

The Government of Lebanon



***Setting the stage for long term
reconstruction:***

The national early recovery process

Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery

31 August 2006

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Foreword

No one is ever really prepared for the kind of disaster that hit Lebanon this summer. With one fourth of the population displaced from their homes and villages as a result of Israeli bombing, and with an air, sea and land blockade, and most roads made impassable by a methodical destruction of bridges and overpasses, the ability to deliver the badly needed relief was severely constrained during the month long onslaught. Nevertheless, basic humanitarian assistance was delivered thanks to the joint efforts of the Lebanese themselves (government and non government), and those of Lebanon's many friends in the region and beyond who responded quickly to help in meeting urgent needs.

It is this kind of partnership that we count on to carry Lebanon forward as we move from humanitarian relief to early recovery, on to longer term reconstruction and to creating the conditions for sustained growth and financial stability.

We are very thankful to the Swedish government for taking the initiative to call for, and host this conference, and to the many countries and institutions who have come here to demonstrate their support for Lebanon, in words and in deeds. The conference is intended to focus mainly on early recovery efforts, in addition to the remaining humanitarian assistance needs. Although the financial magnitude of these early recovery projects may be relatively small, particularly when compared to the longer term reconstruction costs and Lebanon's pre-existing need for international financial support to help ease its debt servicing burden, they are nevertheless an important element of Lebanon's path forward. These early recovery efforts and projects (e.g. temporary houses and bridges) provide in many cases critical interim steps pending completion of longer-term reconstruction work. They also facilitate the provision of public health and other services which are particularly needed in the present circumstances, until normalcy is restored to communities affected by this crisis.

This conference also provides an opportunity for us to share with the international community our preliminary assessment of where Lebanon's economy is today as a result of this major setback, and how we view the road forward, so that we all – Lebanese government, our domestic stakeholders, including private sector and civil society, as well as the international community – can work together to put Lebanon back on the path we all want to see it on; the path of freedom, democracy and economic progress.

Fouad Siniora
Prime Minister

Table of Contents

Foreword.....	2
Table of Contents.....	3
I. Introduction.....	4
1. Background.....	4
2. The Government strategy and the National Early Recovery Process.....	5
3. The Main Objectives of the National Early Recovery Process.....	5
4. Coordination and implementation.....	6
II. Preliminary Assessments of Damage.....	9
1. Displacement and shelter.....	10
2. Mines and UXOs.....	11
3. Infrastructure.....	11
A. Electricity.....	11
B. Telecommunication.....	12
C. Transport.....	13
D. Government Infrastructure.....	13
4. Basic Social Services.....	14
A. Health.....	14
B. Education.....	15
C. Water and Sanitation.....	16
D. Protection of Children, Women and Vulnerable Groups.....	17
5. Environment.....	17
6. Unemployment and livelihoods.....	18
7. Palestinian Refugee Camps.....	19
8. Industrial and agricultural production.....	19
9. Public finance.....	20
III. Early Recovery Initiatives.....	22
Displacement and Shelter.....	23
Mines and UXOs.....	23
Infrastructure.....	25
Restoring Basic Social Services- Water and Sanitation.....	28
Restoring Basic Social Services- Health.....	33
Restoring Basic Social Services- Education.....	34
Environment.....	36
Unemployment and Livelihoods.....	40
Agricultural Production.....	41
Industrial Production.....	42
Emergency Assistance to the Palestinian Refugee Camps.....	43

I. Introduction

1. Background

The war that Israel waged on Lebanon has caused immeasurable destruction to the lives, livelihoods and infrastructure of the people of Lebanon. The hostilities have claimed over 1100 civilian lives, left more than 4000 people wounded, and displaced more than a quarter of the Lebanese population.

The people of Lebanon showed remarkable unity in responding to the crisis, with communities banding together to absorb the displaced, providing temporary shelter in their own homes, and food and provisions from local supplies. Yet the challenges faced by the population remain overwhelming and will be compounded with the on-going blockade. Access to basic services, such as health, water, and education is significantly reduced across the country, and especially for all those who live in the affected areas.

In addition, the war marked an abrupt interruption to an encouraging economic outlook for 2006 and 2007, achieved despite a heavy debt burden for the country and under difficult circumstances in the wake of the turbulences faced in 2005. The scale and the scope of the damage to the local economy, the infrastructure, and the public administration are significant. The destruction has weakened virtually all sectors of the country's economy, from small scale farming, to transportation and tourism, directly affecting the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of Lebanese citizens. Furthermore, beyond the direct losses and immediate impact on employment and revenue generation capacity, the indirect and long term shocks, and the monetary and fiscal implications, will resonate for years to come. While the full extent of the damage remains to be accurately understood and quantified, the clear reality is that thousands of human lives have been shattered and billions of dollars have been lost.

In this context, and immediately following the cessation of hostilities, the Government of Lebanon, supported by the international community, initiated a series of early recovery efforts, designed to address immediate needs and prepare the development of a comprehensive long term reconstruction and recovery program. This document presents the Government's early recovery process, which includes an initial estimation of the direct damages caused by the conflict in a number of critical sectors, along with a compendium of quick, high impact early recovery initiatives that will restore some form of normalcy to the lives of those affected and lay the ground work for a long term national response.

Given the very short timeframe allowed for the preparation of this document, the following assessments are preliminary, and will later be validated through an in-depth and fully costed analysis of the overall impact and long term reconstruction needs. This in-depth assessment will form the basis for the Government's comprehensive program for reconstruction and development - a program that will go beyond repairing physical assets to rebuilding livelihoods and communities.

Both the preliminary assessments and the early recovery proposals included in the strategy are the result of an inclusive and participatory process that encompasses different stakeholders, including Government institutions, non-governmental partners, and UN Agencies.

2. *The Government strategy and the National Early Recovery Process*

Prior to the outbreak of the conflict, the Government was finalizing the preparations for a donors' conference (the Beirut Conference) which intended to present a comprehensive Economic Reform and Social Action Plan - one which would firmly place the country on a solid growth path with debt sustainability. Lebanon was suffering under the burden of servicing high levels of public indebtedness, reaching US\$38 billion or approximately 180% of GDP. The economic outlook for the country, however was starting to show a positive trend, with an expected growth rate of 6% in 2006 following a zero growth rate in 2005 as a result of the security and political turmoil that followed the assassination of Prime Minister Hariri. The tourism season, which constitutes a significant source of revenue for Lebanon, was expected to reach unprecedented levels and this promising macroeconomic outlook was expected to yield tangible social benefits to the Lebanese population.

