanon devoted to post-war recovery in the areas of the North which are targeted by the Programme support the following activities, based on locally-identified priorities and locally-elaborated plans and funded through decentralized cooperation:

- Procurement of audiovisual equipment for 30 Schools, in partnership with Municipalities, for improving the quality of education.
- Equipping 10 centers in 10 villages respectively with computers, in partnership with the Municipalities and schools in order to enhance IT knowledge among the youth.
- Procurement of Humidity and Temperature Sensors and provision of extension training to farmers on their use, in partnership with the Agriculture and Scientific Research Center in Abdeh, Safadi Foundation, cooperatives and local Municipalities.
- Equipping the Agriculture & Scientific Research Center in Abdeh with a laboratory for soil testing and analysis and with equipment for veterinary services.
- Procurement of a refrigerator for apple storage, in partnership with Jerd Al Kaytieh Municipal Union and an agricultural cooperative.
- Installation of a drip irrigation system to preserve water resources, in cooperation with the Safadi Foundation, agricultural cooperatives and municipalities.
- Support to agro-processing and agro-industries, including fruit processing/preservation and beekeeping, with the provision of the associated training and extension services.
- Conducting an assessment of the development potential of tourism in Akkar and supporting the publication of a tourism guidebook to promote Akkar's famous landscapes, tourist hot spots and cultural attractions. This initiative is in partnership with the Lebanese University, Hotel Management and Tourism Department.
- Support to eco-tourism projects in Akkar, Dinniyeh and Hermel, including charting and establishing hiking trails, in partnership with the municipalities.

### ***Bekaa***

- "Rehabilitation of Primary Health Care Center in Houch Harimeh" project provides medical and health services (dental, pediatric, & gynecology) at minimum charge and covering seven other neighboring villages and benefiting about 20,000 residents. Construction of a public health service center and a public library in Al Saweiri village benefiting 8,000 residents, including from nearby villages.
- Construction of a public library in Rashaya village to which nearly 12,000 youths, school and university students, and researchers will have access.
- Procurement of a Metallic Roof for the Intermediate Public School Playground in Kamed El Louz.
- Rehabilitation of Agricultural Roads in Rashaya and West Bekaa Cazas across ten villages whose residents depend almost entirely on agriculture for their

living. The project, undertaken in partnership with local cooperatives and farmers, helps to enhance the economic cycle in the area, benefiting 15000 farmers; the project is in partnership with local agriculture cooperatives and farmers.

- Construction of a social and educational center in Al Birreh, Rashaya caza serving a population of about 12,000, with space for sports, cultural activities, workshops and seminars; and rehabilitation of a public hall in Tannoureh for similar functions, in addition to generating revenue for the municipality.

### **South Lebanon**

- Restoration of the Dairy Farm and Milk Processing Center in Chamaa and nine neighboring villages in Tyre, benefiting 47,000 farming families. Project interventions include reconstruction of the facility, provision of equipment and materials to reactivate the operations and activities of the farm; and procurement of new dairy cows. The project is funded by the Catalan agency.
- Water resources management, supported by Prato province and support to environmental conservation, education, health and social development protection, in partnership with the Italian association "Enti locali per la pace e i diritti umani".

### **Beirut Southern Suburb**

- Capacity building for social and community workers in Al-Chiah, Fourn Al Chebbak, and Al Hadath, which aims to improve social services in general and to support youths at risk in particular. The initiative is in partnership with Tuscany Region and Arci Tuscany.
- Strengthening the primary health care centre in Haret Hreik and Hadath. This is a pilot project that conforms with the national strategy of the Ministry of Public Health and is implemented in partnership with the Municipality of Arezzo in Tuscany Region.
- Support to school students through academic and recreational activities in 8 public and private schools in Bourj Al Barajneh and Mreijeh, in partnership with the local Municipalities.
- Technical support to water management and environment awareness, implemented in all seven municipal areas, in partnership with the Municipality of Milano.

## **Peacebuilding**

UNDP's assistance to Lebanon over more than a decade following the end of the Civil War contributed to establishing economic and social stability. Many of the initiatives undertaken in partnership with line ministries and at community level became instructive to other countries similarly emerging from conflict. In an effort at mutual reinforcement and inter-linkages among the discreet and separate axes of UNDP's support, UNDP developed a Peacebuilding strategy to, *inter alia*, help foster enduring social reconciliation and peaceful management and resolution of conflict drawing on the historical memory and cultural narratives of the civil war within civil society, with a view to empowering civil society to participate in all facets of national life and become effective agents of change and social cohesion. The Peacebuilding project was launched in late 2006 and became operational in 2007.

## Electoral Law Reform

With the finalization by the Independent National Commission on Electoral Law Reform of proposed new electoral law, UNDP is supporting a civic education/public awareness campaign which involves, inter alia, the publication and broad dissemination of the proposed law (distributed with local newspapers), and the organization of a series of civil society workshops to increase the public's awareness and understanding of the proposed electoral, with former members of the now dissolved Commission present to explain the proposed law.



