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PROJECT DOCUMENT (Amendment)

Lebanon

Project Title: Social Stabilization through Comprehensive Agricultural Support for Refugee Host Communities in Lebanon

Award ID:00077399

Project Number: 00088194

Implementing Partner: Ministry of Energy and Water

Start Date: March 2018

End Date: March 2019

Brief Description



The massive influx of refugees has stretched the capacity to address the increased demand for services and resources, exacerbating social tensions between refugees and host communities. It has been indicated that local competition over livelihood and economic activities is causing the escalation of Syrian-Lebanese tension, which reflects the limited job and economic opportunities locally and nationally for all. To alleviate social tensions, it is recommended to invest in interventions for the economic infrastructure and job creation as well as local level employment-generating projects particularly those encouraging Syrian-Lebanese cooperation.

The agricultural sector is one of the most important sectors due to its contribution to the local economy, food security, natural resource management, and its capacity to create new jobs, especially for labour from displaced people, and alleviating social tensions. However, the agricultural sector is facing a severe water scarcity because the demand for irrigation water resources for irrigation purposes has rapidly increased to meet the higher food demand, mainly caused by the influx of refugees. The depletion of water resource is exacerbated by the use of old earthen irrigation canals and highly inefficient irrigation techniques, and decreased precipitation caused by climate change.

To this end, the project aims at increasing social stability, mitigating social tensions, and improving agricultural livelihoods for men and women through the rehabilitation of irrigation canals and technical support at the farm-level in the host communities of Qabb Elias in the Bekaa region of Lebanon. 1,000 Lebanese farmers (approximately 1,500 households) and 5,000 Syrian casual agricultural workers employed by the farmers in Qabb Elias will benefit from improved access to irrigation water and agriculture practices. The project promotes the participation of woman farmers equally as men in the capacity building programme. Also, the construction of water structure creates short-term employment opportunities for both vulnerable local Lebanese and Syrian workers.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD): UNSF Outcome: Outcome 3.3 Lebanon has improved environmental governance. CPD Output 4.2: National Environmental Management Strengthened Implementation modality: DIM Responsible Partner (partial): International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) Indicative Output(s):	Total resources required (USD):	800,000	
	Total resources allocated (USD):	UNDP TRAC:	
		Japan:	800,000
		Donor:	
		Government:	
	In-Kind:		
	Unfunded:		

Agreed by ¹:

Government	UNDP
 Mr. Nabil El-Jisr, President Council for Development and Reconstruction Date: 09 MAY 2018	 Mr. Edgard Chehab, Officer-in-Charge United Nations Development Programme Date: 03 April 2018

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Situation Analysis

The protracted Syrian crisis has severely affected Lebanon. As of June 2017, Lebanon has taken over 1,500,000 Syrian refugees and hosted the largest per capita refugee population in the world². This massive influx of refugees has stretched the capacity to address the increased demand for services and resources, exacerbating social tensions between refugees and host communities. The recent report on social stability in the Bekaa region highlights that local competition over livelihood and economic activities is causing the escalation of Syrian-Lebanese tension, which reflects the limited job and economic opportunities locally and nationally for all³. To alleviate social tensions, it is recommended to invest in interventions for the economic infrastructure and job creation as well as local level employment-generating projects particularly those encouraging Syrian-Lebanese cooperation.

In this respect, the agricultural sector is one of the most important sectors due to its contribution to the local economy, food security, natural resource management, and its capacity to create new jobs and alleviating social tensions. Approximately 20-25% of Lebanon's active population involved in agriculture sector as well as a large portion of Syrian labour, who are allowed to work only in the sectors of agriculture, construction, cleaning services and environment. In a rural area like the Bekaa, it contributes up to 80% of GDP of the governorate and employs a considerable number of Syrian labours⁴.

However, the Lebanese agricultural sector is now facing a tremendous challenge: water scarcity. The demand on water resources for irrigation purposes has rapidly increased, as a result of an increase in consumption by farmers trying to increase the supply of food crops to meet the higher demand for food commodities, mainly caused by the influx of refugees⁵. It must be noted that farmers still use highly inefficient irrigation techniques and farmlands are fed by old earthen canals or open ditches, exacerbating the depletion of the water resource⁶. In addition, climate change has made water scarcity even more severe⁷. In Lebanon, rainfall concentrates on from December to February, renewing the groundwater on which farmers entirely rely their irrigation during the rest of season. However, these months have recently seen marked decreases in precipitation, resulting in the overexploitation of the groundwater.

All of these negative impacts have placed a strain on the agriculture sector. As highlighted in the policies both at the local level (Mapping of Risks and Resources (MRR) Programme by UNDP and Ministry of Social Affairs - MOSA) and national level (Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017-2020, Ministry of Agriculture Strategy 2015-2019), the improvement of agriculture livelihoods in a sustainable and comprehensive manner is an urgent need to be fulfilled to maintain the social stability and strengthen human security of the host community in Lebanon.

Urgency and Unpredictability

While hosting high ratio of refugees, the communities of Qabb Elias in Bekaa are classified as most vulnerable in MRR and urgent needs of support as livelihoods are threatened by demographic and economic changes. The competition over economic opportunities has recently been identified as one of the root causes for escalated social tension between Lebanese and displaced Syrians in Bekaa by UNDP conflict analysis, highlighting the need for job creatoin³. At the same time, a massive influx of refugees and climate change has put enormous stress on water availability, agricultural livelihoods, and food security, urging the improvement of water resource management in the agricultural sector, which is the primary source of income in Qabb Elias.

² OCHA. (2017). *Humanitarian Bulletin Issue28 31 July 2017*.

³ UDNP. (2017). *The Burden of Scarce Opportunities: The Social Stability Context in Central and West Bekaa*.

⁴ FAO. (2014). *Lebanon Plan of Action for Resilient Livelihoods – Food Security Response and Stabilization of Rural Livelihoods Addressing the Impacts of the Syrian Crisis 2014-2018*.

⁵ UNHCR note 10 supra5

⁶ The Ministry of Environment, EU & UNDP. (2014). *Lebanon Environmental Assessment of the Syrian Conflict & Priority Interventions*.

⁷ The Ministry of Energy & Water & UNDP. (2014) *Assessment of Groundwater Resources of Lebanon*.

The recent conflict analysis has revealed that local competition over livelihoods and economic activities are escalating the tension in Bekaa region³. Voices from the Lebanese side blame the Syrian refugees and request restrictions on their economic activities while Syrians, struggling with the overbearing difficulties of managing daily life, express a feeling of being exploited by their hosts. These new findings urged aid agencies to invest in interventions for the economic infrastructure and job creation as well as local level employment-generating projects particularly those encouraging Syrian-Lebanese cooperation.

Contribution toward the Sustainable Development Goals

The project directly contributes to SDG1 (No Poverty), SDG2 (No Hunger), SDG6 (Clean Water & Sanitation) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) as described in the below section II (Figure 1).

Since this project will promote the technologies and practices for climate change adaptations (SDG13), it is also aligned with Japan’s new set of contributions to climate change actions: Action for Cool Earth (ACE) 2.0, where approximately ¥1.3 trillion of public and private climate finance commitment was announced by Prime Minister Abe at COP 21.