The Government reform agenda (which aimed among other to deal with the high public debt problem) remains not only relevant, but critical in the aftermath of this devastating war. It lies at the core of the Government's vision for the country's overall recovery and reconstruction. The socio-economic impact of the war has given increased urgency to this reform agenda, which now needs to account for the substantially larger immediate needs of the population in a context of a reduced revenue base.

Given the magnitude of the damage, and the subsequent need to prioritize and sequence appropriate responses, the vision draws a distinction between the humanitarian efforts undertaken during and immediately after the conflict, the early recovery initiatives that will be undertaken until the end of this year, and the full-scale recovery and reconstruction program for the country that will build upon the achievement of the first two phases.

It should be noted that the projects presented along with this document do not cover the totality of Lebanon's early recovery funding needs. They only represent certain priority areas. Additional projects that include repair of damage to cultural and historic monuments, assistance to Palestinian refugees who were also directly affected by the war and other projects that relate to early recovery efforts are also available.

Finally, with the humanitarian efforts now phasing out, this document presents the key elements of the early recovery phase, which are designed as a stepping stone to launch a process that will culminate in the elaboration of a comprehensive national reconstruction and development program aimed at restoring the country's sustainable development pattern on which it had embarked prior to the hostilities. **It is expected that the Government of Lebanon will present its national reconstruction program at an international conference to be held at a later date.**

3. *The Main Objectives of the National Early Recovery Process*

The main objective of the national early recovery process is to establish the critical elements for Lebanon to resume its progress towards sustainable growth and development. In particular, the national early recovery process seeks to:

- (a) *Provide* the conditions for the return of the displaced, including temporary shelter and safety from the immediate threat of unexploded ordnances; and
- (b) *Restore* minimum capacity in terms of infrastructure, access to basic social services and income generating activities, pending full reconstruction.

The long term reconstruction program that will build on these achievements, and present comprehensive multi-sectoral plans, based on in-depth social and economic impact assessments, aimed at sustained development through economic and fiscal recovery and the full restoration of livelihoods.

4. *Coordination and implementation*

Coordination

The overall coordination of the early recovery process rests with the Government of Lebanon, which will ensure that initiatives are embedded in national priorities and will aim at making the best use of available resources.

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers will designate a team to provide the overall coordination of early recovery efforts. The team will draw on the assistance of a dedicated technical unit, and all the relevant national institutions, including the Council on Development and Reconstruction and ministries.

The team will oversee the implementation of the following tasks:

- Mobilizing contributions, including following up on donor pledges;
- Coordinating the allocation of resources with other governmental and national entities, international organizations and donors;
- Monitoring the use of contributions and the implementation of the early recovery strategies;
- Developing the long-term recovery plans, including the economic and social impact assessments, the establishment of realistic financing frameworks and effective implementation arrangements, and the organization of an international conference for Lebanon.

Implementation

Given the scale and scope of the destruction, early recovery efforts will involve all of the key ministries and state agencies, working across all levels of government (central, provincial, and local), as well as international and national civil society organizations, and the private sector.

Implementation of the early recovery projects and initiatives will be undertaken by the Lebanese Government in partnership and close coordination with various partners, including United Nations agencies (UNDP, UNCDF, UNHCR, UNMAS, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, FAO, UNOPS, UNESCO, ILO, UNEP, IOM, UNIDO, ESCWA, UNHABITAT, UNIFEM, UNV, OHCHR, etc.), the World Bank Group, the European Union, Bilateral Development Agencies (AFD, USAID, etc.), as well as international and local NGOs.

An information system designed to keep track of all early recovery efforts will be established, in order to ensure that all needs are met, and accomplishments communicated to the public.

Channeling contributions

Coordination of resource mobilization and allocation of mobilized resources will rest with the Government of Lebanon.

Donors can channel early recovery through:

1. An Early Recovery Fund, established by the Government of Lebanon for the early recovery phase. The Fund is designed to finance Government projects quickly

through the support of UN agencies and other implementing partners, within the scope and time frame of the national early recovery process. This Fund will offer a mechanism for the Government to pool and coordinate international assistance for early recovery. It will be governed by a board of directors comprised of a chairman designated by the Government of Lebanon and members elected by the donors. All funds received by the Fund will be used for early recovery. The Fund will have regular reporting obligations to the public and to donors to ensure transparency and accountability. The fund will retain two internationally recognized accounting and auditing firms to review its accounts and operations. Details of the Fund's management and administration, including duties of the Fund Administrator, will be made available pursuant to consultations with various conference participants.

2. Established channels which can quickly transfer resources to the government of Lebanon and to other implementing organizations involved in the national early recovery efforts (see "Implementation" section above).

In addition, donors are encouraged to consider sponsoring the reconstruction of a village, a bridge, or a school. While not strictly limited to the early recovery phase, this approach is seen as having multiple advantages for certain donors and the Lebanese government can provide relevant information upon request.



II. Preliminary Assessments of Damage

The war has had a devastating impact and hardship on the people of Lebanon and on the Lebanese social and economic fabric. The scope and scale of the destruction are massive, ranging from the direct loss of human lives to extensive damages to vital infrastructure, including hospitals, schools, roads and bridges, and to severe shocks to the country's monetary and fiscal situation. Therefore, any estimation of direct costs for the replacement of physical assets and the provision of basic services must be compounded by the indirect costs in lost revenue, economic contraction, depletion of foreign reserves and loss of investor confidence. **The full extent of the damages and the financial costs associated with addressing the complete range of needs is not fully available at this time.**

In this context the following section presents a summary, by sectors critical to the early recovery objectives, of the initial assessments of damages and needs that have been conducted over the last 10 days by relevant line ministries and other state institutions, with the support of many non-governmental organizations and UN agencies, as well as an early description of the longer term impact on the productive sectors and the public finances.

Even without considering the previously discussed indirect and long term ramifications of the conflict, these early sectoral assessments should not be considered as the definitive word on direct needs and damages. Given the number of constraints which the completion of these assessments faced, including the limited timeframe and the lingering security situation which prevented access to certain areas, they are preliminary and indicative in nature. They provide a first picture of the scope of the challenges the country is facing, and of the difficulties its citizens are confronted with. The government is currently conducting an in-depth exercise, which will build on the preliminary analysis and which will be the basis of the Government's long term reconstruction and development programs, for which donor support will be sought.