*Conference on Civil Society's Participation in Recovery and Development in Post-war Lebanon*

## Strengthening of Civil Society Partnerships

This initiative focuses on enhancing the role of civil society in Lebanon's socio-economic recovery, reform and development processes. An international conference on "Civil Society's Participation in Recovery and Development in Post-war Lebanon," was held on the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> of January 2007, with more than 250 civil society organizations in attendance. This was followed by a series of five workshops in the different regions of the country, and culminating in a national conference held in July 2007. This initiative was undertaken in partnership with OXFAM-Quebec and the Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND), as a forum for engaging civil society and local authorities in shaping post-war recovery, reform and development priorities in the different regions and exploring the options for establishing a coordination platform for active civil society participation in the formulation and implementation of public policies.



*Irrigation Canal in Hermel (Bekaa Region)*

## National Human Development Report: State and Citizenship

In 2005, UNDP together with CDR decided on the theme for the National Human Development Report, focusing on the concepts of state and citizenship, towards a citizen's state. This theme encompasses the notion of public service, both on the part of representatives of state and on the part of the citizenry, as well as on rights and obligations of each. As the preparation of the report is highly participatory across all divides in the country, the theme is particularly pertinent in the context of the prevailing political polarization.

## Disaster Management

Prior to the war, UNDP had developed a sub-regional disaster management programme and, with WHO and FAO leadership, had participated in the Avian Flu contingency, mitigation and response planning. The Government of Lebanon is keen to strengthen its disaster management capacities, drawing on work it had undertaken in connection with prevention and mitigation plans related to the prospects of an Avian Flu epidemic, on lessons learned from experience in disaster management and response during the July War, the Nahr-el Bared crisis, the recent floods in the Bekaa, and the recent forest fires in the Chouf and Akkar, which destroyed 2000 hectares of virgin forest, or 5 times the land reforested since 1993. With regards to the latter, evidence suggests that the cost of disaster prevention (flood protection or prevention of forest fires) is less than the cost of relief for both the government, in terms of cash compensation to farmers in the event of floods; and for the farmers, in terms of lost incomes and outputs resulting from floods. At the request of the Government, UNDP has initiated a study to map out the existing disaster management actors and response capacities at the national coordination level (both in respect of natural and man-made disasters), as a step towards



*Rehabilitation of Key Public Administration Assets (Civil Defense Project)*

identifying gaps and towards a subsequent and in-depth sector by sector analysis. The latter will likely require the technical assistance of sister UN agencies normally involved in disaster mitigation and response planning, such as WHO for the health sector (with UNICEF and UNFPA), UNESCO (with UNICEF) for the education sector, UNICEF, for water and sanitation, WFP for food supply and logistics, UNHCR (for shelter) and possibly OCHA. As a follow up step to UNDP's ongoing sustained recovery work with the Ministries of Agriculture and Energy and Water on flood protection and water management in the East Bekaa (funded by Spain through the LRF), a related disaster prevention plan is being developed. In addition, UNDP is developing a disaster prevention, mitigation and emergency response plan in relation to forest fires, with the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Interior and AFDC (the only national NGO specialized in forest fires).

### Civil Defense

In December 2006, UNDP signed a project agreement involving a USD 2.5 million grant from the Government of France which aims to help equip and train Lebanon's **Civil Defense** in search and rescue operations, as well as emergency ambulatory care, both at national and sub-national levels. The Lebanese Civil Defense acts to protect and assist the population following natural disasters (such as landslides, storms, earthquakes), and during man-made disasters; however it has limited resources when it comes to equipment and training. The project was initiated in 2007 to procure equipment for Lebanon's Civil Defense, including First Aid kits, 10 fully equipped ambulances, and one rubble removal mobile unit, and this will be followed by related training of Civil Defense staff and volunteers on administering first aid, emergency critical care, and search and rescue techniques.

### The Nahr el Bared Crisis: Humanitarian and Recovery Response

Within the first year of its term in office, the Government of Lebanon was the first to commit to improving the living conditions in the Palestinian refugee camps. In early 2006, it appointed a senior official in the Office of the Prime Minister to lead the formation of a Lebanese-Palestinian Working Group (LPWG) which would work to determine how to translate the Government's commitment into concrete action and results on the ground. UNDP was requested by the Government to provide technical and secretariat assistance to the LPWG, as an additional component of its PAU in the Office of the Prime Minister and this materialized in consultation with UNRWA and with initial funding from Canada.

Among the initial actions taken was an initiative by the Minister of Labour to expand the currently limited categories of employment and occupations in which Palestinian refugees are eligible to participate. Also, the LPWG president organized the first-ever site visit by Cabinet ministers (Health, Social Affairs, Education, Labour) to see first-hand the deplorable conditions of the camps. The LPWG was later re-designated as the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC). As plans concretized for camp improvements and their implementation in a few camps had begun, the crisis of Nahr el Bared Camp (NBC) suddenly emerged, following a terrorist attack on the Lebanese Armed Forces, on 20 May 2007, by an Al-Qaeda-linked extremist group whose members – largely non-Palestinian – were discovered to have infiltrated and installed themselves in the camp at NBC, thus posing a continuing threat to Lebanese and Palestinians alike.