II. STRATEGY

The development of irrigation project has multiple socio-economic and environmental impacts⁸. While directly contributing to increasing the agricultural productivity and incomes and water resource management, the irrigation project could also improve social capital, such as mutual trust and norms of cooperation among farmers via capacity development at the on-farm level⁹. Also, the construction of irrigation infrastructure will create short-term job opportunities for vulnerable local communities and Syrian labours while also increasing longer-term employment potential through the expansion of agricultural lands and increased production. Thus, the comprehensive support for agricultural livelihood can address both short-term humanitarian needs and longer-term developmental needs. The theory of change of this project is depicted in the below figure (Figure 1).

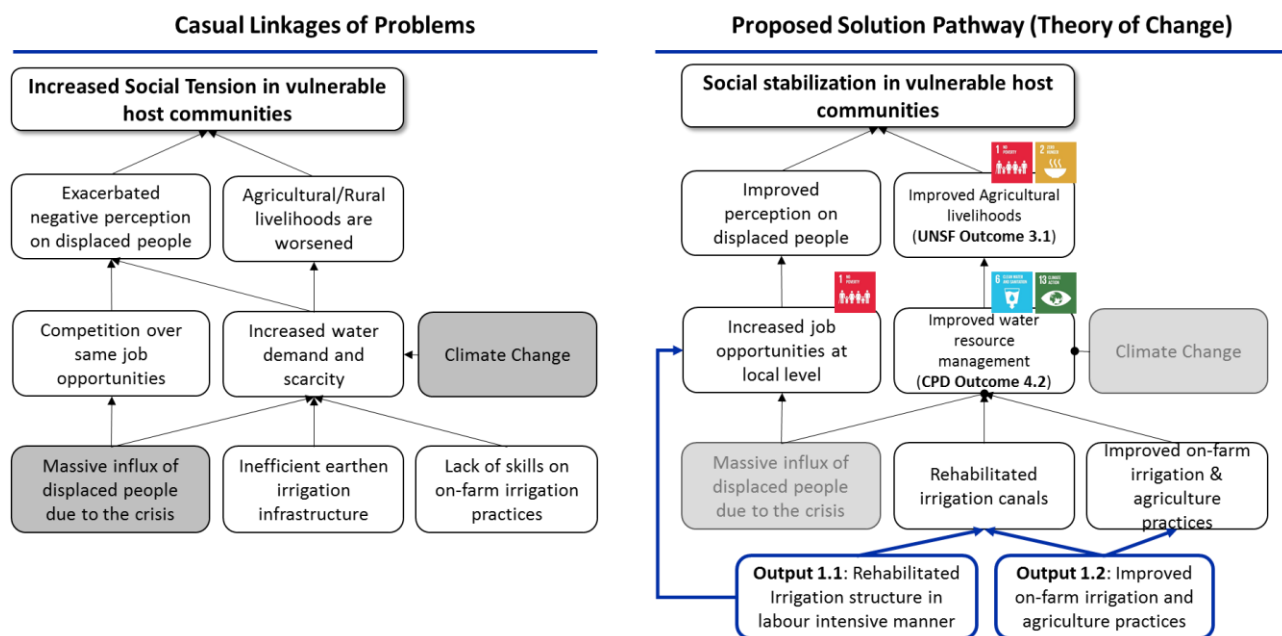


Figure 1. Casual linkages of the problems and the proposed theory of change.

To this end, this proposal takes a comprehensive approach that includes both the upgrade of the irrigation network in an area with significant needs and pressure on social stability and the introduction of improved on-farm irrigation systems and new agricultural practices to further enhance the productivity and the resource management with a capacity building program. To deliver these outputs within one year-timeframe in an effective manner, the project will build on the previous

⁸ FAO & SAFR. (2010) *Socio-Economic Impact of Smallholder Irrigation Development in Zimbabwe*.

⁹ JICA. (2010) *Impact Evaluation Report on Small Scale Irrigation Management Project (Indonesia)*.

achievement and target Qabb Elias in Bekaa, where UNDP rehabilitated irrigation canals with funding successfully from the Government of Japan in 2016 (Figure 2). Classified as most vulnerable in MRR, Qabb Elias hosts approximately 45,000 Syrian refugees with the total population of the village now increased to 55,000¹⁰. Half of the canals in the village are still earthen (just ditches) and farmers are in need of new irrigation techniques as well as good agriculture practices at the farm level, which was identified on the ground during the previous project¹¹. To sustain the massive population, increase due to the refugee influx, the urgent expansion of support to agriculture is critical.

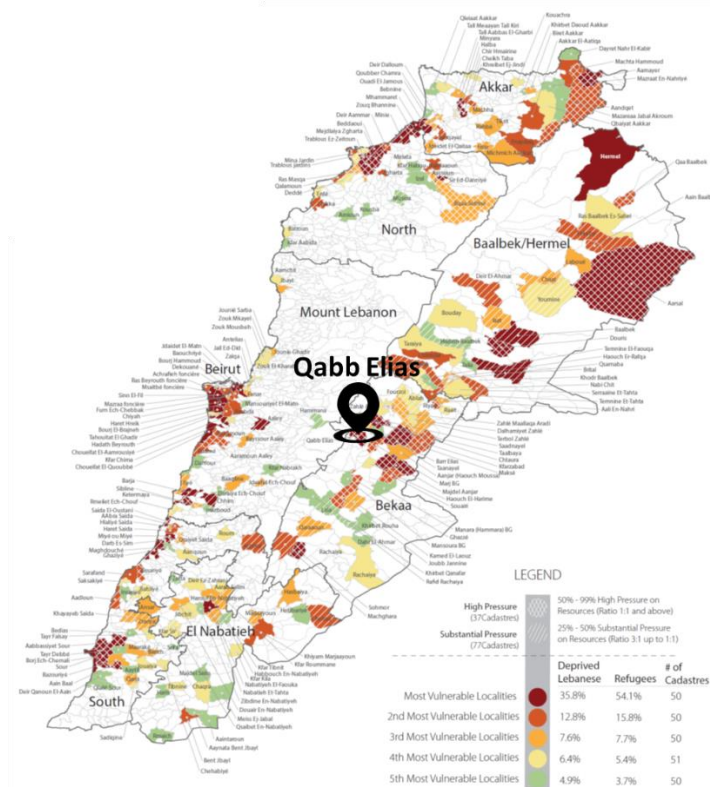


Figure 2. Location of Qabb Elias and Most Vulnerable Localities in Lebanon¹²

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The overarching objective of this project is to maintain social stability and strengthen human security in Qabb Elias by urgently improving agriculture livelihoods in a comprehensive manner. The proposed approach consists of 1) the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure, and 2) the upgrading of on-farm irrigation and agricultural practices with supporting capacity development.

Activity 1. Improved livelihoods through comprehensive agricultural support in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Target Beneficiaries and Quantitative Impact

The total of both interventions will benefit approximately 1,500 households (approximately 7,500 individuals including family members) and 5,000.5 Syrian casual agricultural workers employed by the farmers in Qabb Elias that impacted by the Syrian crisis. These impacts will be brought about through the improved efficiency of water supply and irrigation systems and the farming practices. Farmers will save 30%-50% of the currently lost water which will be reflected in about 10% more land irrigated and 20% more agricultural production obtained. The project promotes the participation of woman farmers equally as men in the capacity building programme. Also, the construction of water structure creates short-term employment opportunities for both vulnerable local Lebanese and Syrian workers.