These preliminary assessments vary in substance, form and outputs. Some offer a quantified estimate of damage, while others indicate only qualitative needs. Some provide comprehensive geographical information, while others present only preliminary indications on locations most in need. These variations are the result in part of the aforementioned constraints as well as to the inherent differences between the sectors presented, with some lending themselves more to quantifiable estimates (for example, number of buildings destroyed) and others, in the preliminary phase, providing only qualitative information on the nature of the need and its urgency (for example, access to healthcare). Other damages and needs, such as lost revenue to the country's many micro-entrepreneurs and those who have lost their jobs in the factories, require more in-depth analysis to present any reliable and quantifiable information.

In addition, the sectoral needs assessments should be understood as being intricately linked with one another. Damages to infrastructure such as bridges and roads constitute a critical health concern for those unable to reach hospitals. At the same time, they translate immediately into loss of economic opportunities for farmers. Similarly, restoring electric grids and water pipes will not happen until unexploded ordnances are removed, and provision of basic public services is contingent upon the rebuilding of key public administration infrastructure. Cross references in the following sectoral assessments reflects the reality of such linkages.

1. Displacement and shelter

The war Israel waged on Lebanon resulted in a mass exodus of close to one million people from the south of the country, the Bekaa and Beirut's southern suburbs. The displacement situation encompasses all the challenges faced by Lebanon, from lack of shelter, to exposure to unexploded ordnances (UXOs) to loss of employment opportunities.

Since the cessation of hostilities, an estimated 500,000 internally displaced people have returned to their areas of residence, and an additional 150,000 individuals are reported to have returned from outside the country. Around 60-70% of those have returned to their villages of origin, particularly in the areas of Tyre, Marjeyoun, Nabatiye, and Bint Jbeil, residing in the midst of their partially destroyed houses, despite the fact that many of these are not habitable. Indeed, the war led to the total or partial destruction of around 30,000 housing units¹.

A large proportion of the destroyed housing units are located in South Lebanon and the Bekaa. The majority are in the district of Bint Jbeil, which witnessed the heaviest bombing. Around 200 buildings were completely destroyed in Beirut's Southern Suburbs and an additional 100 rendered uninhabitable and in need of demolition. The total destruction of entire towns such as Bint Jbeil or Khiyam in the South, and of large neighborhoods in the Southern Suburbs, has also resulted in the continued displacement of around 250,000 individuals, most of whom are living with relatives and host families. Many of them are living in cramped conditions with considerable strain on limited financial and other resources. These individuals will require further support mechanisms to sustain them.

Even though the damage is unevenly spread across the villages of the south, most of the returning populations are also facing restricted access to water and diverse social services, including health and education, as well as shortages in medicine and other essentials. Social service delivery was further eroded with the direct targeting and destruction of a large number of development or welfare institutions and NGOs. For example 5 social development centers of the Ministry of Social Affairs were completely destroyed and another 5 partially damaged affecting the delivery of primary assistance services. The return to the affected areas also poses the danger of exposure to UXOs, which have already caused the death and injury of 25 individuals while entire farmlands continue to be inaccessible. The loss of livelihoods to these returning populations has yet to be quantified.

Hence, in addition to the ongoing removal of UXOs and other mine awareness activities and the restoration of basic social services as well economic revival, immediate recovery efforts for the displaced should focus on shelter, along the following two axes:

- (a) Continue to provide light repair kits to families whose houses are slightly damaged in order to allow partially damaged houses to become habitable again; and
- (b) Provide construction material to houses requiring more substantial repairs in order to ensure that the house can be ready before winter, and ensure that families have a minimum of 30 to 40 m² area, including kitchen and toilet, which could be utilized.

¹ Order of Engineering in Beirut

2. Mines and UXOs

During the conflict, Lebanon was subjected to intense Israeli naval, land and aerial bombardments resulting in a widespread contamination of unexploded aerial bombs, missiles, rockets, cluster munitions, artillery shells and mortar bombs. These pieces of unexploded ordnance (UXO) litter routes, housing, municipal facilities and conflict debris. To date, over 300 individual strikes of cluster munitions have been located. Since the cessation of hostilities, over 50 civilian UXOs-related deaths and injuries have been reported and over 4,000 pieces of unexploded ordnance have been destroyed. UXOs must be cleared in order to prevent further human tragedy and to enable recovery and reconstruction efforts to commence.

The Mohafazas of South Lebanon and Nabatiye are the most contaminated, followed by the Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and Beirut.

The presence of UXOs presents a hazard for many early recovery efforts. The movement of returnees, reestablishment of essential services (medical, water, electricity, education), shelter assistance (transitional and reconstruction) and income generation are all adversely affected by the presence of UXOs. Every location that has seen conflict damage may have UXOs present.

As such, the urgent mine action early recovery interventions include mine action technical survey and clearance, coupled with a pro-active mine risk education campaign that will ensure that risk to life and limb are minimized. Mine victims assistance registration must be increased to meet the higher number of victims.

3. Infrastructure

Key infrastructure in the form of roads, bridges, telecommunications and government structures has sustained extensive targeted damage from bombardments, resulting in the disruption to the country's ability to provide basic services and effective recovery operations. The disruption of main supply routes has also severely hampered efforts to provide aid and assistance, leading to a reduced level of delivery effectiveness. Damage to other areas of key infrastructure, including electricity, has left the majority of the population in South Lebanon without electricity, while other areas witness severe electricity shortages. Government infrastructure in terms of buildings and premises, including at the municipal level, was also a target of bombardment, and was severely damaged by the bombing.

A. Electricity

The early assessment of the impact of the conflict on the electricity sector estimates the direct damage at US\$114 million, distributed as follows:

Sector	Estimated Damage (million US\$) ²
Jiyeh Power Plant	45
Damage to overhead transmission lines and underground cables	2

² Estimates of the "Electricite du Liban"

**Setting the stage for long term reconstruction:
The national early recovery process**

Damage to substations, buildings and equipment	1
Distribution networks	65
Total estimated cost	114

Required early recovery efforts include:

- (a) Supplying temporary mobile generators especially to crucial service governmental agencies such as hospitals, schools and key government and municipal offices;
- (b) Procuring and installing temporary mobile large scale generators, power supply and distribution cabling.

B. Telecommunication

The telecommunication sector sustained severe damages during the conflict. Preliminary damage assessment by the Ministry of Telecommunication estimates the value of the damages at US\$134 million, including for networks and services, as follows:

Sector		Estimated Damage (million US\$)
Fixed Line Network ³	20 damaged buildings, of which 10 are completely destroyed; 14 power generation stations damaged; 32 cables destroyed; 18 towers destroyed; 10 transformers completely destroyed; 278 public phones, of which 175 are completely destroyed; 44 main networks and 52 sub-networks completely destroyed; distributors	118
Mobile Network ⁴	13 transmission stations completely destroyed; 5 stations damaged	15
Ministry of Information/ Lebanese Radio Centers ⁵	Amcheet Station (transmission tower and building damages) Aito Station (transmission tower, building destruction and equipment)	1
Total		134

In addition to the direct damage above, it is worth mentioning that Lebanon was about to launch two processes that would have made a substantial contribution to economic growth and inflow of fresh funding to the country: the provision of broadband data services and the privatization of the telecommunications sector. Both processes have now been severely delayed.