Thus the leadership of all the Palestinian factions closed ranks with the Government of Lebanon, unified around the military operation of the Lebanese Armed



*El Beddawi Refugees Camp*



*El Beddawi Refugees Camp*

Forces to root out this terrorist group from NBC and rallying to assist the displaced refugees who fled mainly to nearby Beddawi camp and humanitarian evacuation of the remaining civilian refugee population from NBC. The Government established a coordination structure for the humanitarian operation, presided by the Prime Minister, which met regularly. It brought together the heads of the LPDC, High Relief Committee, Lebanese Red Cross, Palestinian Red Crescent, ICRC, UNRWA, UNICEF and the UN Resident Coordinator. A second coordination structure, also presided by the Prime Minister, was also established to plan for reconstruction, return and recovery. Lead responsibility was assigned to a private sector construction firm, Khatib & Alami and UNRWA, in collaboration with the LPDC; and with support from the Lebanese and Palestinian Syndicates of Engineers, and the UN agencies (eg. ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, OHCHR, represented in the committee by the UN Resident Coordinator), in collaboration with Palestinian and Lebanese NGOs.

At the beginning of the crisis at the level of the UN Country Team, the UN Resident Coordinator (who is also the UNDP Resident Representative), convened on 24 May the first of a series of inter-agency meetings to agree on the organization of the UN's humanitarian response. The agencies unanimously agreed to rally behind UNRWA's leadership of the UN humanitarian response, not only because UNRWA holds the mandate but also because it symbolizes and acts as a reminder of the continuing obligation of the international community to fulfill the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people as embodied in the relevant UN resolutions, particularly GA resolution 194 and Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

The agencies (UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNDP and WFP) set out first to provide UNRWA with immediate material, financial and technical support to supplement UNRWA's resources, thus helping in expediting the urgent and immediate delivery and distribution of emergency humanitarian supplies both in NBC and Beddawi camps, until such time that additional resources are mobilized from donors through a 90-Day Flash Appeal. UNDP contributed with both cash and technical assistance, including through the LPDC. At this first meeting, the agencies also decided that this should be a UNRWA Flash Appeal (not the standard UN Consolidated Appeal), and set out to support UNRWA in its preparation and launching, to which OCHA contributed approximately 5 million dollars in emergency relief funding. In addition to immediate relief needs, the Flash Appeal also included a component for an emergency recovery programme. In this connection, UNDP supported UNRWA in the planning of this emergency recovery programme (mine action, emergency reconstruction and repairs, to enable an organized return of the displaced refugees once military operations ended and the rehabilitation of the camps which hosted the displaced; and continues to contribute to the elaboration of the medium-term reconstruction and recovery plan, for which Government has invited the World Bank to take a leading role, along with UNRWA, including the possibility of establishing a World Bank Trust Fund for this purpose.

Following the end of military operations in NBC, the Government convened a donors' conference on 10 September 2007, at which UNRWA launched a one-year emergency Appeal to implement the emergency "Return" plan, during which the medium-term plan – envisaging a comprehensive programme to develop the impoverished areas in North Lebanon – will be elaborated.

As noted in other sections of this report, UNDP already has a local development programme in nearby Akkar, Minnieh and Dinneyeh, through ART GOLD, whose primary aim is the reduction of poverty and regional disparities. Indeed, UNDP already completed a socio-economic study on the Joumeh area of Akkar, outlining its development potential and poverty-reduction strategy. UNDP also has had

a direct presence in north Lebanon through its sub-office in Akkar and, following the July War, in Tripoli as well. Clearly, these are all important elements for programme complementarities with respect to national priorities for promoting balanced regional development in north Lebanon and thus improving the socio-economic conditions of the poorer strata of the Lebanese population there, as well as for “building back better” the Nahr el Bared Camp for the eventual safe and organized return of the displaced refugees and improving the living conditions in all the Palestinian refugee camps, including enhancing their enjoyment of social, economic and cultural rights until such time that their political rights, including their rights of return to and national self-determination in Palestine, are fulfilled.

### Harmonizing Planning for Sustained Recovery and Sustained Development

The UN Agencies are currently developing a *2007-2008 Transition Recovery Strategy*, which will be pegged to the first two years of the national *Social Action Plan* under the government’s medium-term reform programme. As the relevance of the existing UNDAF<sup>1</sup>, which initially covered the period between 2002-2006 and was subsequently twice extended, has diminished substantially in the light of changed circumstances, the UNCT will jointly elaborate a recovery transition strategy for 2007 and 2008, representing the two bridging years between the original UNDAF and the forthcoming one (2009-2013).

The UN Agencies’ post-war recovery programme will continue to seek to address both the direct and indirect effects of the war on the poor and vulnerable, to help restore their lives and livelihoods, as doing otherwise risks creating new disparities or exacerbating pre-existing ones.

Sector Working Groups and regular general coordination meetings will remain important mechanisms for programme coordination among UN agencies, local authorities, government, CSOs, NGOs and donors involved in the recovery effort. Given the scale of devastation to people’s lives and livelihoods, the UNCT recovery programme necessarily encompasses a range of interventions to respond to sector-specific and cross-sectoral needs and will need to remain flexible in the near-term<sup>2</sup>. The Transition Recovery Strategy is expected to lend greater coherence to the UNCT recovery programme and to shape the parameters by which to measure its effectiveness, including through a common monitoring and evaluation system.

