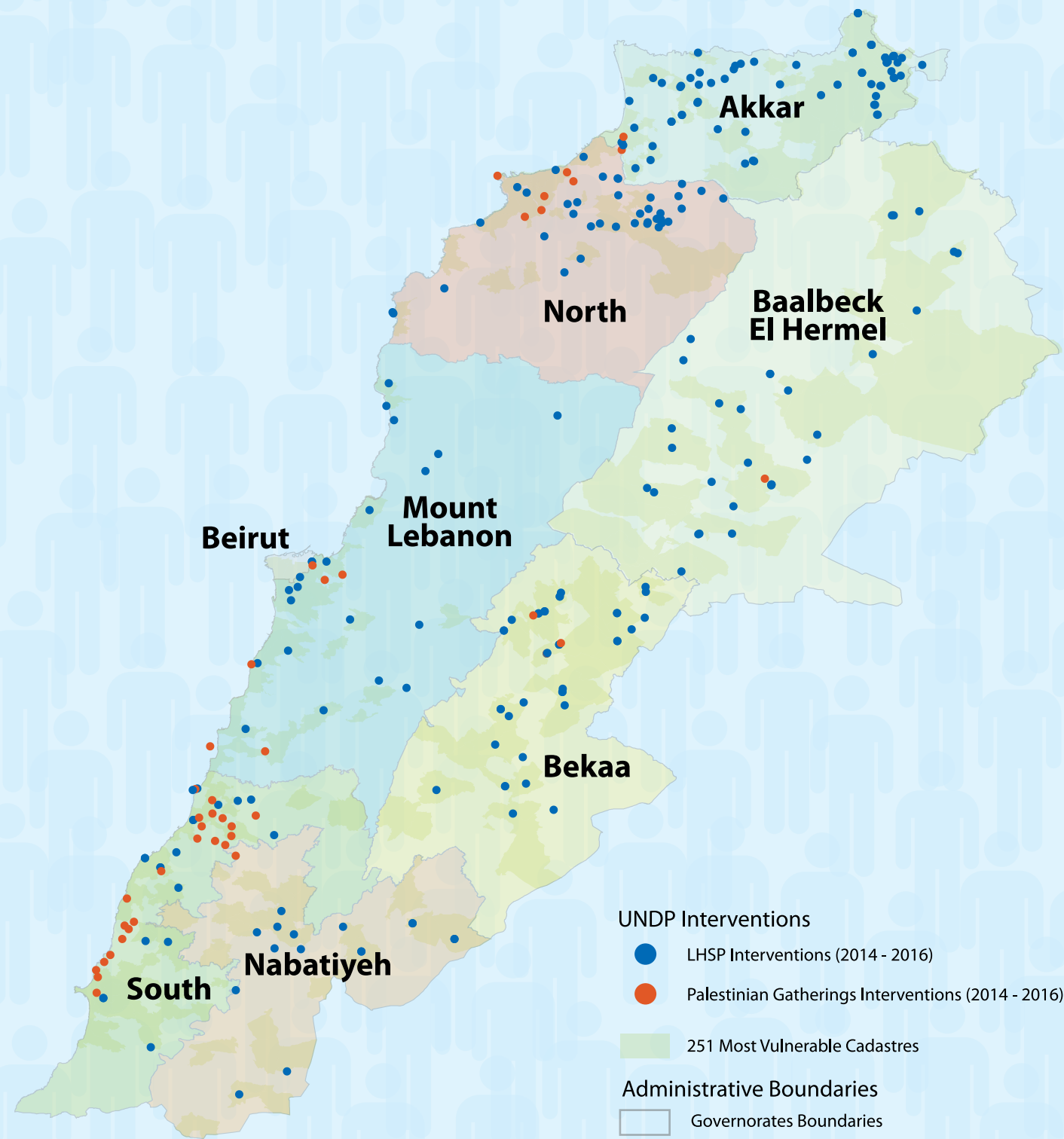


Map of Interventions 2014-2016



- UNDP Interventions**
- LHSP Interventions (2014 - 2016)
 - Palestinian Gatherings Interventions (2014 - 2016)
 - 251 Most Vulnerable Cadastres
- Administrative Boundaries**
- Governorates Boundaries



In Partnership with the Government of Lebanon



For More Information

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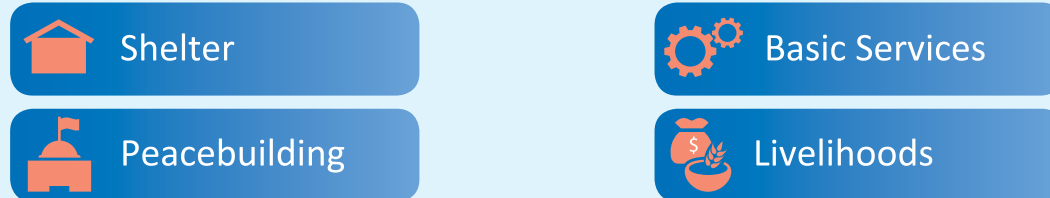
Lebanon Crisis Response Support to Host Communities



Key Facts and Figures

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Targeted communities	69	107	163	241
Projects Implemented	132	248	203	262
N°. of beneficiaries	578,354	879,363	877,425	1,155,973
Lebanese	406,744	644,736	375,298	677,409
Syrian	121,610	179,627	272,527	399,701
Palestinian	50,000	55,000	55,000	78,863
Total expenditure (2013-2016)	USD 153,315,781			

Focus Areas



More than one million Syrians and some 45,000 Palestinians have crossed the border into Lebanon over the past four years. With a quarter of the population of Lebanon now comprised of displaced persons, Lebanon is the country with the highest per capita concentration of refugees worldwide.

The UNDP response consists of two main interventions: the Lebanon host Communities Support (LHSP), and UNDP initiative in Palestinian Gatherings host communities. Both are Key components of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP).

The LHSP, implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, provides direct support to communities characterized by high levels of pre-crisis poverty, high concentrations of Syrian refugees, and patterns of increased social tension. Priority needs are identified through the "Map of Risks and Resources" methodology, which engages municipalities and local stakeholders in the formulation of Municipal Action Plans. Projects include improvements to basic services, support for livelihoods and job creation, and conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

In addition, UNDP works in partnership with the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC) and UNRWA to upgrade shelter and basic urban services in Palestinian Gatherings, settlements that lie within the boundaries of the municipalities but outside the borders of the official Palestinian camps, and neighbourhood improvement initiatives and socio-economic empowerment of youth and women. Hosting about half of the Palestinian Refugees from Syria and Lebanon, the Gatherings are amongst the most deprived areas in the country.

Lebanon Crisis Response Plan
UNDP Appeal 2017
USD 136 million

Lebanon Host Communities Support Program: How it works



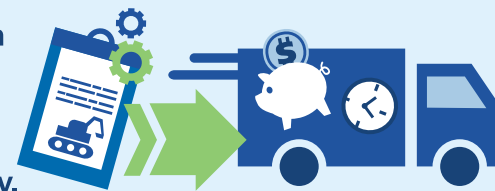
Geographical Priorities

Targeted communities are identified based on an agreed set of vulnerability criteria.



Implementation

Projects are implemented in partnership with municipalities ensuring cost effectiveness and transparency.



Community Engagement

Map of Risks and Resources

Using the Map of Risks and Resources (MRR) methodology, communities identify priority needs and interventions that are reflected in Municipal Action Plans.

Teams of MOSA and UNDP staff support the process.

The MRR enables continued dialogue within the community on how to address tensions.



Review and Approval

Project proposals are reviewed by a Technical Committee comprised of line Ministries and donors to ensure consistency with national strategies.



Project Formulation

Priority interventions in the municipal action plans are converted into full-fledged project proposals.



Stories from the Communities



Water Supply - Wadi Khaled (North)

National water demand has greatly increased as a result of the Syrian crisis. In Wadi Khaled, where water consumption has increased by 30%, households must rely on costly and poor quality private providers of tanked water. UNDP installed a water network in 2015 which provided a durable solution for the community needs.

Peacebuilding - Barr Elias (Bekaa)

An evident effect of the crisis increased intra-community tensions, making UNDP support to peacebuilding at the local level imperative. In all targeted municipalities, this involves engaging relevant actors in mapping potential causes of conflict and possible solutions. The results are translated into simple local strategies for social stability. The core ideas of the municipal strategies are then consolidated into policy messages for the central government.



Income Generation - Sarafand (South)

In Sarafand, the county's largest fish market serves as an essential source of income for the local population. UNDP has rehabilitated and equipped the market and strengthened the management capacity of the cooperative that runs it, benefiting directly more than 1100 fishermen and their families, and indirectly 5500 other members of the community.



Wastewater Treatment - Hebbariyeh (South)

In Lebanon, 92% of the sewage runs untreated into watercourses. In the Southern village of Hebbariyeh, the treatment facility is unable to process the increased wastewater generated by the expanded population. This has resulted in alarming polluted rivers and increased health risks as raw sewage escapes into the environment. UNDP has rehabilitated and enlarged the main tank to enhance the facility's capacity.