Early recovery efforts will concentrate on:

- (a) Repairing existing telecommunications systems and networks.

³ Estimates of the "Ministry of Telecommunication"

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Estimates of the "Ministry of Information"

C. Transport

Key transport infrastructure, especially roads and bridges, has experienced widespread damage to varying degrees. A rapid assessment carried out by CDR indicates that 137 roads have been damaged over an area of 445,000m² and representing an estimated damage value of US\$92 million. In addition, CDR estimates that 107 bridges and overpasses have been damaged either partially or totally, with an estimated damage value of US\$337 million. Furthermore, CDR estimates damage to the different airports in the country at US\$55 million.

The following table summarizes the estimated damages to transport related infrastructure:

Sector	Estimated Damage (million US\$) ⁶
Road Network	92
Bridges	337
Rafic Hariri International Airport and others airports	55
Total	484

Early recovery efforts for bridges focus on procuring and deploying Modular (Bailey system) relocatable bridges to be placed in areas of importance for delivering assistance, main supply routes, and major areas of traffic movement.

With respect to roads, early recovery efforts would focus on:

- (a) Provision of minor repair works to areas of roads with low level damage;
- (b) Reconstruction/repair of sections of key alignments from 1km up to 5km lengths;
- (c) Construction of up to 5km alignment diversions

D. Government Infrastructure

Damage to public administration institutions, buildings and equipment is less drastic compared to the damage of the country's infrastructure. Still, initial preliminary assessments of damages are estimated at around US\$4 million, summarized as follows:

Government Institution	Numbers
National Social Security Fund	7 damaged and 1 completely destroyed
Community Development Centers of the Ministry of Social Affairs	8 partially destroyed and 6 totally destroyed
Ministries of Economy and Trade, Culture (Baalbek Museum), Justice/courts, Labor, Agriculture and other government entities	10 buildings and centers (minimum)
Civil Defense	4 centers completely destroyed, 5 centers severely damaged and 17 centers mildly damaged

⁶ Estimates of the Council for Development and Reconstruction

Early recovery initiatives will need to focus on

- (a) The repair/rehabilitation of premises that were not structurally damaged;
- (b) The replacement of equipments, information and data management systems.

4. Basic Social Services

A. Health

The impact of the conflict on the health sector is three-fold:

i) Damage to health facilities infrastructure occurred mainly at the primary health care level, and key functioning hospitals, which limits availability and coverage of health services to a wide spectrum of the population. The initial damage assessment relating to only five governmental hospitals in South Lebanon and the Bekaa are estimated at around US\$34 million⁷. This does not include the assessment of damages related to other health facilities in the region.

ii) Lack of access, and epidemic risks: Rubble and the destruction of roads, as well as the presence of UXOs hinder access to health facilities. Furthermore, with the vast destruction in shelter and water pipes, the risk of communicable disease and water-borne diseases has become a major concern. Availability of vaccination for the vaccine preventable diseases is of utmost importance to avoid disease outbreaks.

iii) Exhaustion of supplies: The medical care and delivery of health services for IDPs has led to the overstressing and exhaustion of limited resources like drugs, supplies and fuel during the conflict period in most health facilities around the country. In addition the damage to power stations and water supply systems has inflated the running cost of most of these facilities to cope with the added workload imposed by the displaced population. Finally, the urgency of stockpiling medications has led to an uneven distribution and availability of drugs and medical supplies, particularly those related to mental health and to chronic diseases

Early recovery needs are thus related to:

- (a) Repairs to damaged health care facilities to restore basic health services; increased attention to the vulnerable population (women, children, elderly and chronic disease patients⁸) is needed in order to reduce mortality and morbidity.
- (b) Ensuring access of the returnees to basic primary health care packages (rapid response to communicable disease, chronic diseases, integrated maternity and child care, safe mother hood, vaccination, mental health services and nutrition).
- (c) Pre-positioning of medication and kits to rapidly treat and cure certain diseases. The distribution system of essential drugs and supplies to PHC needs to be revised. In addition, a functioning first level referral facility needs to be made available for emergency medical care and life saving interventions, including obstetric care for pregnant women.
- (d) Establishing a disease surveillance system to prevent the transmission of communicable diseases among the war-affected population and to enable health authorities, NGOs and WHO to take appropriate action when required. An early warning system is needed, as well as building the capacity for timely and proper response to deadly outbreaks as well as nutritional deficiencies.

⁷ Estimates of the Council for Development and Reconstruction relating to damages in the Government hospitals of Baalbeck (US\$2 million), Hermel (US\$5.5 million), Tibnine (US\$3 million), Bint Jbeil (US\$12 million), and Mais el Jabal (US\$11 million).

⁸ An estimated 25% of the whole population is suffering from chronic disease; more than 40% due to cardiovascular disease, while 15% is diabetic, and 13% hypertensive

- (e) Ensuring proper chlorination of water at community and health facility levels, as well as safe management of waste products in the health facilities.
- (f) Delivering preventive health care and distribution of NFI for vulnerable populations through quick immunization for returnees and outreach activities to isolated populations and ensuring a functioning cold chain covering all affected population as well as essential drugs and continuous availability of vaccines in the affected areas.
- (g) Ensuring health promotion on key public health issues related to the current context (water safety, need for vaccination, rationalization of water use, hygiene, nutrition, etc).
- (h) Addressing mental health, nutrition and reproductive health problems, and addressing acute grieving and anxiety reactions among the affected population and the health workers who witnessed atrocities. In addition, adequate nutrition and prompt comprehensive reproductive care need to be put back in place;
- (i) Securing the cold chain system for the vaccination interventions;
- (j) Training and capacity building of health care personnel working closely with children in the affected areas.

B. Education

The damages resulting from the conflict on the education sector are mainly related to damages in school infrastructure, both in areas that have been hit by the military operations, as well as in those that housed Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). A rapid assessment of the damages, conducted by the Ministry of Education, through the school principals, indicate that 40-50 schools⁹, of which 16 are public schools, were totally destroyed, while around 300 schools were damaged¹⁰. It should be noted that this rapid assessment does not include those villages that are still occupied by the Israeli Forces. No assessment of damages to school equipment and instruments has been done yet. An in-depth survey of all schools has been initiated, and is expected to be completed around the end of August 2006. Early assessments do not indicate that there will be an issue with the availability of teachers.