In parallel, the UN Country Team has also resumed its work on the Common Country Assessment (CCA), which lays the analytical foundation for defining the UN Development Assistance Framework for the 5-year period 2009-2013, in partnership with Government. With a commitment to national ownership of the CCA/UNDAF processes, work on the CCA had begun in early 2006, with the full engagement and co-leadership of government representatives from 12 line ministries and all UN agencies, as well as the participation of civil society organizations. The CCA was near completion when war broke out and thus required adjustments and updating based on a broad range of sources, including findings emerging from various surveys and studies undertaken by UN agencies which had been awaited prior to the war (e.g., the income and expenditure data from the *Multi-Purpose Survey, MPS*) and the post-war assessments that Government, UN agencies and others have undertaken. The CCA will also draw on other available data and analyses from government and other sources.

<sup>1</sup> UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a nationally led and owned planning and resources framework for the country programmes and projects of agencies in the United Nations system, it is developed on the basis of the analysis contained in the common country assessment.

<sup>2</sup> These are posted and will continue to be posted on the UN Resident Coordinator System websites at central and at sub-national levels. See <http://www.un.org.lb/>

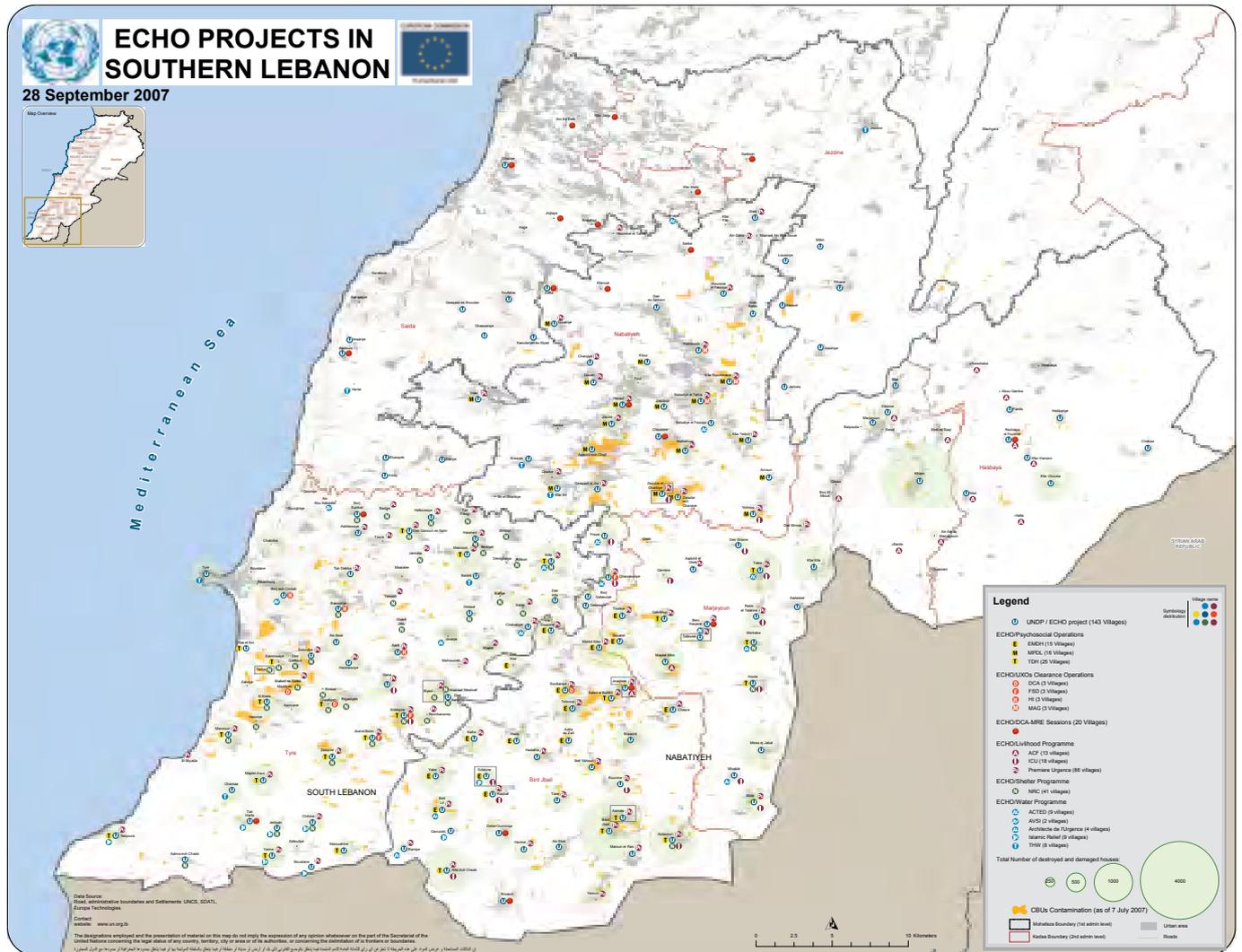
The UNDAF will be pegged to the last 3 years of the government's medium-term reform programme, and take into account the work that will be initiated during the first two years of the programme to elaborate a *Social Development Strategy* and a 10-year vision for Lebanon's development, ensuring progress towards the achievement of the relevant national MDG targets, particularly the reduction of poverty and other regional disparities, with a special emphasis on youth, employment, health, education, social inclusion, justice and reconciliation, natural resources management, good governance, human rights and the rule of law.

# ANNEXES

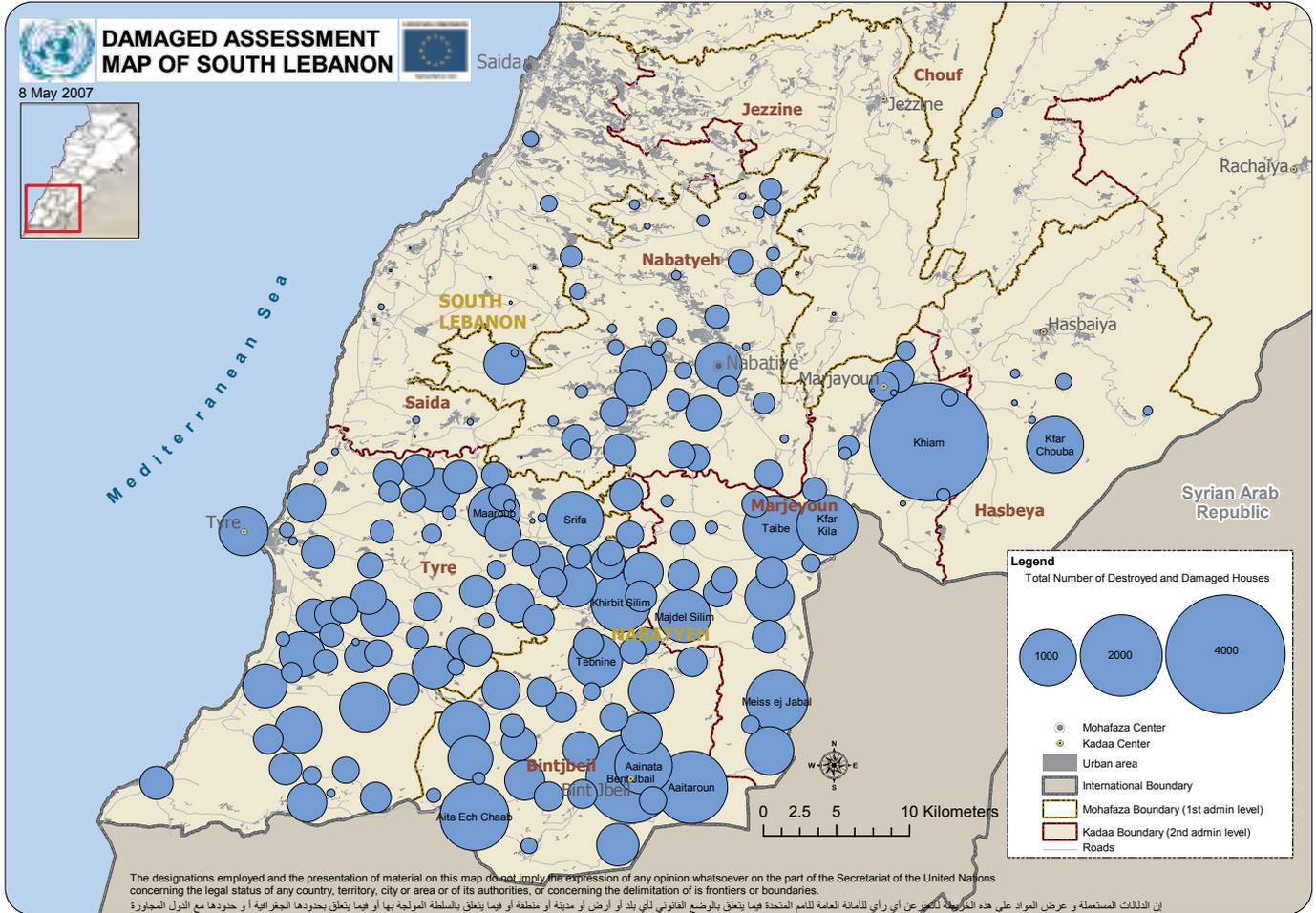
## Annex I

### Maps

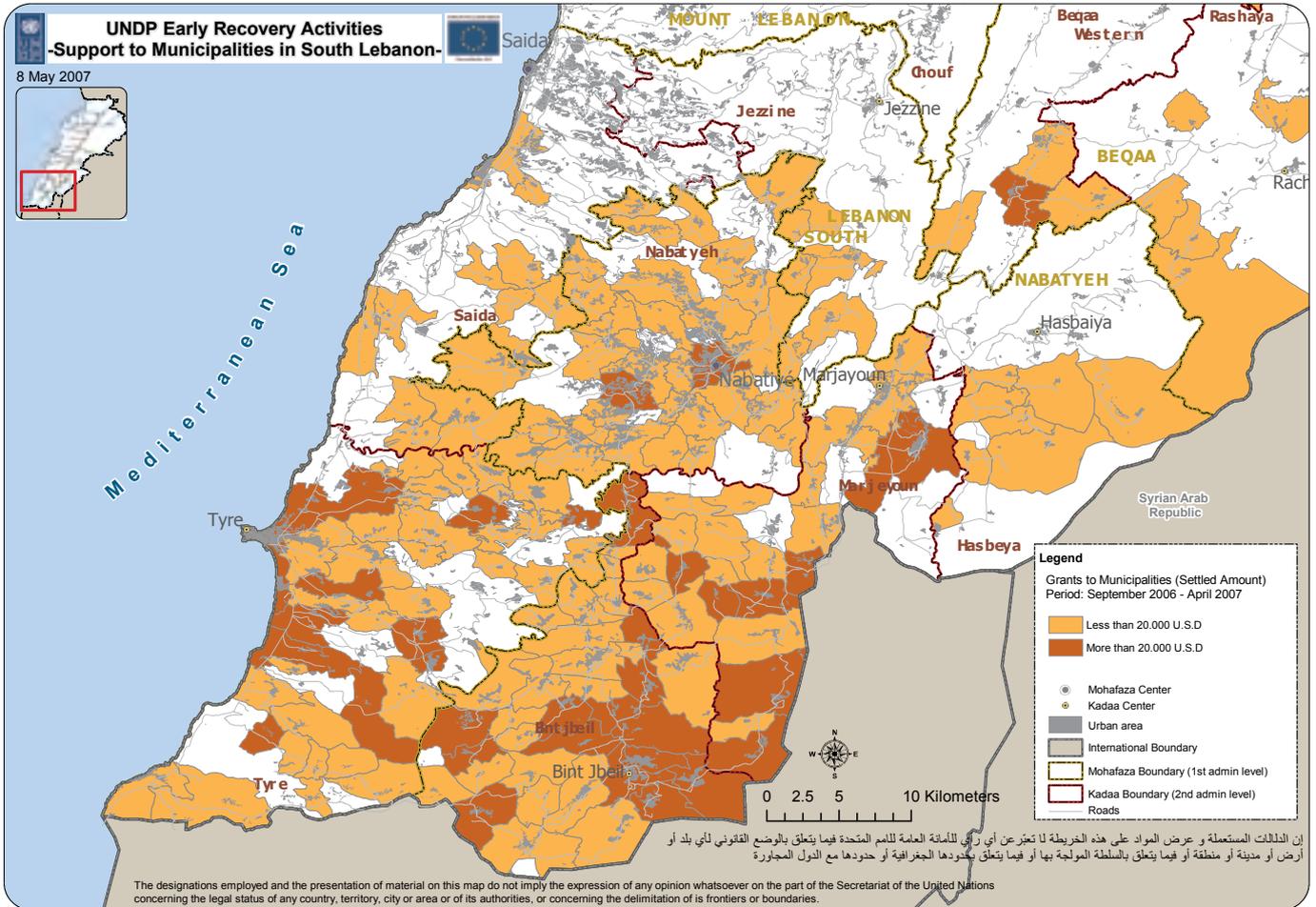
#### A. ECHO Projects in Southern Lebanon



**B. Damaged assessment of South Lebanon**



C. Support to Municipalities in South Lebanon



## Annex II

### LINKS TO FINALIZED AND ONGOING ASSESSMENTS AND SURVEYS FOR 2007

Name of Report	Lead Agency	Link	Comment
Impact of the War on Household	ILO		
Damage and Early Recover Needs Assessment of agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	FAO	<a href="http://www.un.org.lb/unnewfilesreports/FAO%20Damage%20and%20Early%20Recovery%20Needs%20Assessment%20of%20Agriculture%20Fisheries%20and%20Forestry%20-%20Nov06.pdf">http://www.un.org.lb/unnewfilesreports/FAO%20Damage%20and%20Early%20Recovery%20Needs%20Assessment%20of%20Agriculture%20Fisheries%20and%20Forestry%20-%20Nov06.pdf</a>	
Post-conflict Decent work Programme for Lebanon	ILO	<a href="http://www.un.org.lb/unnew/files/reports/ILO%20Post%20Conflict%20Decent%20Work%20Programme%20for%20Lebanon%20-%20Sept%202006.pdf">http://www.un.org.lb/unnew/files/reports/ILO%20Post%20Conflict%20Decent%20Work%20Programme%20for%20Lebanon%20-%20Sept%202006.pdf</a>	