¹⁰ According to the statement of the municipality representative (2017/05/29).

¹¹ UNDP. (2016). *Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme, Final Report for Japan Emergency Grant Aid (EGA) Project*.

¹² UNOCHA. (2015). *Most Vulnerable Localities in Lebanon*.

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

Activity 1.1: Upgraded Irrigation Network in Qabb Elias
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Sub Activity 1.1.1: Design and upgrading of irrigation canals
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This sub activity consists of the design and rehabilitation of approximately 4.4 km of irrigation canals in Qabb Elias village. The upgrade of the irrigation canals will increase the efficiency of the irrigation supply system by allowing farmers to control the timing and the flow of water better, thereby increasing the amount they receive at the farm and increase the area of arable land.

The irrigation canals convey the water from the local village`s spring to the agricultural areas. The total area covered by this irrigation network in Qabb Elias is more than 600 ha of irrigated vegetables, fruit trees and grains. The water is managed by canal operators working under the supervision of the municipality. The municipality has delegated an engineer specialized in maintaining the canals, and a water supply management plan has been formulated to secure an optimum water distribution scheme. The irrigation canals the farmers are currently using to irrigate their lands are earth canals which lead to significant water loss due to seepage, slowing down the delivery of the water to farms, and limiting both the areas where the farmers can use for planting crops and the scheduling of water applied to their crops.

This project will undertake the design of the required rehabilitation of the irrigation networks and propose any changes necessary to improve their efficiency through the reduction of seepage loss and increase the durability of canals. Baseline conditions and prioritization of networks will include information about the number of farmers benefiting from each irrigation network, the land area that will be irrigated, the quantity of water being drawn, and technical and operational details of the source. Finally, the shop drawings, technical specifications and testing procedures will be elaborated and submitted to the Ministry of Energy and Water (official institution in charge of planning and coordinating the sector) for approval and converted into an invitation to bid (ITB) with the expectation that Lebanese contractors will take up the work, further increasing the return on investment within the country in support of mitigating the negative impacts of the refugee crisis. The designed works will be implemented through separate bids, one for each irrigation canal to ensure the works can be undertaken in parallel and to determine a phased approach to ensure the scope and number of canals will be implemented with the budget available.

Activity 1.2: Improved on-farm irrigation and agricultural practices for increased and sustainable income
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Sub Activity 1.2.1: Selection and improving irrigation systems in poorly managed farms

Sub Activity 1.2.2: Introduction improved agricultural practices

Sub Activity 1.2.3: Building the capacity of local farmers and technicians

Although some farmers in Qabb Elias have adopted improved irrigation systems and agricultural practices, most them are still using traditional flood irrigation with very low application efficiency and poor agricultural practices. Water productivity, as a result, is low, and farm income is low and unstable. To maximize the benefits of the upgrade of irrigation network, it is critical to improve water application at the farm level and upgrade agricultural packages to increase water and land productivity, in addition to increased capacity development and technical training to the farmers and municipality technicians. This output will promote the proper practices for productive agriculture and sustainable water resource management.

To this end, this sub-activity will provide local farmers with improved irrigation systems, which have been developed and tested in partnership with national partners in over 40 countries and have proven their potential in the fields of thousands of smallholder farmers by ICARDA in areas with similar climate and environmental stressors. The packages will include converting traditional flood and other inefficient irrigation practices to more water-efficient irrigation

systems, introduce farmers to drought-tolerant and disease-resistant new crops and varieties, seed production and distribution and improved cultivation practices. The latter will also be applied to rainfed systems technical training to the farmers and institutional strengthening of agriculture cooperatives and the municipality.

To deliver the adequate technologies and practices and customize them for the local context, ICARDA will first conduct the field survey and consultation with local stakeholders. This process will take into account other ongoing support for the agriculture livelihood and business development in Qabb Elias and the surrounding villages to bring synergy among the projects. ICARDA, in collaboration with LARI and local community institutions, will select a number of farms, will undertake field visits and surveys across the valley (depending on the budget available) into which new irrigation and agricultural practices will be implemented. Consultations would include to the extent possible, women representatives from the local community. Options for improvement will be developed and interventions will be determined for each farm based on the prevailing conditions. Implementation of packages will be made with LARI and local cooperative and the municipality, in order to ensure the sustainability and scale-up of the project.

A capacity development and training program will be designed for the farmer and technician groups expected to supervise the development from the municipality and the cooperatives. The program will use an on-the-job training approach during the implementation and formal training courses when needed. Training will include improved irrigation systems implementation and management, selecting and applying improved agricultural packages and disseminating technologies to other farmers. In the training session to farmers, ICARDA will consider the participation of Syrian refugee farmers by coordinating with UNHCR to identify potential beneficiaries from refugees (with the objective of increasing women beneficiaries to the extent possible).

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

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

Partnerships

Work with Other UN Agencies

This project is fully in line with the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) for 2017-2020. LCRP has been jointly developed by between the Government of Lebanon and its international and local partners to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to all vulnerable communities while addressing longer-term development challenges in a holistic and comprehensive manner. It consists of 10 different thematic sectors and inter-sector response management is led by MoSA co-chaired by UNHCR and UNDP. The project will also directly contribute to the planned outcomes in three different sectors: Water, Food Security and Livelihood sector. Furthermore, the project is also in line with the National Water Sector Strategy of the Ministry of Water and Energy (2011) and the Ministry of Agriculture Strategy (2015-2019).

The project will utilize LCRP mechanism for better coordination on the ground with other UN agencies such as UNHCR and UNICEF. Furthermore, the project will consider the participation of Syrian refugee farmers in the capacity building by coordinating with UNHCR to identify potential beneficiaries from refugees in Qabb Elias.

Humanitarian-development nexus

As mentioned above, the construction of irrigation infrastructure will create short-term job opportunities for vulnerable local communities and Syrian labours while increasing the agricultural productivity, incomes, and longer-term employment potential through the expansion of agricultural lands and increased production. On-farm capacity development and training program will provide the opportunity where the vulnerable local communities and

displaced Syrian people can work together. These interventions will contribute to social stabilization in the host communities, which is the urgent humanitarian needs in Lebanon. At the same time, the rehabilitation of irrigation canals and improved on-farm irrigation practices will address water scarcity in Lebanon, which is now exacerbated by climate change. In this way, the project can address both short-term humanitarian needs (social stabilization) and longer-term developmental needs (climate change adaptation, agricultural livelihood).

Human security approach

The human security approach, a key concept for Japan's funding, entails both protection and empowerment of people from different viewpoints such as economic, food, environmental and social security. This project addresses interrelated sectors (social stabilization, food security, rural livelihood, environment) with both top-down (Irrigation network) and bottom-up (Capacity building) approaches, embodying the aspirational concept of Japan's support.