Estimates for early recovery needs obtained from the Ministry of Education¹¹ are summarized as follows:

Sector of intervention	Early recovery needs	Estimated Cost (Million US\$)
Buildings / premises	Rehabilitation of schools and temporary arrangements for damaged schools	5
Equipment and material		26
Skills, capacity development		5
Total		36

Early recovery efforts will obviously not include those related to reconstruction of completely demolished schools. However, as the Ministry of Education has announced, with the support of UNICEF and other partners, a "Back to school" campaign for resuming the academic year on the 9th of October 2006, early recovery efforts should concentrate on the short term needs, especially those relating to:

- (a) The rehabilitation of damaged schools;
- (b) The provision of basic equipment

⁹ Press Conference of the Minister of Education, August 23

¹⁰ Damages include those schools which housed IDPs

¹¹ Estimates from the Ministry of Education

(c) Direct psychological assistance to school children

C. Water and Sanitation

Water systems have suffered substantial damage in all towns and cities that were targeted during the conflict. In Southern Beirut Suburbs, one of the two main pipelines supplying the area was broken and supply from the other is partially disrupted. Local distribution networks have been destroyed. Sewerage and garbage collection systems have been interrupted. Other towns, such as Baalbek and Nabatiye, have suffered damage to pumping, storage, and distribution systems. As much of the water and sanitation work, especially in the Southern Suburbs, can only be addressed as part of a comprehensive programme of recovery, fulfilling the short term needs will rely upon temporary measures such as water provided by tankers, and these can be augmented by selective repair of critical pipelines and storage facilities.

There has also been extensive damage to water systems in rural areas, especially in South Lebanon, including the destruction and damage to pumping stations and reservoirs, pipelines and distribution systems within villages. Some water systems, even though not badly damaged, are not functioning because of the disruption to the electricity supply, while others powered by generators are not functioning due to the lack of fuel.

According to the South Lebanon Water Authority, the degree to which villages have been affected can be divided into three categories, as follows:

- Major damage to water networks where the system has been destroyed or severely damaged severely, and where major resources and time are required.
- Moderate damage to water networks where the system has been badly damaged but can be repaired quickly with relatively small resource inputs.
- Minor damage to water networks where the system is functioning, or can be made to function with small resource inputs.

The overall value of the damages to water sector has been estimated as follows:

Area/ Water Authority	Estimated Damage (million US\$) ¹²
South Lebanon Water Authority	26
Bekaa Water Authority	34
Litani Water Authority/ Qasmiyah Irrigation Project	4
Litani Water Authority/ South Bekaa Irrigation Project	2
Power Generation Factories/ Markaba Station	8
Power Generation Factories/ Al- Awaly Station	2
Power Generation Factories/ Joun Station	5
Total estimated damages	81

¹² Estimates of the Council for Reconstruction and Development

Septic tanks and sewerage systems have been broken, and garbage collection services have been disrupted.

Early recovery needs include:

- (a) Provision of drinking and utility water, and water storage tanks;
- (b) Repair of priority pumps, tanks, and pipelines (including installation of emergency pumps and generators);
- (c) Provision of fuel and water treatment chemicals;
- (d) Repair of sanitation systems, disinfection of contaminated areas,
- (e) Re-establishment of garbage collection services.

Medium to long-term needs include issues related to reconstruction and comprehensive repair of pumps, tanks and pipelines; and capacity development issues.

D. Protection of Children, Women and Vulnerable Groups

Children, women and vulnerable groups have been disproportionately affected by the conflict. An estimated one third of civilian fatalities are children, and a significant number of children and women were also injured, some injuries resulting in serious disability. The psychological impact and distress for children is particularly acute, and needs to be addressed in cross-sectoral/holistic programs to strengthen the resilience and coping mechanisms of children. Though no incidence of separated children was reported throughout, potential negative effects of the conflict on children, such as increased domestic violence, child labor and possible institutionalization of children, need to be promptly monitored to be addressed.

The situation is already increasing the frustration and sense of hopelessness of young people that may result in risky behavior. This particular age group is of specific concern to protection interventions that must aim at their active involvement, participation and empowerment. Additionally, women are particularly vulnerable to increased risk of violence and negligence of their specific health needs, with their victimization and disempowerment historically increasing in times of distress and tension.

5. Environment

While it is difficult at this stage to quantify the total environmental consequences of the war, they are clearly large:

Oil Spill- The bombing of Jiyeh power plant South of Lebanon has led to 10,000 – 15,000 tons of heavy fuel oil (IFO150) spilling into the sea and spreading to the North because of wind patterns and water currents. Besides the major repercussions on water quality and biodiversity, the pollution has heavily affected the tourism sector and the fishing sector, thus impacting the entire national economy. It is therefore imperative to execute the oil spill clean up plan developed by Ministry of Environment in coordination with the international community, including the oily waste transport, storage and disposal, and undertake detailed environmental monitoring.

Construction and Environment- The widespread destruction (residential and industrial buildings, roads and bridges, etc.) has resulted in massive amounts of waste, which requires sustainable management (quantification, collection, segregation, recycling, disposal, transport, etc.), as well as a proper assessment of the ensuing high demand on sand extraction, quarrying, and construction (selection of sand extraction and quarrying sites, transportation of raw materials, sound urban planning and construction requirements, assessment of opportunities to introduce green loans and incentives, as well as the adoption of energy efficient standards for buildings, etc.)

The quality of **fresh surface and ground water** might also have been impacted by weapon related contaminants, along with potential impacts caused by the oil spill, which requires both preventive and remedial measures. An increase in water demand is likely to occur in some areas (with associated impact on water quality and wastewater management). Sea water has been heavily affected by the oil spill. In addition, **soil quality** might have been impacted by weapon-related contaminants in some areas.

In terms of **biodiversity**, bombs and resulting fires have caused damage to forests and green areas, including protected areas. Hostilities, including but not limited to the oil spill, have impacted terrestrial and marine biodiversity.

Beside the aforementioned demolition waste, the war has caused a slow down of solid waste collection due to lack of available resources for collection, which has led to the piling up of waste. Hostilities have also led to a proliferation of hazardous waste from industrial and health care facilities, destroyed facilities, oil spill clean up waste potentially, etc.

It is also important to note other indirect effects of the conflict on the environment. These include transport/access difficulty due to destroyed infrastructure, increased burning of fuel, dust generated by blasts, and solid waste decomposition that all have a negative impact on air quality.

Early recovery needs should focus on:

- (a) Implementing the Government's Action Plan to clean up the oil spill and address its immediate effects
- (b) Managing hazardous wastes

6. *Unemployment and livelihoods*

The districts in South Lebanon, Nabatiye, the Bekaa, and the Southern Suburbs, which were the hardest hit areas throughout the conflict, also present now the highest poverty indicators in the country. Loss of life, loss of crops and livelihoods, destruction or damage of housing, displacement, and support to other family members have aggravated the living conditions of the most vulnerable populations and increased their threshold of deprivation.

The conflict has also aggravated the conditions of the most vulnerable populations, especially women heads of households, elderly, orphans, and the disabled as well as unskilled labor, farmers and those employed in the informal sector. For example around 15% of those injured during the conflict will be disabled for life, and the number of female headed households will definitely increase. Traditionally, family remittances and other such communal support compensate for weak formal safety net programs. However with the advent of the war and the continued embargo, the transfer of money to the country decreased substantially thus depriving a large number of families of their only source of assistance.

In this context of widespread and multi-faceted destruction, preliminary estimates indicate an increase in national unemployment rates from 8-10% prior to the war to 25%. Furthermore people working in the informal sector and those engaged in seasonal and temporary jobs (tourism, agriculture and services), estimated at around 11% (more than 122,000 persons) of total workers, have been out of jobs since the beginning of the war.

The early recovery needs require a multi-faceted approach that should include:

- (a) Direct cash transfers to the most vulnerable population groups, support to microfinance institutions to insure the sustainability of micro-enterprises and the continuation or generation of local employment;
- (b) Support to Small and Medium Enterprises; support to the unemployed- especially the youth through cash for work programs.

7. Palestinian Refugee Camps

The conflict exposed the vulnerable Palestine refugee population to a series of economic, social and health problems for which they have few coping mechanisms.

In terms of Employment Creation, Social Security and Safety Nets, the population isolated within the camps for the duration of the conflict, those traditionally employed as daily laborers in the construction and agriculture industries were unable to earn an income. The 47% of refugees living outside the camps suffered the same violence and destruction as the general Lebanese population – but often without access to either Government or UNRWA services. The financial and social reserves of the refugees are consequently severely depleted and require a range of recovery interventions. There is also a need to support Palestinian entrepreneurs trying to re-activate their businesses after the conflict, and to assess the food security situation for refugees.

Early recovery needs should focus on:

- (a) Ensuring basic health;
- (b) Providing access to other basic services, including education, clean water and sanitation
- (c) Increasing income generating opportunities

8. Industrial and agricultural production

The industrial sector has sustained severe damages, both directly and indirectly. In terms of physical assets, early analysis indicates that over 700 industrial enterprises have suffered extensive damage. In particular, at least 31 factories in South Lebanon, Bekaa and Beirut Suburbs have been completely or partially destroyed. An initial assessment of the damages in 14 of them estimates the damages at US\$80.7 million, which may provide an idea of the extent of overall direct damage sustained, currently estimated at US\$220 million. This assessment does not currently factor in the revenue losses incurred as a result of significant under-utilization of remaining capacity¹³ due to electricity shortages, immobility of workers, and the lack of raw materials and export possibilities caused by the on-going sea and air blockade. Many factories cannot bring in the raw materials and fuel shipments needed for production. At the same time, numerous manufacturers are unable to deliver orders which were ready for shipment, resulting in increased stocks and inventory, and loss of markets.

These losses may reach approximately US\$30 million a day. Moreover, many manufacturers are exposed to severe liquidity challenges, due to the fact that large parts of the country remain inaccessible to collect receivables, while external suppliers of raw materials are requiring cash payments.

¹³ It is estimated that 95% of industries have come to a complete standstill or operating at 20% of usual capacity

The damage to the agricultural sector is just as significant. The nature of the damages ranges from the loss of buildings, agricultural infrastructure, equipment and machinery, ruined harvests, the inability to keep export commitments¹⁴, and the drastic increase in unemployment among workers in all sub-sectors. The on-going blockade imposed by Israel further exacerbates these challenges.

A rough estimate shows that no one in the South and Nabatiye Mohafazas, which represent 30% of the country's agricultural holders, was spared the effects while 60% of farmers were affected to varying degrees in the Bekaa and 25% affected in the Mohafazas of North and Mount Lebanon. The war has devastated thousands of hectares of orchards by fire, destroyed potato plantations, destroyed and burnt several hundreds of hectares of greenhouses (for vegetable and flower production), killed and injured thousands of livestock and poultry and honey beehives, damaged agricultural infrastructure such as agricultural roads, nurseries, machineries, refrigerators, buildings and farms and agro-processing factories.

The war took place at the peak time of fruit harvest. As a result, the Citrus fruits harvest has been lost for this year due to lack of irrigation at the blossom time. Other fruit trees such as apples and olive trees and bananas need immediate irrigation to save the harvest.

It is estimated that 60% to 70% of tobacco production, on which the Southern regions of Lebanon are highly dependent, has been disrupted by the bombardments. The war took place during the tobacco harvest whereby half of the crop was harvested and stored at homes of farmers, many of which were subsequently fully or partially damaged, and the other half was left un-harvested after farmers fled their lands.

The restoration of agricultural activity will suffer for an extended period of time from the presence of thousands of unexploded ordnances. The ministry of agriculture is also testing the soil in the South to check war-related contamination.

Finally, fishing was heavily disrupted. In addition to the damages to the ports of Tyre, Saida, and Ouzai (with 400 boats destroyed in addition to fishing nets and accessories), fishing activity grounded to a halt (with an estimated 5,000 fishermen unable to work) due to insecurity, the oil spill following the destruction of the tanks of Jiyeh, the absence of fuel, transportation and export channels, and the on-going sea blockade imposed by Israel.

In terms of industrial and agricultural early recovery needs, the response should focus on:

- (a) Emergency assistance to farmers and agricultural cooperatives in the South and the Bekaa and re-habilitation of irrigation infrastructure
- (b) Support to agro-businesses
- (c) Assessment of social/employment impact of the war

9. Public finance

The war has had severe repercussions on the Lebanese economy as a whole. Notwithstanding their immediate impact, these will have ramifications that will most likely continue to be felt as long as the blockade is in place and in the years ahead. Indeed, while the picture of the physical damage will shortly be clearer and fully quantified, the


¹⁴ Around 15% of total annual agriculture-based exports from Lebanon take place during July and August

true impact of the conflict on the economic, financial, and public finance indicators will span over the short and medium term.

Prior to the war, the country had an extremely high debt to GDP ratio and debt service represented 70% of tax revenue. The improving overall outlook, however, meant that the Government had been able to raise revenues, decrease expenditures, thereby reducing the deficit and increasing the primary surplus. Also, the improvement on the debt management front had helped decrease the financing risk. Indeed, all public finance indicators were showing improvements in the one-year period spanning from June 2005 to June 2006 due to the efforts that were exerted by the government to tighten the grip on the fiscal situation and despite the difficulties which the country faced following the assassination of Prime Minister Hariri in February 2005. The primary surplus had more than quadrupled through the first half of 2006 while the deficit was reduced by 12 percent.

However, the hostilities have put an abrupt end to this amelioration. While growth was expected to reach 5%-6% in 2006, the heavy destruction and loss of capital and human resource base will now surely result in a net loss of output. Consequently, revenues are expected to plummet in particular as long as the current embargo is maintained. At the same time, expenditures will significantly increase to compensate for the heavy toll in human life, to cover for the profound destruction in housing and infrastructure, to finance health and relief needs arising from the war, and to pay for the security expenses related to the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1701. In sum, the expected impact on the public finances due to the shortfall in revenues and the deterioration of expenditures is estimated US\$ 1.5 billion, barring the full impact of the infrastructure cost on public finances.

The end result is expected to be a deterioration of the fiscal position and the emergence of a primary deficit for the first time in six years, following years of stringent fiscal discipline. Rising deficits will call for additional financing needs, which will put additional strain on the debt situation, in a country which was already battling to redress its high debt ratio.



III. Early Recovery Initiatives

The following section presents a number of initial, sector-based interventions developed on the basis of concrete needs.

Their design and implementation fall under the authority and leadership of relevant government institutions, in partnership (as appropriate) with national and international institutions and UN agencies.

However, **in a context where the full extent of the damage and funding requirements must still be determined, these initiatives do not represent the Government's complete early recovery response, nor does their cost constitute the country's total financial assistance needs;** their completion, however, is necessary to allow the minimum conditions for the people and the economic life to gradually return to normalcy.

They constitute initial, and in some cases, temporary measures to support lives and livelihoods through this early recovery period. As such, they aim at restoring some form of normalcy in the lives of those who have been affected by the conflict, by ensuring, for example, that children have the basic means to go back to school, that markets are made accessible to rural farmers, that the damage to water pipes does not lead to any outbreak of diseases, and that initial support is provided to reactivate businesses and their employment creation capacities. Therefore, while the government of Lebanon is actively leading the preparation of its comprehensive, long term reconstruction and development program, based on a fully costed assessment of damage and needs, donors are strongly encouraged to provide support to these initial interventions. Long term prospects depend on a successful early recovery response that can jump-start the restoration of basic services and economic activity. A quick response to the critical needs they seek to address is an immediate imperative for those who have been affected as well as an investment in the country's long term growth agenda.

Displacement and Shelter

Return of the Displaced – Shelter rehabilitation

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of the Displaced/ Central Fund for the Displaced. Council of South Lebanon, Ministry of Social Affairs	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Return of the Displaced – Shelter rehabilitation	
LOCATION: Conflicted affected areas of Lebanon	
DURATION: To 31 December 2006	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Immediately
SECTOR: Shelter/Recovery	BENEFICIARY: 30,000 families
OUTLINE	
THE IMMEDIATE NEED: The destruction caused by the conflict has left a large number of families without appropriate shelter, with more than 30,000 units either severely damaged or destroyed.	
OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT: The primary objective will be to provide shelter to 30,000 families via a transitional shelter approach centered on pre-fabricated units.	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 75,000,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION: Prefabricated homes- Transitional Shelter	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$: 75,000,000

Mines and UXOs

Emergency Mine Action in Lebanon

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: National De-mining Office, National Mine Risk Education Steering Committee	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Emergency Mine Action in Lebanon	
LOCATION: Lebanon, war affected areas	
DURATION: 25 Oct – 31 Dec 2006	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: 25 Oct 2006
SECTOR: Protection/Recovery	BENEFICIARY: Inhabitants of areas affected by landmines, cluster munitions and unexploded ordnance
OUTLINE	
<p>THE IMMEDIATE NEED: The presence of UXO and landmines presents a hazard for many early recovery efforts. The movement of returnees, reestablishment of essential services (medical, water, electricity, education), shelter assistance (transitional and reconstruction) and income generation are all adversely affected by the presence of UXOs. The contamination presents a significant threat to men, women, boys and girls returning to their homes and daily activities.</p>	
<p>OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To prevent further civilian casualties arising from landmines, cluster munitions and unexploded ordnance; - To allow greater freedom of movement for the local population; - To allow continuing rehabilitation of essential services and other infrastructure; - To allow the use of land for income generation; - Provide MRE through material and training sessions; <p>Impact: A decrease in the level of civilian casualties arising from landmines, cluster munitions, and unexploded ordnance, a return to normal freedom of movement for the population; the restoration of essential services and the withdrawal of unexploded devices on land to allow income generation activities</p>	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 4,150,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION:	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$:
Cluster Munition/Battle Area Clearance	1,200,000
Landmine Clearance/Technical Survey	1,700,000
Explosive Ordnance Disposal	800,000
Mine Risk Education	300,000
Coordination	150,000

Infrastructure

Repair of Main Supply Fuel Tanks for Jiyeh Power Station in Southern Lebanon

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Energy and Water, EDL	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Repair Of Main Supply Fuel Tanks For Jiyeh Power Station In Southern Lebanon	
LOCATION: Jiyeh, Southern Lebanon	
DURATION: 4 Months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Immediately
SECTOR: Restoring Livelihoods - Infrastructure	BENEFICIARY: 80% of the residential population of Southern Lebanon
OUTLINE	
THE IMMEDIATE NEED: Key infrastructure in the form of Power Stations and Electrical generation has sustained extensive and targeted damage from bombardments resulting in the complete loss of power to the majority of the South of Lebanon. It is crucial that these power stations be brought back on line with immediate effect.	
OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT: The objective is to replace the main fuel supply storage tanks at the Jiyeh Power Station. Particularly it will replace 2 x 25 metric tone fuel tanks, plumbing, valves, pumps and dispensing systems to fuel the Jiyeh station generators.	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 8,000,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION: Construction/replacement of 2 x 25 metric tone fuel storage tanks	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$: 5,000,000
Repair and replace plumbing systems, valves, pumps and dispensing systems.	3,000,000