Lebanon Crisis Service Availability Assessment	WHO	<a href="http://www.un.org.lb/unnew/files/reports/Lebanon_Crisis_Service_Availability_Assessment_29Aug06%5B1%5D.pdf">http://www.un.org.lb/unnew/files/reports/Lebanon_Crisis_Service_Availability_Assessment_29Aug06%5B1%5D.pdf</a>	
Lebanon Crisis Service Availability Assessment (phase 2)	WHO		In the process of being finalized
Lebanon rapid Environmental Assessment for Greening Recovery Reconstruction and Reform 2006	UNDP	<a href="http://www.un.org.lb/unnew/files/reports/Lebanon%20Rapid%20Environment%20-%20UNDP.pdf">http://www.un.org.lb/unnew/files/reports/Lebanon%20Rapid%20Environment%20-%20UNDP.pdf</a>	
The National Survey of Household Living Conditions 2004	UNDP	<a href="http://www.cas.gov.lb/pdf/ENG.pdf">http://www.cas.gov.lb/pdf/ENG.pdf</a>	Completed
"Mapping of Living Conditions in Lebanon between 1995 and 2004 (A comparison with the results of the "Mapping of Living Conditions" 1998	UNDP	<a href="http://www.socialaffairs.gov.lb/files/DFcomparativemapping">http://www.socialaffairs.gov.lb/files/DFcomparativemapping</a>	Completed
Social Action Plan	UNDP	<a href="http://www.socialaffairs.gov.lb/files/SocialActionPlanEnglish.pdf">http://www.socialaffairs.gov.lb/files/SocialActionPlanEnglish.pdf</a>	
Impact of war on SMEs	UNDP		Awaiting Finalization
Assessment on the Agro-Industry Sector	UNIDO		Being Revised

Name of Report	Lead Agency	Link	Comment
Lebanon Economic and Social Impact Assessment - From Recovery to Sustainable Growth / summary report <sup>3</sup>	WB	<a href="http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/04/03/000090341_20070403112518/Rendred/PDF/393160LB0ESIA11ver0P10390701PUBLIC1.pdf">http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/04/03/000090341_20070403112518/Rendred/PDF/393160LB0ESIA11ver0P10390701PUBLIC1.pdf</a>	A summary report
Assessment of Impact of War on Women and Girls in Post Conflict Areas with Emphasis on Protection and Gender Based Violence	UNFPA		Being Revised
Assessment of Impact of War on the Elderly	UNFPA		Being Revised
Assessment of Impact of War on the Disabled	UNFPA		Being Revised
Assessment of Impact of War on Female Heads of Households	UNFPA		Being Revised
MICS	UNICEF		On-going

<sup>3</sup> The list of assessments which are the basis for this report are not officially available as of today

## Annex III

### Links to Source Documentation and Further Reading

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2006), Lebanon Crisis Flash Appeal

[http://ochadms.unog.ch/quickplace/cap/main.nsf/h\\_Index/Flash\\_2006\\_LebanonCrisis/\\$FILE/Flash\\_2006\\_LebanonCrisis.doc?OpenElement](http://ochadms.unog.ch/quickplace/cap/main.nsf/h_Index/Flash_2006_LebanonCrisis/$FILE/Flash_2006_LebanonCrisis.doc?OpenElement)

Republic of Lebanon (2006), Impact of the July Offensive on the public finances in 2006, Brief Preliminary Report. August 30, 2006

<http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/documents/ImpactonfinanceReport-Englishversion-06.pdf>

Republic of Lebanon (2006), setting the stage for long term reconstruction: The national early recovery process, Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery. 31 August 2006

<http://www.lebanonundersiege.gov.lb/Documents/StockholmConferenceDocument.pdf>

World Bank (2006), Economic and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

<http://intresources.worldbank.org/INTLEBANON/Resources/ESIA-Report-Final-Draft-012007.pdf>

Republic of Lebanon (2006), Lebanon: On the Road to Reconstruction and Recovery, a Periodic Report published by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers on the post-July 2006 Recovery & Reconstruction Activities, First Issue, 21 November 2006

[http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images\\_Gallery/On%20the%20Road%20to%20Reconstruction%20and%20RecoveryEn.pdf](http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/On%20the%20Road%20to%20Reconstruction%20and%20RecoveryEn.pdf)

Republic of Lebanon (2006), *Summary of Damage and Reconstruction Figures*

<http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/english/f/Page.asp?PageID=1000017>

Republic of Lebanon (2007), Recovery, Reconstruction and Reform "International Conference for Support to Lebanon", 25 January 2007, Paris

[http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images\\_Gallery/Paris%20III%20document\\_Final\\_Eng%20Version.pdf](http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/Paris%20III%20document_Final_Eng%20Version.pdf)

Republic of Lebanon (2007), Social Action Plan Toward Strengthening Social Safety Nets and Access To Basic Social Services, January 2007

[http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images\\_Gallery/SocialActionPlanEnglishEn220107.pdf](http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/SocialActionPlanEnglishEn220107.pdf)

Republic of Lebanon (2007), Paris III - First Progress Report Republic of Lebanon, Ministry of finances

[http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images\\_Gallery/Paris%20III%20First%20Progress%20Report.pdf](http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/Paris%20III%20First%20Progress%20Report.pdf)

Republic of Lebanon (2007), *Grants and Soft Loans - Updated on July 12, 2007*

[http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images\\_Gallery/Grants&SoftLoans120707.mht](http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/Grants&SoftLoans120707.mht)

Republic of Lebanon (2007), Second Progress Report on the "International Conference for Support to Lebanon – Paris III"

## Annex IV

### Testimonials

#### *Hassan Mohamad Saleh, known as Hajj Abou Nazih, a 56 year-old farmer from Adshit in Tyre Kadaa*

During the war, he fled with his family to Saida because Adshit was constantly and heavily bombed. On the 14th of August 2006, immediately following the cease-fire, he returned to his village, only to find that his house was severely contaminated by cluster bombs littered on the roof and in the surrounding fields. Despite the danger, he refused to leave and stayed at his home.

The war also damaged his village's water infrastructure, and this winter, Hajj Abou Nazih's house was flooded with rain water. The damage was so great that the road leading to his house was continuously flooded. Some nights the rain became so bad that the water invaded Hajj Abou Nazih's house, waking up his family in the middle of the night to clean it up.

UNDP's project with the Nabatieh municipality ensured that the storm water drains were completely restored – draining the road and re-attaching the drainage network to all the houses in the village.

"Now my wife, daughter and I can sleep at night without being afraid of waking up in a flood of water. Even our neighbours can now walk to their houses and the rain water is no longer a threat to them or to us. All of this is due to the UNDP's quick intervention in our village," said Hajj Abou Nazih.



**Saleh Family (Aadsheet)**

#### *A Mayor's Perspective: Nicolas M. Farah, Mayor of Alma Al Chaab? Kadaa*

"During this last war, I remained in the village until July 27, helping the families with food distribution, securing a safe place for the children and ensuring their evacuation to safer villages or to Beirut," explained Mr. Farah. "Our village was damaged during the last war, however, UNDP was always a prime supporter for us; **UNDP was here when we needed them**. UNDP acted quickly and implemented its intervention as soon as the hostilities stopped," said Mr. Farah, who also praised the monitoring system set-up by UNDP. "UNDP's capacity for constant supervision, follow-up and technical assistance will limit any wasting of resources and funding.

"Moreover," he added, "I believe that the direct coordination with local authorities in the villages - and the long experience of the UNDP field officers and their knowledge of the area and its needs - is the reason of effectiveness and approaching the project's goal."



**Nicolas M. Farah, Mayor of Alma Al Chaab**

## Annex V

### Regular Programme (Non Recovery) Project List

Project Title	Implementing Partner	Total Budget
<b>GOVERNANCE PORTFOLIO</b>		
Support to the Ministry of Economy & Trade	Ministry of Economy & Trade	6,088,856
Fiscal Reform and Management	Ministry of Finance	18,326,949
Support to IDAL	IDAL	1,581,910
Support to Decision Making at the Prime Minister's Office	Prime Minister Office	3,129,962
Support aux Structures du Parlement	Lebanese Parliament	1,054,314
Integrating Human Rights and the MDGs in the Legislative Process	Lebanese Parliament	85,000
Support to Civil Service Reform (OMSAR)	OMSAR	8,225,598
Support to the National Demining Office	Ministry of Defense/NDO	750,327
Launching the National E-Strategy for Lebanon	OMSAR	264,405
Legal Research Center	Ministry of Justice	123,450
Towards a National Dialogue on Corruption	Lebanese Transparency Association	150,724
National Human Development Report	CDR	297,153
Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN)	CDR	184,999
Electoral Assistance for Electoral Reform in Lebanon	DEX	1,033,970
Improving Access to Justice	Ministry of Justice	200,000
Support to the Lebanese Palestinian Working Group	Prime Minister Office/ Special Commission	185,324
<b>ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT PORTFOLIO</b>		
Energy Efficiency	Ministry of Energy & Water	3,403,015
Methyle Bromide Phase Out	Ministry of Environment	2,193,715
Stable Institutional Structure for Protected Areas Management (SISPAM)	Ministry of Environment	361,339

Project Title	Implementing Partner	Total Budget
<b>ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT PORTFOLIO</b>		
Institutional Support to the Directorate General of the Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment	41,033
National Environment Action Plan	Ministry of Environment	25,000
Integrated waste management for Olive Oil*	Ministry of Environment	753,132
National Phase Out Management Plan for CFC	Ministry of Environment	1,925,235
National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA)	Ministry of Environment	200,000
2nd National Communication to the UNGCCC	Ministry of Environment	405,000
Local Level NAP Implementation	Ministry of Agriculture	120,180
UNCCD Financing Strategy	Ministry of Agriculture	50,040
Enhancing Market Access	Ministry of Agriculture	98,040
Medicinal Plants	Ministry of Agriculture	323,883
Environmental Legislation	Ministry of Justice	397,000

Title	Executing Agency	Total Budget
<b>PRO-POOR AND SOCIAL PORTFOLIO</b>		
Socio Economic Rehabilitation	CDR	4,340,761
United Nations Reintegration and Socio-Economic of the Displaced Programme	Ministry of Displaced	4,042,286
Localizing the MDGs	Ministry of Displaced	50,000
Regional Development in Akkar	CDR	584,391
Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction	Ministry of Social Affairs	2,400,586
Support to the Achievement of the MDGs	National Counterparts	500,000

# Glossary

## Recovery

Recovery focuses on the restoration of the capacity of national institutions and communities to recover from a crisis. In so doing, it seeks to catalyze long-term sustained development and stability. Such activities may last two to three years. "Early Recovery" activities immediately follow a crisis, consisting of quick impact projects of often six to twelve months in duration and encompasses activities in support of restoring lives and livelihoods, including the reintegration of displaced populations. Both recovery and early recovery activities are founded on development principles, aim to "build back better", and attempt to address underlying risks, including of social exclusion and marginalization. These are consistent with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

## Restoring Lives and Livelihoods

"Restoration of lives" is not about "saving lives." The latter is purely a humanitarian intervention. Restoration of lives is about establishing the enabling conditions for war-affected people to pick up the pieces and strengthen their coping strategies; it has to do with regaining access to basic services – water and sanitation, health care, education, social welfare, etc.

"Restoration of Livelihoods" is about re-establishing, reinforcing or preserving the underpinnings of the economic systems upon which households and communities depend for their living and to make them viable and sustained.

It is a people-centered approach and a measure of sustained recovery for sustained development.

## Mine Action

Mine action includes activities which aim to eliminate the danger of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) to lives, livelihoods and the environment. It includes: mine and ERW awareness and risk reduction education; minefield survey, mapping, marking, and clearance; post-clearance socio-economic rehabilitation, victims' assistance, including rehabilitation and reintegration; advocacy to stigmatize the use of landmines and support a total ban on anti-personnel landmines; stockpile destruction.

## Peacebuilding

Peacebuilding is inter-dependent with inclusive and equitable development, poverty reduction and social justice, enjoyment of human rights and respect for the rule of law. It is a process that helps to address the root causes of social exclusion and violent civil conflict or prevent their recurrence.