The project is fully in line with Japan's 2017 Priority Policy for International Cooperation¹³. More specifically, the project will directly contribute to "Key Area 1: Create a favourable environment for the peace and prosperity of the international community", whereby Japan addresses explicitly direct threats to individuals such as conflicts, disasters, infectious diseases, not only from the global, regional, and national perspectives but also from the perspective of human security, which focuses on individuals. Japan also considers the Middle East as an important geographical focus with the Syrian crisis destabilizing the region and with serious political, social and economic spillovers to neighbouring countries. The Japanese Prime Minister's Initiative launched at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016 prioritized the resilience building of the Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities as one of the key pillars of a partnership between Japan and UNDP. Thus, this project addresses this thematic area directly while focusing on socio-economic stabilization of the affected population in Lebanon.

Key Area 1: This project supports the Human Security approach, whereby Japan specifically addresses direct threats to individuals such as conflicts, disasters, infectious diseases, not only from the global, regional, and national perspectives but also from the perspective of human security, which focuses on individuals. Japan also considers the Middle East as an important geographical focus with the Syrian crisis destabilizing the region and with serious political, social and economic spillovers to neighbouring countries. The Japanese Prime Minister's Initiative launched at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016 prioritized the resilience building of the Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities as one of the key pillars of a partnership between Japan and UNDP. This project addresses this thematic area directly while focusing on socio-economic stabilization of the affected population in Lebanon.

Involvement of Japanese Institutions

Tottori University

ICARDA (See below) has established a partnership with Tottori University to bring new country training programs, projects, development studies, and technology disseminations for dryland research. Through this partnership, Tottori University will contribute to this project in 1) Training farmers and technicians in the target area on using and managing modern on-farm irrigation practices and devices, and 2) Work with ICARDA and UNDP on the selection of appropriate technologies including those produced in Japan to introduce to farmers in the target area.

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)

ICARDA, a responsible party for the activity 1.2, is an international organization that works mainly at the community- and farm-level in support of poor farmers in the non-tropical dry areas. Primarily led by UNDP, FAO and IBRD, ICARDA was established in 1972 as a member of Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). It has a station in Terbol, not far from Qabb Elias and closely collaborates with LARI (the Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute) to support the communities in the Bekaa Valley. This is undertaken by improving agriculture and capacity building of farmers and development and extension professionals. ICARDA is also responsible for introducing improved irrigation systems, better

water management, improved crops varieties and protecting the environment of the communities within this area. ICARDA brings experiences from other countries and runs a substantial capacity building programs for communities and professionals at the local level. Throughout its relationship, ICARDA and LARI have implemented several interventions in North Bekaa related to the harvesting of Grey Water from houses for use in irrigation, the introduction of new high-yield varieties and cash crops such as Caper and blueberries resulting in better farm income for local communities. ICARDA has been implemented a series of capacity building programs in cooperation with JICA for post-conflict transition and recovery in Iraq and Afghanistan which could result in 637 beneficiaries including 108 women for Iraq and 490 beneficiaries including 55 women for Afghanistan in different topics; supplementary irrigation, water harvesting, and Improving water productivities in agricultural systems etc.

Women`s Engagement

The project promotes the participation of women farmers equally as men in the capacity building programme even though women only represent 8.5% of the farmer holding count as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture. Assessments and data collected will be gender disaggregated to the extent possible.

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).

Table 1. Project Risks

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 = 2 I = 2	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 fieldwork. In the case of serious worsening of the situation, activities will be contained to safer areas.	UNDP
Low engagement and willingness of beneficiaries to manage and maintain the installed equipment.	Operational	P = 2 I = 2	UNDP to engage the beneficiaries and to build capacity to ensure knowledge about operation and maintenance.	UNDP & ICARDA
Limited capacities of local municipalities/institutions.	Institutional	P = 2 I = 2	The project will provide capacity development to ensure appropriate project and financial management, transparent implementation, monitoring and reporting. The project will depend on diversified implantation modalities that include engaging and contracting of local authorities, community-based organizations, NGOs, and the private sector.	UNDP
The negative perception of segments of the public regarding the project due to limited information of the various activities and unmanaged expectation.	High Expectations	P = 2 I = 2	A stronger focus on communicating results and working with communities.	UNDP

Duplication of efforts with other humanitarian/development agencies	Strategic	P = 2 I = 1	The information about the activities will be regularly shared in Sector Working Groups nationally and locally to ensure coordination and complementarity	UNDP
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Stakeholder Engagement

The key stakeholders that will act as partners have been identified and their roles and contribution to the project are described above. The target groups of the project are displaced Syrians and host communities. The engagement of these target groups is ensured by formulating the project based on the extensive consultation with the municipalities, local communities and concerned ministries/institution such as MoEW and LARI.

Knowledge

The project will produce the reports in accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures. In addition, knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured and shared with other the LCRP projects through the regular internal meeting. 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

As mentioned above, the project is designed to ensure the ownership and the sustainability of the infrastructure and equipment after the handover to municipalities and farmers. Technical assessments to determine locations/beneficiaries based on needs will be conducted in close coordination with the municipalities and LARI. Furthermore, successful demonstration of new irrigation and agriculture practice will demonstrate the effectiveness of this technique in Lebanon and increase the interest of private sector, promoting the involvement of private sector.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The project uses a portfolio management approach to improve cost-effectiveness and efficiency through synergies with other interventions through the WASH 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 existing UNDP-WASH Project Manager and 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 Portfolio which currently runs over 20 projects in the field of energy and environment. UNDP will also ensure that the results are communicated to the Government of Lebanon.

The implementation of works on the ground will also closely liaise with the on-going work with municipalities, the Ministry of Energy and Water, and the Ministry of Social Affairs. Coordination with other UNDP projects that are under implementation such as the Lebanon Host-Communities Project (LHSP) will also take place.

Reporting

Reports for submission to the donor will include narrative midterm progress reports (if it is requested by the donor) in addition to a final project report, including the financial reporting. Work on the ground will be followed up daily by the team, and the project site engineers will undertake regular field visits to all areas where installation of the systems is taking place. Given that the project will be implemented using UNDP direct implementation modality (DIM), the contribution will be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules, policies and procedures of UNDP. Therefore, internal audits will be undertaken accordingly in consultation with the Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP. For the evaluations, regular project oversight and evaluation will take place by the Project Management teams assigned specifically to follow-up on the delivery of the project objectives. Should independent evaluations be required, these can be undertaken however after the completion of project activities.

Visibility and Communication

UNDP and ICARDA will ensure visibility of the Government of Japan in all activities, including displaying the donor's logo on project banners, equipment, printed material and publications. UNDP and ICARDA will also ensure the visibility of the Government of Japan by involving the Embassy staff in capacity building workshops, training, and inauguration events.

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

Under the supervision of UNDP Energy and Environment Programme Manager, the Japanese Junior Professional Officer (JPO) will be responsible for the general, day-to-day oversight support to the project team implementing this project, in monitoring, reporting, and specifically communication and outreach (e.g. success story), which will in turn ensure to increase the visibility of Japan in its contribution to international cooperation support its 2017 Priority Policy for International Cooperation¹³. Moreover, a Japanese Technical Training Officer of ICARDA will oversee the whole capacity development component for local farmers. In addition to that, two ICARDA scientists are jointly appointed at Tottori University in Japan, and they will lead the on-farm irrigation and agricultural interventions linking with researchers from Tottori University for using advanced technologies produced in Japan. The JPO and the Technical Training Officer of ICARDA will also facilitate the active and effective involvement of the Embassy staff to strengthen the strategic partnership between Japan and UNDP further.

¹³ Japan's 2017 Priority Policy for International Cooperation: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/files/000245509.pdf>

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: Outcome 3.1 Environmental Governance Improved							
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: 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: Output 6.1 From the humanitarian phase after crisis, early economic revitalization generates jobs and other environmentally sustainable livelihoods opportunities for crisis-affected men and women							
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Social Stabilization through Comprehensive Agricultural Support for Refugee Host Communities in Lebanon (Atlas Reference: Award ID:00077399 “Increasing Access to Water in Host Communities”, Project Number: 00088194 “Increasing Access to Water”)							
EXPECTED Activity	Activity INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)		DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	2017	2018	2019	
<p>Activity 1: Improved livelihoods through comprehensive agricultural support in an environmentally sustainable manner.</p> <p><u>Activity 1.1: Upgraded Irrigation Network in Qabb Elias</u></p> <p>1.1.1 Sub Activity: Design and upgrading of irrigation canals</p> <p><u>Activity 1.2: Improved on-farm irrigation and agricultural practice for increased and sustainable income</u></p> <p>1.2.1 Sub Activity; Selection and improving on-farm irrigation systems in poorly managed farms</p> <p>1.2.2 Sub Activity: Introducing improved agricultural practices</p> <p>1.2.3 Sub Activity: Building the capacity of local farmers and technicians</p>	1.1 Length of upgraded irrigation canals	Municipalities, Ministry of Energy and Water, UNDP	km	12	16.4	-	Progress report of contractors, Field visit
	1.2 Number of farmers working in the field with improved access to irrigation water		person	Undefined		1,000	Progress report of contractors, Field visit
	1.3 Number of farmers adopted improved irrigation systems and efficiency	Municipalities, Corporates, LARI, Local Communities, ICARDA	person	Undefined	+60	+40	Suppliers and field data collection
	1.4 Number of farmers adopting improved agricultural packages		person	Undefined	+200	+200	Field visits and data collection
	1.5 Number of people trained in modern irrigation and improved agriculture		person	Undefined	+110	+70	Sessions records and field trips

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Plan

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	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	UNDP	Internal
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.	UNDP	Internal
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.	UNDP	Internal
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.	UNDP	Internal
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.	UNDP	Internal
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,	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		UNDP	Internal

	an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.				
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.	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.	UNDP	Internal

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ¹⁴¹⁵

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED ACTIVITIES	PLANNED SUB ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2018	2019		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Activity 1: Improved livelihoods through comprehensive agricultural support in an environmentally sustainable manner.	<u>Activity 1.1: Upgraded Irrigation Network in Qabb Elias</u> 1.1 Sub Activity: Design and upgrading of irrigation canals	200,000	132,593	UNDP	Japan	4.4 km of irrigation canals	332,593
		22,000	7,711	UNDP	Japan	Canal implementation costs (personnel and operations)	29,711
		2,000	5,407	UNDP	Japan	Advocacy and visibility (RBAS Direct Project Cost)	7,407
		5,000	3,395	UNDP	Japan	DPC (UNDP Direct Project Cost)	8,395
		65,000	25,000	ICARDA	Japan	Equipment (Irrigation systems for pilot farms and demonstration sites, etc.)	90,000
	<u>Activity 1.2: Improved on-farm irrigation and agricultural practice for increased and sustainable income</u> 1.2.1 Sub Activity: Selection and improving on-farm irrigation systems in poorly managed farms 1.2.2 Sub Activity: Introducing improved agricultural practices 1.2.3 Sub Activity: Building the capacity of local farmers and technicians	65,000	30,000	ICARDA	Japan	Personnel (senior and assistants)	95,000
		35,000	32,667	ICARDA	Japan	Operations (transportation, materials, seeds, communication, per diems etc.)	67,667
		26,000	19,000	ICARDA	Japan	Personnel (trainers)	45,000
		5,000	7,000	ICARDA	Japan	Training materials (demonstration sites and manuals)	12,000
		5,000	5,000	ICARDA	Japan	Workshops and meetings	10,000
		5,000	5,000	ICARDA	Japan	Travel	10,000
		18,000	7,857	ICARDA	Japan	ICARDA Direct Project Cost (Overhead Cost: Overhead Cost: The Board, Director General Office, Finance, HR and other other services not directly attributable to the project))	25,857
		5,000	2,111	ICARDA	Japan	CSP ¹⁶ (2% of Activity 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3)	7,111
Sub-Total for Activity 1						740,741	
GMS (8%)						59,259	
TOTAL						800,000	

¹⁴ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

¹⁵ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

¹⁶ Cost Sharing Percentage (CSP) is the cost-shared percentage of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which is an equitable and transparent mechanism to fund the CGIAR Systems Office.

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

i. Execution 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 meet every six months or more as needed by the project. The steering committee will also 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.

ICARDA will engage in this project as a Responsible Party to undertake an Activity 1.2. ICARDA, as a Responsible Party, is directly accountable to the UNDP in accordance with the standard letter of the agreement (**Annex 6**. The Letter of Agreement will be signed between UNDP and ICARDA)

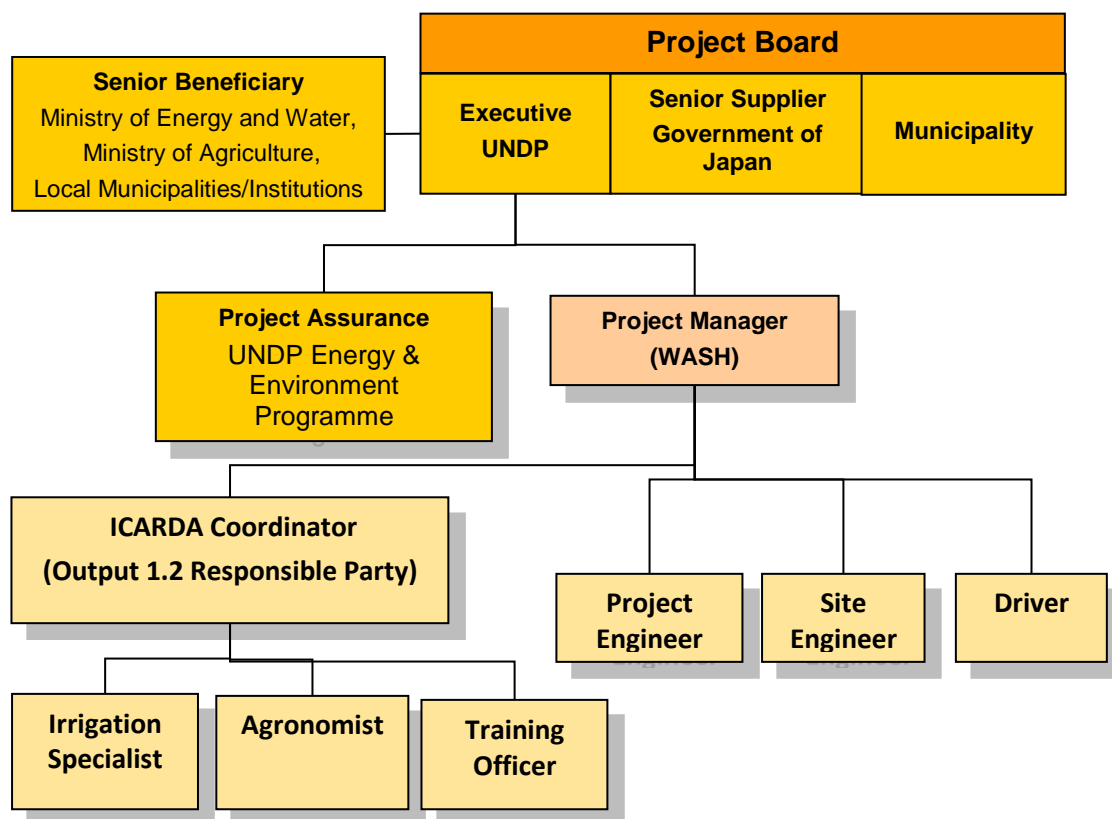


Figure 3. Project Management Structure

ii. UNDP Support Services and General Oversight and Management Services:

The UNDP country office will provide the following support services covered by the Direct Project Costs, 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%.

iii. 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 AND RISK MANAGEMENT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Lebanon and UNDP, signed on 10 February 1986. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP (“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.

RISK MANAGEMENT STANDARD CLAUSES

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]¹⁷ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]¹⁸ 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. 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.
6. 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

¹⁷ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

¹⁸ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

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

- g. *Option 1:* 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.

- h. 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.
- i. 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.

- j. 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.

X. ANNEXES

- 1. Project Quality Assurance Report**
- 2. Social and Environmental Screening Template**
- 3. Risk Analysis.**
- 4. (Draft) Standard Letter of Agreement between the UNDP and ICARDA**

Annex 1. (Draft) Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

OVERALL PROJECT

EXEMPLARY (5) ●●●●●	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4) ●●●●○	SATISFACTORY (3) ●●●○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2) ●●○○○	INADEQUATE (1) ●○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The SES criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.

DECISION

- **APPROVE** – the project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS** – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **DISAPPROVE** – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted.

RATING CRITERIA

STRATEGIC

1. Does the project's Theory of Change specify how it will contribute to higher level change? (Select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):

- **3:** The project has a theory of change with explicit assumptions and clear change pathway describing how the project will contribute to outcome level change as specified in the programme/CPD, backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context. The project document clearly describes why the project's strategy is the best approach at this point in time.
- **2:** The project has a theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project intends to contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy is the best approach at this point in time, but is backed by limited evidence.
- **1:** The project does not have a theory of change, but the project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without specifying the key assumptions. It does not make an explicit link to the programme/CPD's theory of change.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1
<Evidence>

The project's theory of change illustrates the change pathway, which describes how the project will contribute to the CPD and UNSF outcomes. The theory of change is elaborated based on the available evidence along with the rationale for the project's approach.

2. Is the project aligned with the thematic focus of the UNDP Strategic Plan? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):

- **3:** The project responds to one of the three areas of development work¹⁹ as specified in the Strategic Plan; it addresses at least one of the proposed new and emerging areas²⁰; an issues-based analysis has been incorporated into the project design; and the project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. *(all must be true to select this option)*
- **2:** The project responds to one of the three areas of development work¹ as specified in the Strategic Plan. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. *(both must be true to select this option)*
- **1:** While the project may respond to one of the three areas of development work¹ as specified in the Strategic Plan, it is based on a sectoral approach without addressing the complexity of the development issue. None of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF. This answer is also selected if the project does not respond to any of the three areas of development work in the Strategic Plan.

¹⁹ 1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building

²⁰ sustainable production technologies, access to modern energy services and energy efficiency, natural resources management, extractive industries, urbanization, citizen security, social protection, and risk management for resilience

<Evidence>

The project is in line with the following thematic focus of the UNDP Strategic Plan:

- Sustainable Development pathways, Resilience building
- Natural resources management

RELEVANT

3. Does the project have strategies to effectively identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of targeted groups/geographic areas with a priority focus on the excluded and marginalized? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- **3:** The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. Beneficiaries will be identified through a rigorous process based on evidence (if applicable.)The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of specified target groups/geographic areas throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (such as representation on the project board) (*all must be true to select this option*)
- **2:** The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. The project document states how beneficiaries will be identified, engaged and how meaningful participation will be ensured throughout the project. (*both must be true to select this option*)
- **1:** The target groups/geographic areas are not specified, or do not prioritize excluded and/or marginalised populations. The project does not have a written strategy to identify or engage or ensure the meaningful participation of the target groups/geographic areas throughout the project.

*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1, or select not applicable.

<Evidence>

The target groups are specified as in the project document. The project interventions were designed through the consultation with the beneficiaries. The local municipality is on the project board as a representative of the beneficiaries.

4. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- **3:** Knowledge and lessons learned (gained e.g. through peer assist sessions) backed by credible evidence from evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to develop the project's theory of change and justify the approach used by the project over alternatives.
- **2:** The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, which inform the project's theory of change but have not been used/are not sufficient to justify the approach selected over alternatives.
- **1:** There is only scant or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references that are made are not backed by evidence.

<Evidence>

The project's theory of change and the approach was designed on the basis of the lessons learned from the previous UNDP's projects and the studies on social stability in the target area.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

5. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design and does the project respond to this gender analysis with concrete measures to address gender inequities and empower women? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- **3:** A participatory gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men, and it is fully integrated into the project document. The project establishes concrete priorities to address gender inequalities in its strategy. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. (*all must be true to select this option*)
- **2:** A gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men. Gender concerns are integrated in the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. (*all must be true to select this option*)
- **1:** The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the constraints have not been clearly identified and interventions have not been considered.

<Evidence>

The gender analysis was undertaken, and the gender concerns among the beneficiaries are integrated and mentioned in the project document.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national partners, other development partners, and other actors? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- **3:** An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. It is clear how results achieved by relevant partners will contribute to outcome level change complementing the project's intended results. If relevant, options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. (*all must be true to select this option*)
- **2:** Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation may not have not been fully developed during project design, even if relevant opportunities have been identified.
- **1:** No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance.

<Evidence>

The partners' roles in the project are defined in the output-levels based on the analysis and their contribution to outcome level change is described in the project document.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

7. Does the project seek to further the realization of human rights using a human rights based approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- **3:** Credible evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights, upholding the relevant international and national laws and standards in the area of the project. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. (*all must be true to select this option*)
- **2:** Some evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget.
- **1:** No evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered.

<Evidence>

The project addresses interrelated sectors (social stabilization, food security, rural livelihood, environment) with both top-down (Irrigation network) and bottom-up (Capacity building) approaches, mainstreaming the human-rights based approach.

*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

8. Did the project consider potential environmental opportunities and adverse impacts, applying a precautionary approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- **3:** Credible evidence that opportunities to enhance environmental sustainability and integrate poverty-environment linkages were fully considered as relevant, and integrated in project strategy and design. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (*all must be true to select this option*).
- **2:** No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, if relevant, and appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget.
- **1:** No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts were adequately considered.

<Evidence>

The project will directly contribute to the sustainable water resource management in the target area and no adverse environmental impacts have been identified.

*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

9. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]

Yes. (Upload SESP)

10. Does the project have a strong results framework? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- **3:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level and relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure all of the key expected changes identified in the theory of change, each with credible data sources, and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. *(all must be true to select this option)*
- **2:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level, but may not cover all aspects of the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. *(all must be true to select this option)*
- **1:** The results framework does not meet all of the conditions specified in selection "2" above. This includes: the project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level and do not relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change, and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators.

<Evidence>

The project has the results framework, which captures the project outputs, activities and the theory of change with the UNSF/CPD level outcomes. The sex-disaggregation of indicator will be undertaken during the project where appropriated.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

11. Is there a comprehensive and costed M&E plan in place with specified data collection sources and methods to support evidence-based management, monitoring and evaluation of the project?

Yes. Please refer to the monitoring plan in the project document.

12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including planned composition of the project board? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- **3:** The project's governance mechanism is fully defined in the project composition. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. *(all must be true to select this option).*
- **2:** The project's governance mechanism is defined in the project document; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The prodoc lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. *(all must be true to select this option)*
- **1:** The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided.

<Evidence>

The project's governance mechanism is defined in the project document. Key individuals have already been specified for each position in the governance mechanism.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risks? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- **3:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk. *(both must be true to select this option)*
- **2:** Project risks related to the achievement of results identified in the initial project risk log with mitigation measures identified for each risk.
- **1:** Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and no initial risk log is included with the project document.

<Evidence> Please refer to the uploaded project risk management sheet.

*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1

EFFICIENT

14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.

Yes. The Project use a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions and joint moitoring with ICARDA.

15. Are explicit plans in place to ensure the project links up with other relevant on-going projects and initiatives, whether led by UNDP, national or other partners, to achieve more efficient results (including, for example, through sharing resources or coordinating delivery?)

Yes. The project shares the resources and coordinates with other partners through LCRP mechanism while mobilizing resources from different donors.

16. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?

- **3:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget.
- **2:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates.
- **1:** The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.

<Evidence>

The project's budget is estimated based on the past contracts and actual expenses.

17. Is the Country Office fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?

- **3:** The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.)
- **2:** The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.
- **1:** The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project.

<Evidence>

The budget fully covers all project costs including GMS and DPC.

*Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.

EFFECTIVE

18. Is the chosen implementation modality most appropriate? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- **3:** The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted, and there is evidence that options for implementation modalities have been thoroughly considered. There is a strong justification for choosing the selected modality, based on the development context. *(both must be true to select this option)*
- **2:** The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted and the implementation modality chosen is consistent with the results of the assessments.
- **1:** The required assessments have not been conducted, but there may be evidence that options for implementation modalities have been considered.

<Evidence>

The capacity assessment was conducted for the responsible party and the standard letter of agreement was made between the party and the UNDP.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

19. Have targeted groups, prioritizing marginalized and excluded populations that will be affected by the project, been engaged in the design of the project in a way that addresses any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination?

- 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. Their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change which seeks to address any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination and the selection of project interventions.
- 2: Some evidence that key targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project, have been engaged in the design of the project. Some evidence that their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change and the selection of project interventions.
- 1: No evidence of engagement with marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project during project design. No evidence that the views, rights and constraints of populations have been incorporated into the project.

<Evidence>

The target beneficiaries were engaged in the project design and their needs were taken into consideration. The female farmers, which represent 8.5% of the farmer holding, will be equally promoted to participate in the project activities.

20. Does the project conduct regular monitoring activities, have explicit plans for evaluation, and include other lesson learning (e.g. through After Action Reviews or Lessons Learned Workshops), timed to inform course corrections if needed during project implementation?

The project will conduct regular monitoring activities as described in the monitoring plan.

21. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum.

Although the gender marker for all project outputs is not scored at GEN2 or GEN3, the outcome of the project will benefit both women and men farmers equally.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of "no"

22. Is there a realistic multi-year work plan and budget to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within allotted resources? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- 3: The project has a realistic work plan & budget covering the duration of the project *at the activity* level to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within the allotted resources.
- 2: The project has a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the output level.
- 1: The project does not yet have a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project.

<Evidence>

The project's multi-year plan has realistic plan and budget that have been verified by the previous projects to ensure the timely delivery.

23. Have national partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- 3: National partners have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP.
- 2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national partners.
- 1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.

<Evidence>

The project scope and interventions were designed in close coordination with national partners (MoEW and local municipality).

24. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project):

- 3: The project has a comprehensive strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions based on a systematic and detailed capacity assessment that has been completed. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly.
- 2.5: A capacity assessment has been completed. The project document has identified activities that will be undertaken to strengthen capacity of national institutions, but these activities are not part of a comprehensive strategy to monitor and strengthen national capacities.
- 2: A capacity assessment is planned after the start of the project. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions based on the results of the capacity assessment.
- 1.5: There is mention in the project document of capacities of national institutions to be strengthened through the project, but no capacity assessments or specific strategy development are planned.

- **1:** Capacity assessments have not been carried out and are not foreseen. There is no strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions.

<Evidence>

Given the nature of project, which is aimed at providing vulnerable communities with urgent needs, the project has no strategy for strengthening capacities of national institutions.

25. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?

Given the DIM modality of this project, the national system will not be used for procurement, monitoring, and evaluation. However, the engagement of relevant national institutions such as MoEW, LARI and local municipality will be ensured over the course of the project.

26. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation strategy)?

Yes. The project is designed to ensure the ownership and the sustainability of the infrastructure and equipment after the handover to municipalities and farmers. Technical assessments to determine locations/beneficiaries based on needs will be conducted in close coordination with the municipalities and LARI. Furthermore, successful demonstration of new irrigation and agriculture practice will demonstrate the effectiveness of these technique in Lebanon and increase the interest of private sector, promoting the involvement of private sector.

Annex 2. Social and Environmental Screening Template

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Social Stabilization through Comprehensive Agricultural Support for Refugee Host Communities in Lebanon (Amendment to the existing project on Irrigation Infrastructure and WASH)
2. Project Number	Award ID:00077399 / Project ID: 00088194
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Lebanon

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

This project addresses interrelated sectors (social stabilization, food security, rural livelihood, environment) with both top-down (Irrigation network) and bottom-up (Capacity building) approaches, mainstreaming the human-rights based approach.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The project promotes the participation of women farmers equally as men in the capacity building programme even though women only represent 8.5% of the farmer holding count as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture. Assessments and data collected will be gender disaggregated to the extent possible.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The project takes the environmentally friendly approach to improve agricultural livelihoods in host communities. More specifically, the project will improve the water resource management through the rehabilitation of irrigation canals, most of which are still old earthen, and the promotion of on-farm irrigation technique.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p><i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i></p>
<p>No risks identified</p>	<p>I = P =</p>			
	<p>I = P =</p>			
	<p>I = P =</p>			
	<p>I = P =</p>			
<p>[add additional rows as needed]</p>				
<p>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</p>				
<p>Select one (see SESP for guidance)</p>			<p>Comments</p>	
<p>Low Risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>				
<p>Moderate Risk <input type="checkbox"/></p>				
<p>High Risk <input type="checkbox"/></p>				

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
Check all that apply		Comments
Principle 1: Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ²¹	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		

²¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ²² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	No

²² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

<i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>		
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ²³	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No

²³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	<p>Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?</p> <p><i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i></p>	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts ?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	<p>Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?</p> <p><i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i></p>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 3. Risk Analysis

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Political instability and security situation in the country can slow down or stop the project activities.	2018/01/15	Political	P = 2 I = 2	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 fieldwork. In the case of serious worsening of situation, activities will be contained to safer areas.	UNDP			
2	Low engagement and willingness of beneficiaries to manage and maintain the installed equipment.	2018/01/15	Operational	P = 2 I = 2	UNDP to engage the beneficiaries and to build capacity to ensure knowledge about operation and maintenance.	UNDP & ICARDA			
3	Limited capacities of local municipalities/institutions.	2018/01/15	Institutional	P = 2 I = 2	The project will provide capacity development to ensure appropriate project and financial management, transparent implementation, monitoring and reporting. The project will depend on diversified implantation modalities that include engaging and contracting of local authorities, community based organizations, NGOs, and private sector.	UNDP			
4	Negative perception of segments of the public regarding the project due to limited information of the various activities and unmanaged expectation.	2018/01/15	High Expectations	P = 2 I = 2	Stronger focus on communicating results and working with communities.	UNDP			
5	Duplication of efforts with other humanitarian/development agencies	2018/01/15	Strategic	P = 2 I = 1	The information about the activities will be regularly shared in Sector Working Groups nationally and locally to ensure coordination and complementarity	UNDP			

Annex 4. (Draft) Standard Letter of Agreement between UNDP and ICARDA

**STANDARD LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AND
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF Social Stabilization through Comprehensive Agricultural Support for
Refugee Host Communities in Lebanon (Amendment to the existing project "Support to Host
Communities in North Lebanon in the WASH sector)
WHEN UNDP SERVES AS IMPLEMENTING PARTNER**

Dear Sirs,

1. Reference is made to the consultations between officials of the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as "UNDP") in Lebanon and officials of International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (hereinafter referred to as "ICARDA") with respect to the realization of activities by the Government ministry/institution/IGO in the implementation of the project [Award ID:00077399, Project ID: 00088194, Project Title: Social Stabilization through Comprehensive Agricultural Support for Refugee Host Communities in Lebanon (Amendment to the existing project "Support to Host Communities in North Lebanon in the WASH sector)], as specified in Attachment 1: Project Document, to which UNDP has been selected as implementing partner.
2. In accordance with the Project Document and with the following terms and conditions, we confirm our acceptance of the activities to be provided by ICARDA towards the project, as specified in Attachment 2: Description of Activities (hereinafter referred to as "Activities"). Close consultations will be held between ICARDA and UNDP on all aspects of the Activities.
3. ICARDA shall be fully responsible for carrying out, with due diligence and efficiency, all Activities in accordance with its Financial regulations, rules and other directives, only to the extent they are consistent with UNDP's Financial Regulations and Rules. In all other cases, UNDP's Financial Regulations and Rules must be followed.
4. In carrying out the activities under this Letter, the personnel and sub-contractors of ICARDA shall not be considered in any respect as being the employees or agents of UNDP. UNDP does not accept any liability for claims arising out of acts or omission of ICARDA or its personnel, or of its contractors or their personnel, in performing the Activities or any claims for death, bodily injury, disability, damage to property or other hazards that may be suffered by ICARDA, and its personnel as a result of their work pertaining to the Activities.
5. Any subcontractors, including NGOs under contract with ICARDA, shall work under the supervision of the designated official of ICARDA. These subcontractors shall remain accountable to ICARDA for the manner in which assigned functions are discharged.
6. Upon signature of this Letter, UNDP will make payments to ICARDA, according to the schedule of payments specified in Attachment 3: Schedule of Activities, Facilities and Payments.
7. ICARDA shall not make any financial commitments or incur any expenses which would exceed the budget for the Activities as set forth in Attachment 3. ICARDA shall regularly consult with UNDP concerning the status and use of funds and shall promptly advise UNDP any time when ICARDA is aware that the budget to carry out these Activities is insufficient to fully implement the project in the manner set out in the Attachment 2. UNDP shall have no obligation to provide ICARDA with any funds or to make any reimbursement for expenses incurred by ICARDA in excess of the total budget as set forth in Attachment 3.
8. ICARDA shall submit a cumulative financial report each quarter (31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December). The report will be submitted to UNDP through the UNDP Country Director or UNDP Resident Representative within 30 days following those dates. The format will follow the standard UNDP expenditure report [a model copy of which is provided as Attachment 4]. UNDP will include the financial report by ICARDA in the financial report for [number and title of project].
9. ICARDA shall submit such progress reports relating to the Activities as may reasonably be required by the project manager in the exercise of his or her duties.

10. ICARDA shall furnish a final report within 12 months after the completion or termination of the Activities, including a list of non-expendable equipment purchased by ICARDA and all relevant audited or certified financial statements and records related to such Activities, as appropriate, pursuant to its Financial Regulations and Rules.
11. Equipment and supplies that may be furnished by UNDP or procured through UNDP funds will be disposed as agreed, in writing, between UNDP and ICARDA.
12. Any changes to the Project Document which would affect the work being performed by ICARDA in accordance with Attachment 2 shall be recommended only after consultation between the parties.
13. For any matters not specifically covered by this Letter, the Parties would ensure that those matters shall be resolved in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Project Document and any revisions thereof and in accordance with the respective provisions of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the ICARDA and UNDP.
14. The arrangements described in this Letter will remain in effect until the end of the project, or the completion of activities of ICARDA according to Attachment 2, or until terminated in writing (with 30 days notice) by either party. The schedule of payments specified in Attachment 3 remains in effect based on continued performance by ICARDA unless it receives written indication to the contrary from UNDP.
15. Any balance of funds that is undispersed and uncommitted after the conclusion of the Activities shall be returned within 90 days to UNDP.
16. Any amendment to this Letter shall be effected by mutual agreement, in writing,
17. All further correspondence regarding this Letter, other than signed letters of agreement or amendments thereto should be addressed to Ms. Celine Moyroud, Country Director, UNDP Lebanon.
18. ICARDA shall keep the UNDP Country Director/Resident Representative fully informed of all actions undertaken by them in carrying out this Letter.
19. UNDP may suspend this Agreement, in whole or in part, upon written notice, should circumstances arise which jeopardize successful completion of the Activities.
20. Any dispute between the UNDP and ICARDA arising out of or relating to this Letter which is not settled by negotiation or other agreed mode of settlement, shall, at the request of either party, be submitted to a Tribunal of three arbitrators. Each party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third arbitrator, who shall be the chairperson of the Tribunal. If, within 15 days of the appointment of two arbitrators, the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint the arbitrator referred to. The Tribunal shall determine its own procedures, provided that any two arbitrators shall constitute a quorum for all purposes, and all decisions shall require the agreement of any two arbitrators. The expenses of the Tribunal shall be borne by the parties as assessed by the Tribunal. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is based and shall be final and binding on the parties.
21. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two copies of this Letter. Your acceptance shall thereby constitute the basis for your ICARDA's participation in the implementation of the project.

Yours sincerely,
Signed on behalf of UNDP

Celine Moyroud
Country Director
Date:

Signed on behalf of *ICARDA*
[Name and title]
[Date]