Infrastructure

Emergency Power Supply to areas Sustaining Heavy Damages

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Energy and Water	
TITLE OF THE PROJECT: Emergency Power Supply and Quick Installations of Walk-in MV/LV Substations and MV Transformers for the Areas	
LOCATION: South Lebanon – Bekaa, and Southern Suburbs of Beirut	
DURATION: 3-5 Months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Immediately
SECTOR: Power/Energy Sector	BENEFICIARY: All Lebanese
OUTLINE	
<p>THE IMMEDIATE NEED: Villages in several areas are experiencing full black outs due to the complete destruction of the Medium and Low voltage power networks in the area. In addition, EDL MV substations and MV transformers for the distribution of Power located in the affected areas were badly damaged, depriving local residents from vital power needs. It is to be noted, that most of the sources of the MV supply are still available from the undamaged HV grid.</p>	
<p>OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To supply the effected areas with immediate power needs - Impacting vital needs such as: water pumping, refrigeration, and lighting for quick recovery. - To transfer the gensets to the municipalities for critical and essential use after recovery. - to support EDL with quick installations of walk-in MY/LV substations and MV transformers for the restoration of power to local residents in order to secure their daily vital needs - To repair damage to electricity infrastructure 	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 81,000,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION: Different sizes MV transformers + Walk-in substations (kiosks, 1MVA) that include MV cubicles, MV/LV transformers, LV distribution board, and a remote control unit.	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$: 8,000,000
Diesel Gensets of various ratings (Silencers and fuel tanks included) + Main and Sub Distribution Boards + Cabling + Installation	5,000,000
Repair damage to electricity infrastructure	68,000,000

Infrastructure

Qasmieh/Ras al Ain and South Bekaa Irrigation Scheme Rehabilitation

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Energy and Water, Litani River Authority (LRA)	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE:: Qasmieh/Ras al Ain and South Bekaa Irrigation Scheme Rehabilitation	
LOCATION : South Lebanon / Qasmieh Ras al Ain area And South Bekaa area	
DURATION 4 Months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Immediately
SECTOR: Agriculture 4000 + 2000 ha	BENEFICIARY : 24,000 beneficiaries in affected areas
OUTLINE	
THE IMMEDIATE NEED : (Related needs assessment)	
<p>OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT :</p> <p>Objectives :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of main Qasmieh Canal in 21 damaged points by direct bombing - Reconstruction of bridges, small tunnels and Zahrani Tunnel - Rehabilitation of Qasmieh project service roads - Rehabilitation of direct bombing damages of the main pumping station at Qasmieh - Reconstruction of Administration buildings at Qasmieh - Making easy access to canal 900 in South Bekaa by asphaltting the damaged roads - Rehabilitation of pumping stations and replacement of damaged pumps in South Bekaa - Assessment of the damage in the Pressurized Network and create a stock of equipments after Canal 900 rehabilitation in order to irrigate agricultural areas <p>Impact : Increased agriculture production through rehabilitation of infrastructure by making water available and conveyed to the South and South Bekaa areas so that irrigation can be ensured.</p>	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 3,000,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION: Implementation and operating costs, Administrative costs	ESTIMATE COST IN US \$: 2,640,000 360,000

Restoring Basic Social Services- Water and Sanitation

Water and Sanitation Systems/Services

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Energy and Water	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Immediate water and sanitation provision and Repair of water systems	
LOCATION: South Lebanon-Bint Jbeil, Marjeyoun, Nabatieh, Sour Cazas Bekaa Valley- Baalbeck Beirut- Southern Suburban Area	
DURATION: 4 months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Immediately
SECTOR: Water and sanitation	BENEFICIARY: 850,000 people
OUTLINE	
<p>THE IMMEDIATE NEED: Water systems suffered enormous direct damages during the recent conflict. Electricity supplies were disrupted, thereby cutting off power supplies to pumping stations. In many parts of the South, the Bekaa Valley and Beirut, the systems no longer function and residents rely on emergency supplies. Residents' immediate water needs will be assured through the project "Immediate Water and Sanitation Provision" which will run concurrently with this project. In addition, sanitation and waste disposal systems have been disrupted. Emergency repairs must be made to sanitation systems and materials necessary for hygiene must be distributed. This project will run concurrently with the project "Repair of Water Systems" in order that residents' continuous water supply is assured.</p>	
<p>OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT:</p> <p><i>Objectives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To undertake rapid repair to water systems and restore supply to residents of the affected areas • To provide good quality water in sufficient quantities during the interim period. • To enable residents to improve the sanitary conditions in war-damaged areas. <p><i>Impact</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents have access to a sufficient quantity and quality of water to ensure health and hygiene. • Secure water supply acts as a stabilizing factor, helping residents to re-establish their livelihoods. • Residents are able to stay in their home cities, towns and villages and maintain their health in the interim period before water and sanitation systems are fully re-established. 	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 29,950,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION:	ESTIMATE COST IN \$USD:
Repair of pumping stations	3,500,000
Installation of generators	1,000,000
Repair/reconstruction of reservoirs	2,000,000
Repair of pipelines and networks	19,500,000
Community/household water systems	1,000,000
Repair of sanitation systems	950,000
Provision of hygiene materials / sanitation campaign	1,000,000
Provision of fuel for generators and pumps	1,000,000

Infrastructure

Repair of Roads and Placement of Temporary Bridges in Southern Lebanon

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Public Works, CDR	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Repair Of Roads And Placement Of Temporary Bridges In Southern Lebanon	
LOCATION: Affected areas within Southern Lebanon	
DURATION: 4 Months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Immediately
SECTOR: Restoring Livelihoods - Infrastructure	BENEFICIARY: 800,000 Citizens
OUTLINE	
THE IMMEDIATE NEED: Key infrastructure in the form of roads and bridges has sustained extensive and targeted damage from bombardments resulting in disruptions to the government and commercial sector's ability to provide basic services and is prohibiting effective recovery operations. The disruption of Main Supply Routes (MSR) caused by damage to roads and bridges has severely hampered the ability to provide aid and the most basic of services across all sectors.	
OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT: The project objective is to replace bridges that were systematically destroyed by targeted bombardments using temporary modular bridges and to repair main supply routes and key road networks and alignments through reparatory and diversionary road works to facilitate socio-economic recovery.	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 30,000,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION: Erection of temporary bridges	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$: 20,000,000
Reparatory and diversionary road works	10,000,000

Infrastructure

Clearance of Rubble and Debris From War-Damaged Areas, Including Southern Suburbs Of Beirut¹⁵

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Public Works, CDR	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Clearance of Rubble and Debris from war-damaged areas, including suburbs of Beirut	
LOCATION: War-damaged areas of Lebanon	
DURATION: 4 months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Began on 24 August
SECTOR: Transport/ power utilities / