UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT DOCUMENT
(addendum)
[Lebanon]

Project Title: Energy and waste solutions - Sustainable Recovery of Lebanon from the Beirut Explosion – Activity 9[1]

Project Number: 00077650 – **Output Number:** 00090039

Implementing Partner: UNDP (DIM)

Start Date: March 2021   **End Date: March 2022**

Brief Description
The Beirut Port explosions occurred as Lebanon had been in the midst of a multi-faceted crisis since October 2019, with an accelerating economic and financial crisis that has since led to increasing levels of poverty and food insecurity, further compounding structural gender inequalities and needs among the Lebanese and non-Lebanese communities alike, including the significant refugee populations. In addition, increasing COVID-19 transmission is straining the country's health systems while also damaging country's tourism and service sector due to the sequence of lockdown measures.   Within this context, the project will support the sustainable recovery of Lebanon after the massive explosion occurred on August 4, 2020 amidst the economic crisis and COVID-19 pandemic. More specifically, the project will support the country's recovery effort from the devastating explosion via 1) disaster risk management coordination and support in relation to the blast as well as COVID-19 pandemic, and 2) disaster waste management, specifically on e-waste.

Contributing Outcome (CPD): Output 2.3. Government institutions core state functions and capacities strengthened for accountability and enhanced policy formulation and reform, Output 4.2 National and Environmental Management Strengthened, Indicative Output(s) with gender marker[2]: GEN1	Total resources required:		USD 663,563
	Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	
		Donor (GoJ):	663,563
		Government:	
		In-Kind:	
	Unfunded:		

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
DocuSigned by: A21CEEC1EE0E48D...   Ms. Celine Moyroud   Resident Representative
Date: 02-Feb-2022

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[1] This addendum is prepared to reflect a new contribution to solid waste management, which will be implemented under the new activity 9.

I.   DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE (1/4 PAGE – 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Lebanon's Multiple Crises

The devastating explosion that originated at the Beirut Port on August 4th, 2020 severely damaged entire neighborhoods and left almost 200 dead, 7,000 injured and nearly 300,000 homeless. It caused major trauma across all social groups, especially the most vulnerable, including children, youth, the elderly, and refugees. In terms of businesses and dwellings, the Order of Engineers and Architects estimated that 6,000 buildings have been damaged, amounting to 50,000 housing units.

The blast culminated a series of multi-faceted crises that have been negatively impacting Lebanon including a) the protracted Syrian crisis where Lebanon continues to host the largest refugee per capita population in the world; b) an economic-financial collapse including the devaluation of the local currency, triple digit inflation rates, a default on sovereign debt, the impairment of the banking sector and loss of deposits, and a severe economic contraction; and c) the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has further exacerbated economic and financial stresses. The explosion shattered the lives of people and its adverse economic and social impacts are felt throughout Lebanon. It added to long-term structural vulnerabilities that include low-grade infra-structure—a dysfunctional electricity sector, water supply shortages, inadequate solid waste and wastewater management—public financial mismanagement, large macroeconomic imbalances, and deteriorating social indicators.

Lebanon started facing challenges with the Syrian crisis in 2011. This was followed by civil unrest in October 2019 and has culminated in the economic and financial crisis that started in 2020. Since then, a new chapter in Lebanon's history started as a series of an unprecedented economic, financial, political and social crises that has resulted to date in a severe depreciation of the Lebanese pound (against the US Dollar) by more than 80%, increase in poverty rate by 50%, hyperinflation, as well as deterioration in already weak public services (road infrastructure, electricity, water, social services). As per the government recovery plan developed earlier this year, the GDP of Lebanon is expected to substantially shrink during the next five years. Real GDP growth is projected to sharply decelerate to –19.2 percent in 2020, on the back of a –6.7 percent contraction in 2019. Estimates show that more than 55% of the country's population is trapped in poverty and struggling for bare necessities, at almost double the 2019 poverty rate of 28%. Extreme poverty has registered a threefold increase from 8% in 2019 to 23% in 2020.

In parallel, the 21st of February 2020 witnessed the 1st COVID-19 case in Lebanon. Two weeks after the identification of the first case, a National COVID-19 Committee was established as part of national preparedness and response (through technical support and guidance from the UNDP Disaster Risk Management team located at the Prime Minister's Office (PMO)). The Lebanese government took measures related to "public mobilization", meanwhile enabling the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) (with the support of the WHO and International community) to increase its health preparedness. The COVID-19 pandemic and measures containment measures, including lockdowns spread have come at a significant economic cost, which further exacerbated an already deep socio-economic crisis, and increased the disparity among different classes of Lebanese society.

In recent months, economic contraction, increasing poverty and rising prices have compounded needs among Lebanese and non-Lebanese communities, including the large refugee and migrant worker population in Lebanon. Increasing COVID-19 transmission is straining the country's health systems and social, while Social tensions continue to grow in many parts of the country.

Humanitarian Responses and Actions for Recovery

Efforts are still underway to support the national recovery from the explosions and responses to COVID-19. Immediately after the explosion, humanitarian actors addressed immediate humanitarian needs across affected areas as stipulated in the UN Flash Appeal for the Beirut Blast[2], which is funded nearly 80%[3]. The response and recovery effort on the ground has been coordinated through the Lebanese Army Fource (LAF) under the emergency situation activated by the Lebanese Government.

As part of the recovery efforts and its planning, the UNDP has initiated the damage assessment for environmental health and disaster waste surrounding the Port of Beirut in collaboration with volunteer group

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[2] OCHA (2020), Lebanon Flash Appeal 2020.

[3] OCHA (2020), Lebanon Port Beirut Explosions Situation Report No.15.

of engineers using UNDP Household and Building Damage Methodology[4] to be adapted to the local context with technical input from EU experts and Ministry of Environment (MoE). Building on this analysis, UNDP is now developing the roadmap for the overall disaster waste management (e.g. e-waste, debris, vehicles, health care waste) in close collaboration with MoE and UNEP.

After nearly 5 months of the explosion, the World Bank Group (WBG), UN, and European Union (EU) have developed this Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (3RF) in cooperation with civil society, Lebanon's government, and the international community[5]. The 3RF presents a set of sequenced, specific, and targeted reforms that support recovery and reconstruction in key sectors during the short term. While the 3RF requires USD 584 million for recovery and 2 billion for reform and reconstruction, it is uncertain how much it would be funded and proposed reformes would be implemented.

Urgency, Necessity, Unpredictability and Unsubstitutability
Urgency: Early and long-term recovery efforts from the blast and COVID-19 must be well coordinated and organized among various stakeholders in order to build forward better a more resilient and sustainable society. While a lot of partners focused on immediate response, UNDP is playing a major coordination role in the recovery process of the Beirut explosion as well as COVID-19. Under the above-mentioned 3RF, UNDP is the leading UN agency working on development and its intervention in many aspects of the recovery process such environmental management of disaster waste. In this regard, UNDP undertook the debris assessment**Error! Bookmark not defined.** and is currently preparing the roadmap for disaster waste management in collaboration with MoE, UNEP and other UN agencies. With the urgent support of the Government of Japan, UNDP will be able to lay the foundations for long-term recovery, resilience and sustainable development.

Necessity and Indisputability: While there was emergency humanitarian support for the deployment of search and rescue experts, food, medical care, and other essential items, the support for early and longer-term recovery effort is essential and its needs are bigger than the available support. In light of this, UNDP undertook the damage assessment surrounding the Port of Beirut in order to plan and design recovery interventions with focus on debris and waste management in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment. The assessment found that approximately 23% of buildings generated e-waste (air conditioners, household electronics) from the blast. While a lot of actors focus on visible debris, e-waste attracts less attention despite its potential hazardous impact without adequate management. Thus, to avoid any detrimental impact from e-waste from the Beirut explosion, longer-term oriented support is much needed. The Government of Japan's support to e-waste management as well as to Disaster Risk Management (DRM) unit is therefore necessary to implement recovery actions that will also benefit the country in the longer-term. Such a project falls under the Humanitarian-Development Nexus and might not necessarily be a focus of other donors' relief-oriented financial support. The recovery project addresses interrelated sectors (social stabilization, resilience, public health, and environment) with an integrated approach, embodying the aspirational concept of Japan`s support for human security and humanitarian-development nexus approach. Thus, this project indisputably needs Japan's financial support.

Unpredictability: The Beirut explosion came at the worst time when Lebanon was already suffering from the socio-economic crisis and COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to over 200 casualties and thousands of the injured, the explosion destroyed the Beirut port, which handles approximately 60% of Lebanon's imports, as well as the storage facilities.

Contribution toward the Sustainable Development Goals
The project will directly contribute to SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, SDG 12: Sustainable consumption and production patterns. More specifically, the following targets will be addressed through the project:

- 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
- 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

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[4] https://www.undp.org/content/buildingdamageassessment/en/home.html

[5] WB, UN & EU (2020), Lebanon Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (3RF).

        11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

        11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

- 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

        12.4.2 (*a*) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (*b*) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

        12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

II.   STRATEGY (1/2 PAGE - 3 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

The proposed project of UNDP's Programme is designed to lay foundations for early and long-term recovery, resilience and sustainable development. When governments and communities are supported by well-designed and timely interventions, both nations and communities are assisted to "build forwardforward better". The UNDP post-crisis approach aims to build capacities within national and local institutions and facilitate partnerships between government, civil society, the private sector and local communities. This humanitarian-development nexus approach enables local social, economic, institutional and physical assets to be strengthened and made more resilient in the future.

 One of the main objectives of this project is to consolidate existing assessments related to the Beirut Blast impact, damages and associated needs, to support the Government in setting priorities related to a future comprehensive recovery process to the Beirut Explosion based on the principles of building forward better, incorporating disaster risk reduction in the reconstruction process, and preserving the rights of the population that was affected by the explosion. Additionally, the project aims at empowering national and local stakeholders to further assume their disaster management mandate based on the most recent priorities and needs at the national and international levels. (Output 1).

The project will assist with the management of one of the main disaster wastes, electronic and electric waste (e-waste), including cooling systems filled with hazardous refrigerants (Output 2). Given the very weak infrastructure/institutional capacity of e-waste in Lebanon, it is very critical to support the national e-waste management. In addition, successful and effective e-waste management has a potential to significantly improve the livelihoods of vulnerable population working in e-waste market while recovering the economic value of e-waste, where it is currently estimated that around 64 million USD per year is lost in material loss from e- waste in Lebanon[6]. Thus, the project will contribute to both humanitarian response (early recovery) and longer-term sustainable development of Lebanon (job creation, environment, resilience building).

For both outputs, the project envisages any knowledge exchange and technical support from Japan given the extensive and numerous experiences of Japan in both disaster recovery and e-waste management in close coordination with the embassy of Japan as well as JICA office.

Theory of Change

Based on the development challenges and the project objectives, the theory of change (ToC) for this project is proposed as follows:

IF:

- National disaster recovery management capacities are strengthened, especially for the Post Beirut blast and COVID-19 crisis.
- Special waste (e-waste) management are implemented in the response to disaster.

THEN:

- Lebanon are better prepared for recovery, resilence and sustainable development after post-crisis.

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[6] ACTED Lebanon (2020), Towards a Circular Economy in Lebanon.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS (1.5 - 5 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Expected Results

The proposed objective(s) will be achieved by the following outputs through the activities and actions below:

Actvity 1: National Disaster Risk Management Project Capacities strengthened
Sub-Activity 1.1: Beirut Post Blast Assessments consolidated
Sub-Activity 1.2: Lebanese Government DRM capacities strengthened

UNDP is at the forefront of national prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery to natural and man-made disasters. UNDP is uniquely positioned within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through a dedicated team working on strengthening Lebanon's resilience for the past decade. UNDP has contributed to developing and implementing national disaster risk reduction strategies; preparedness and response plans, multi-hazard assessments and mitigation plans; capacity development for Government counterparts, establishing National Operation Room and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) structures at the national, sectoral, and regional levels in line with the Sendai Framework[7]. The National Operation Room has both a technical committee and a decision-making committee. The technical committee is composed of 45 technical representatives from all the ministries and other concerned institutions (universities, agencies), where technical discussions and coordination for disaster response and recovery takes place and disseminate the information via each institution. On the other hand, the decision-making committee consists of Ministers and Director Generals of all the ministries to make key decisions related to disaster response/recovery informed by the technical committee. More recently, UNDP through its Disaster management team located at the Prime Minister's office contributed to the design and implementation of the response to the CovidCOVID-19 health crisis in Lebanon through:

- Led on the development of the National CovidCOVID-19 response plan based on WHO pillars;
- Established a monitoring and evaluation dashboard[8] of the response as well as real time illustrations;
- Led the activation of the National Operation Room for a coordinated disaster response and generation of daily situation reports;
- Led the development of business and safety continuity plans for key ministries and sectors
- Led and coordinated the development of guidance manuals for isolation centers and coordinated the establishment of Isolation Centers among different ministries, UN agencies and civil society organizations;
- Led the activation of preparedness and response at the Governorate level including, awareness, tracing of contact, situation reports, support and back up through the designation of focal points at Governorate level ;
- Led the coordination on CovidCOVID-19 among all UN agencies as part of the WHO pillars and National response plan.

Therefore, UNDP is uniquely positioned at the Office of the Prime Minister to maintain a leading role on Disaster Risk Management. Backed by this experience, the following activities are proposed under Output 1:

Sub-Activity 1.1: Beirut Post-Blast assessments consolidated

The UNDP DRM Unit has been officially designated through decision number 32/2020 by the Prime Minister to coordinate, collect and report on assessments developed by all stakeholders including local, government and international agencies. Under this activity, UNDP will review gather the different damage, impact and needs assessments prepared by the different ministries and other stakeholders (UN agencies, World Bank, civil society) related to the Beirut Port Explosion as per the Prime Minister Decision issued earlier this year. The available reports will be synthetized into one report that would be presented to the office of the Prime Minister. The synthetized report could later serve as a starting point for the Government to develop a recovery plan related to the Beirut Port explosion. The assessments will help reinforce the 3RF priorities and address any other challenges that may have surfaced.

As such an external consultant/firm will be contracted to coordinate with various stakeholders to gather the data and assessments, review the assessments, identify cross cutting issues, set the priorities by sector, and synthesize the recommendations. The UNDP DRM Unit being the entity designated to gather the assessments will coordinate with the major concerned stakeholders and support the experts in the development of the report. Once accomplished the UNDP DRM Unit will present the findings to the Prime Minister.

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[7] UNDRR (2015), Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

[8] DRM's Dashboard for Covid-19 Response: http://drm.pcm.gov.lb

Sub-Activity 1.2: Lebanese Government DRM capacities strengthened

Under the framework of the DRM strategy and Disaster Response Frameworks previously developed for Lebanon, UNDP will be working with the different sectors and regions (Governorates) involved in DRM in addition to the technical committee (45 representatives from all the ministries and concerned institutions) and the decision-making committee (ministers and director general) of the National Operation Room with the aim of consolidating their role and their ability to operate efficiently on preparedness, response and recovery. In the absence of a law on Disaster Risk Management in Lebanon, Ministries, Governorates and the 2 committees created through Prime Minister Decisions constitute the ecosystem under which the Government of Lebanon can coordinate preparedness, response, and recovery to natural and manmade disasters. Hence, it is important at this stage in time to support the Government of Lebanon in reviewing/assessing the role that these entities have played during the past years and propose recommendations to strengthen their ability to fulfill their role and capacitate them with the needed tools and skills. This exercise will be inclusive and will consider civil society's input.

Furthermore, in 2015 the Lebanese Government adopted the Sendai Framework and has since been presenting the annual monitoring and reporting framework. However, most of the reporting has been centralized at the UNDP DRM Unit in collaboration with relevant ministries and governorates. It has become even more important for the national annual reporting be integrated directly within the work of the concerned ministries and Governorates so they can directly monitor the progress and build their plans accordingly.

Based on the above, the following sub-activities will be implemented:
- Review and assess the role that Ministries, Governorates, and the technical committee and the decision-making committee have played in view of their different mandates and in connection to the different crises that Lebanon has suffered from during the past years (exfor example Ras Baalbek Flash floods, Forest Fires, Covid-19 pandemic, Beirut Port Explosion etc.). The review/assessment will focus on 2 governorates at the regional level and 2 Ministries at the sectoral/national level in addition to the 2 committees;
- Propose recommendations to strengthen the Lebanese Government Capacities on DRM that are realistically feasible within the current Lebanese context (i.e. political deadlock, possibility of having a caretaker Government, economic and monetary crisis, absence of a DRM framework adopted by council of Ministers, etc.…).);
- Based on the recommendations, capacitate the 2 committees and selected ministries and Governorates with the needed tools and trainings to consolidate their role and strengthen their ability to fulfill their mandate and disseminate lessons learned at the sectoral and regional levels to the wider context (other ministries and governorates));
- Support the technical committee in reviewing and updating their Standard Operating Procedures included within the Disaster Response Framework;
- Empower the technical committee and Governorates on the monitoring and reporting of Sendai Framework through tailored capacity building, simplified tools and monthly coordination and support to ensure proper transfer of knowledge, understanding of trends and sustainability. The result will be a more engaged reporting that ensures ownership and better planning.

Activity 2: Waste Management Response to the Disaster (E-waste) Implemented
Sub-Activity 2.1: Establishing a national electronic waste management system
Sub-Activity 2.2: Capacity building on electronic waste management

UNDP's Environment Programme is currently leading the preparation of roadmap for the safe disposal of the disaster waste at the surrounding area of the Port of Beirut in close coordination with the Municipality of Beirut, the Ministry of Environment, EU delegation to Lebanon, and other UN agencies such as UNEP. While debris management attracts more attention due to its obvious visibility, there are other critical disaster wastes that need well-designed and environmental sound treatment, such as e-waste.

Even before the crises, Lebanon had very weak infrastructure and a limited institutional capacity to properly manage e-waste and capture the values by reusing (repairing) and recycling. The e-waste generated from disaster can have a detrimental impact on human health and environment if not disposed appropriately. The current haphazard disposal methods applied for e-waste in Lebanon, such as burning e-waste to extract metals and improper disposal of e-waste, represent considerable economic losses and negative environmental and health impacts. On the other hand, the proper e-waste management system enables not only environmentally sound disposal but also value capturing and improvement of livelihoods of vulnerable population through repairing and recycling activities including the recovery of valuable metals. In light of these contexts, the proposed activities under this output are as follows:

Sub-Activity 2.1: Establishing a national electronic waste management system

The project will first undertake a quick assessment of e-waste resulting from the current disaster including the action plans for its proper disposal, repairing and recycling in Lebanon. While engaging the national stakeholders including SMEs/informal sector involved in collection, repairing and recycling of e-waste, the project will consider the needs in terms of e-waste recycling equipment and facility. The project site and equipment will be identified during activity 2.1. The project will also advocate the necessary update/establishment of regulation and incentives as an enabling environment for e-waste repairing and recycling.

Sub-Activity 2.2: Capacity building on electronic waste management

As mentioned above, e-waste is being disposed of haphazardly which will be leading to severe environmental and health impacts as the ramification of the current disaster. To address this challenge, the project will undertake extensive technical capacity building on electronic waste management for relevant actors. Technical assistance from Japan will be requested given the extensive experience in e-waste recycling. Moreover, as highlighted in the ACTED report[6], low public awareness in e-waste management is also causing inappropriate disposal of e-waste as well as values loss. To tackle this, the project will set up a mobile app/web platform, in collaboration with local NGOs, for collection, repairment and recycling of e-waste. Combining awareness raising on the understanding of the value of metals contained in e-waste (recycling) and promotion of the public acceptance of second-hand electronics, the project seeks to minimize the negative environmental and health impacts from disaster e-waste while maximizing the longer-term economic and environmental sustainability.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The inputs and budget required to deliver the project`s outputs are described in Section VII. The project also needs UNDP Country Office staff time for procurement, contract management, finance, coordination, reporting and general support.

Partnerships

Humanitarian-development nexus

While emergency responses will meet the immediate humanitarian needs, the well-planned and organized early and long-term recovery is critical and essential to build back better. Such a recovery and resilience needs are estimated to be much higher than what the agencies may offer. While many donors continue to focus on immediate humanitarian relief, Japan has been one of the key and critical supporters for early recovery and resilience building across the globe. The recovery project addresses interrelated sectors (social stabilization, resilience, public health, and environment) with an integrated approach, embodying the aspirational concept of Japan`s support for human security and humanitarian-development nexus approach.

Involvement of Japanese Institutions

The project will require international expertise in Urban Disaster Recovery and e-waste management which exists in Japan. From this perspective, UNDP may work with the Japanese Private Sector (Consultancy companies/consultants) to bridge that gap and will onsider coordinating with JICA if the latter's programmes in Lebanon are underway during the time of this project.

Work with Other UN Agencies in Lebanon

UNDP is leading the coordination efforts in the sector of environment and is also supporting the government on the DRM activities. UNDP will coordinate with the other UN agencies involved in the sector, including UNEP, WHO, UNICEF and others that work in the COVID-response as well as solid waste managenet. .

Risks and Assumptions

Key risks that could threaten the achievement of results through the chosen strategy have been identified and rated using UNDP's procedure; the below table summarizes project risks and responses. As per standard UNDP requirements, these risks will be monitored quarterly by the Project Manager. The Project Manager will report on the status of the risks to the UNDP Country Office who will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e. 5).

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigating Measures	Owner
Political instability and security situation in the country can slow down or stop the project activities.	Political	P = 5 I =4	Close follow up and monitoring of the situation in the country, timely notification of potential threats to the PB, and close coordination with UNDSS especially for	UNDP

			fieldwork. In the case of serious worsening of the situation, activities will be contained to safer areas.	
Social unrest could lead to challenges in accessing sites and completing the works on time	Political	P = 4 I = 3	Coordination with UNDSS to determine best ways to access sites and to continue delivering without taking (or exposing anyone to) unnecessary risks	UNDP
Low engagement and willingness of beneficiaries to manage and maintain the installed equipment.	Operational	P = 3 I = 2	UNDP to engage the beneficiaries and to build capacity to ensure knowledge about operation and maintenance.	UNDP
COVID19 Pandemic incl. risk of delays due to lockdowns and infection risks on site.	Environment	P = 5 I = 2	Ensure the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) for the workers and other preventive measures at the sites and abiding by national preventive guidelines.	UNDP
Unpredictable exchange rate fluctuations can have an impact on the availability of funds against the original budget	Financial	P = 4 I = 4	Exchange rate fluctuations is closely tracked against cash flow projections, and budgets. Adjustments of activities and timelines will be considered, if needed, to stay within the available resources.	UNDP

Stakeholder Engagement
 In relation to the DRM component, UNDP will be working closely with several stakeholders to be able to reach the needed results. From the Government side, UNDP will be working with the Office of the Prime Minister (including the Secretary General and the Higher council of Defence) in addition to the different Ministries that are part of the technical and decisions making committees. The focus will be on 2 ministries and 2 Governorates. In addition, UNDP will be liaising with the different ministries, Governorates, the Army Forward Operation Room tasked with the Beirut Post Blast Response & Recovery, UN agencies and other international organisations and civil society organisation that have been working on the producing damage, impact and needs assessments related to the Beirut Port explosion

UNDP will also coordinate closely with the NGOs and companies that have started working on e-waste collection and treatment. It will liaise closely with the Ministry of Environment given that it is the ministry responsible for solid and hazardous wast emanagement. Stakeholder engagement will also extend to other partners, academic organisations and municipalities that are working or planning to work on e-waste.

Women`s Engagement
The project promotes the participation of women equally as men in the awareness raising programme. Assessments and data collected will be gender disaggregated to the extent possible.

Knowledge
The project will produce the reports in accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures. The knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured and shared through UNDP's global network, such as UNDP's Global Policy Network (GPN) and Accelerator Lab Network while making sure Japan's visibility. When it's relevant, these networks will provide the project with their expertise to enhance the impacts. In addition, the project knowledge will be also shared with other LCRP projects through the regular internal meetings. There will also be events organised around the inauguration of projects which will specifically target high-level participation and ensure the activities are widely reported by the main media outlets. Finally, the project activities and results will continuously be reported and reflected on the UNDP Lebanon website social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter etc. This will be the responsibility of communication officers based on the projects and working in coordination with the UNDP Country Office Communications team. At the LCRP level the contribution will be reported and reflected in the relevant sector reporting.

Sustainability and Scaling Up
The project will work closely with the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities and the Office of the Prime Minister in order to ensure the sustainability of the project and scale up the impacts at national level. As mentioned above, the project is designed to ensure the ownership and the sustainability of the infrastructure and equipment after the handover to municipalities. Capacity building on the systems for the municipalities and beneficiaries will be also provided. Furthermore, by promoting the environmental technologies for non-recyclable fractions that are applicable in Lebanon's framework, the project will further contribute to the integrated waste management at both local and national level.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT (1/2 PAGES - 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The project uses a portfolio management approach to improve cost-effectiveness and efficiency through synergies with other interventions through the DRM team and Solid Waste Management project team in UNDP. For any balance at the end of the project, the country office will consult with the Embassy of Japan.

Project Management

The Project Team will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project. The work will be integrated within and managed by the on-going Energy and Environment and Crisis Prevention Portfolio, which currently runs over 20 projects in the field of energy and environment and over 10 projects in the field of Crisis Prevention & Recovery.

The implementation of works on the ground will also closely liaise with the on-going work with municipalities, the Ministry of Environment, Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities. Coordination with other UNDP projects that are under implementation such as the Lebanon Host-Communities Project (LHSP) will also take place.

Visibility and Communication

In accordance with "UNDP and Japan in the Arab States Region – Donor communications and visibility action plan" and "Guidance for Donor Visibility on Japan-Funded Projects", UNDP will ensure to publicize and increase the visibility of the Japanese contribution with strong emphasize on how the project could contribute to achieve specific SDGs goals, with quantitative results. Various press releases and publication including social media and website, use of the Japan's ODA logo and the launching ceremony with the presence of Japanese officials will be conducted. In addition, UNDP's Regional Bureau of Arab States (RBAS) will support the country office as follows:

- Produces regional and global level donor/project visibility materials in press releases, social media, brochures and web sites
- Provide support to country office on donor visibility, including the implementation of the UNDP-Japan Arab States visibility toolkit
- Shares visibility products created at country level with the HQ partner community and among partners
- Provide support to country office on timely & quality results reporting to meet donor expectations and corporate standards
- Maintain strategic dialogue with the donor on project specific issues
- Ensure that project forms part of the overall strategic impact at the regional level and is represented to the donor in this way

V.   RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: Outcome 2.1: Government's ability to improve the performance of institutions and promote participation and accountability increased; Outcome 3.1 Environmental Governance Improved

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Output 2.3. Government institutions core state functions and capacities strengthened for accountability and enhanced policy formulation and reform, Indicator 2.3.4. Completion of Sustainable Development Goal progress report (Baseline:0, Target: 2), Output 4.2 National and Environmental Management Strengthened, Indicator 4.2.2 No. of solid waste, water and wastewater management initiatives implemented (Baseline 2, Target 10)

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: 3.1.1 Core government functions and inclusive basic services restored post-crisis for stabilization, durable solutions to displacement and return to sustainable development pathways within the framework of national policies and priorities, 1.4.1 Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains

Project title and Atlas Project Number: Sustainable Recovery of Lebanon from the Beirut Explosion

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)		DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2021	2022	
Output 1 National Disaster Risk Management Capacities Strengthened	1.1: Number of Synthetised reports produced and presented to the Prime Minister	UNDP, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Environment, relevant municipalities, Union of Municipalities, local communities	0	2020	0	1	Progress report of contractors, Field visit
	1.2.1: Number of Gvt entities roles reviewed and assessed (committees, Ministries, Governorates)		0	2020	6	0	
	1.2.2: Capacities on DRM developed based on assessment/review exercise		0	2020	0	1	
	1.2.3: capacities of National technical committee and governorates developed on the monitoring and reporting of Sendai		0	2020	1	0	
	1.2.4: Technical committee SoPs updated		0	2020	0	1	
Output 2 Waste Management Response to the Disaster Implemented	2.1: National electronic waste platform/system developed		0	2020	0	1	
	2.2: E-waste capacity building programme drafted based on national needs		0	2020	0	1	

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

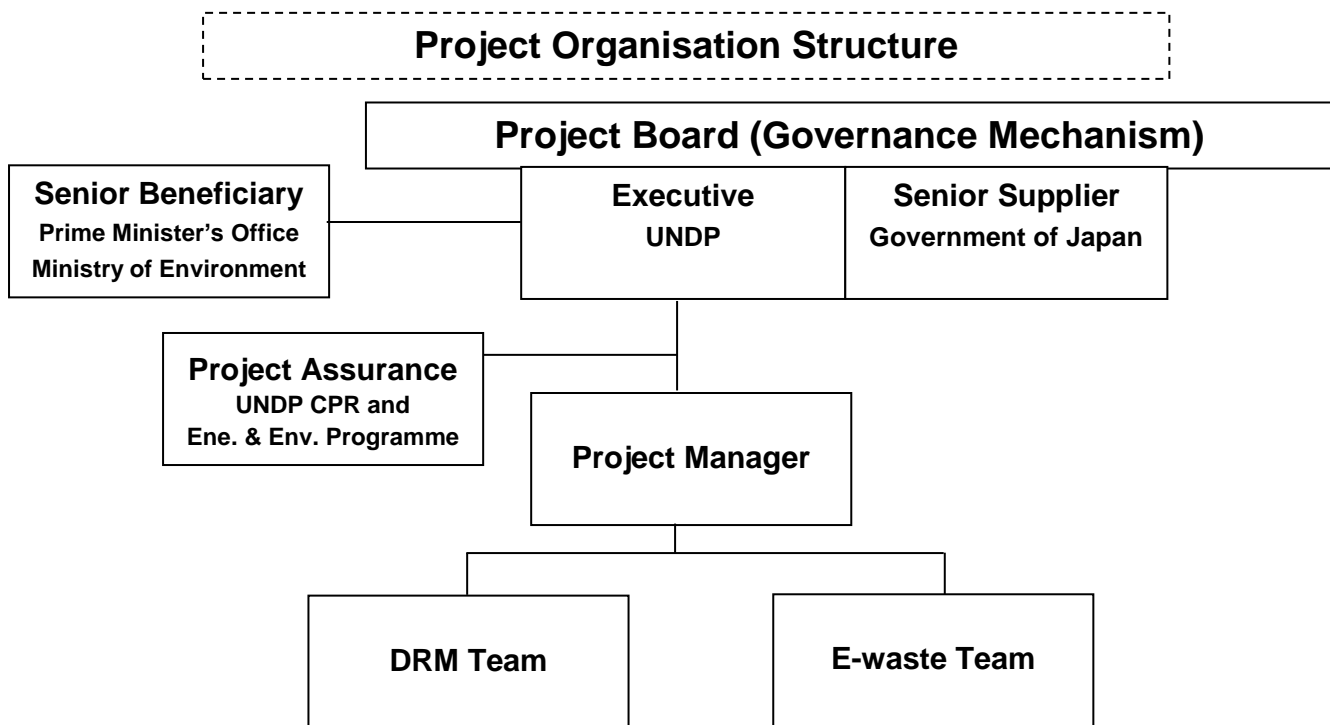| Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)	Final report consists fo two part: Narrative and Financial report. Final narrative report will be submitted within 3 month of project completion. Final Fiancial report will be sumitted with 12 months of project completion.		
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED ACTIVITIES	PLANNED SUB ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2021	2022		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
Activity 1: National Disaster Risk Management Capacities Strengthened	Sub-Activity 1.1: Beirut post blast assessments consolidated	73,592	24,531	UNDP	Japan	Consultancies	98,123
		11,250	3,750	UNDP	Japan	Workshops	15,000
		18,750	6,250	UNDP	Japan	Capacity Building	25,000
	Sub-Activity 1.2: Lebanese Government DRM capacities strengthened	11,250	3,750	UNDP	Japan	Equipment, supplies, miscellaneous	15,000
		56,250	18,750	UNDP	Japan	Team Salaries	75,000
	Sub-Total for Activity 1						**228,123**
Activity 2: Waste Management Response to the Disaster	Sub-Activity 2.1: Establishing a national Electronic Waste Management system	30,000	10,000	UNDP	Japan	Assesment of e-waste quantities and needs	40,000
		114,136	38,046	UNDP	Japan	Team salaries	152,182
	Sub-Activity 2.2: Capacity Building on Electronic Waste Management	41,250	13,750	UNDP	Japan	E-waste platform developed	55,000
		22,500	7,500	UNDP	Japan	Technical assistance from Japanese experts/companies	30,000
		18,750	6,250	UNDP	Japan	Capacity building and awareness raising activities	25,000
		30,000	10,000	UNDP	Japan	Equipment	40,000
	Sub-Total for Activity 2						**342,182**
Direct Project Cost	Human Resources						2,068
	Procurement						7,666
	Finance						891
	Security						728
	Programme						20,033
	RBAS Advocacy and Communication						6,636
	Sub-Total for Direct Projcet Cost (DPC)						**38,022**
Sub Total							**608,327**
GMS	8% of the Sub Total						48,666
1 % Levy	Coordination levy to finance the United Nations Resident Coordinator System						6,570
TOTAL							**663,563**

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Executing Modality

The Project will be executed under the UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), whereby UNDP will act as the executing and implementing agency. The UNDP will monitor the progress towards intended results, and will ensure high-quality managerial, technical and financial implementation of the project, and will be responsible for monitoring and ensuring proper use of administrated funds to the assigned activities, timely reporting of implementation progress as well as undertaking of mandatory and non-mandatory evaluations for each of their respective components. Furthermore, the procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of personnel shall be provided in accordance with UNDP guidelines, procedures and regulations.

A 'Project Board' or 'Project Steering Committee' will be set up and will be responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions for the project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including a recommendation for UNDP approval of project plans and revisions. The Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.. The Project Board will provide expertise and ensure the various studies carried out and recommendations are in line with national priorities and are well coordinated with other on-going activities within the sector. The Project Board/Steering Committee will consist of concerned national counterparts, including but not limited to the donor agency, and the UNDP.

Project Organisation Structure

Project Board (Governance Mechanism)

Senior Beneficiary	Executive	Senior Supplier
Prime Minister's Office	UNDP	Government of Japan
Ministry of Environment		

Project Assurance
UNDP CPR and
Ene. & Env. Programme

Project Manager

DRM Team

E-waste Team

UNSP Support Services and General Oversight and Management Services:
The UNDP country office will provide the following support services covered by the Direct Project Costs (DPC), for the activities of the programme/project:

i. Payments, disbursements and other financial transactions
ii. Recruitment of staff, project personnel, and consultants
iii. Payroll management services and Medical Clearance Services for all staff, external access to ATLAS for project managers and other staff
iv. Procurement of services and equipment, including disposal
v. Travel including visa requests, ticketing, and travel arrangements
vi. Organization of training activities, conferences, and workshops, including fellowships
vii. Shipment, custom clearance, vehicle registration, and accreditation
viii. Security management service and Malicious Acts Insurance Policy
ix. Quality Assurance and Quality Control
x. Policy advisory support
xi. Thematic and technical backstopping
xii. Resource management and reporting

The UNDP will also provide the following corporate management services which include the following:

i. Corporate executive management and resource mobilisation
ii. Corporate accounting, financial management, internal audit, legal support and human resources management
iii. Policy guidance and Bureau/Country Office management

UNDP's corporate management fee (facilities and administration) will be collected at a flat rate of 8%.

i. Audit

The audit of DIM projects is made through the regular external (UN Board of Auditors) or internal audits (audits managed by UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations).

IX.   LEGAL CONTEXT

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the "Project Document" instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]⁹ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]¹⁰ are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:

   a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
      i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
      ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

   b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

   c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or address SEA and SH.

   d. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure

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⁹ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

¹⁰ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

e. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

f. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

h. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

i. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

j. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

k. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management

Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.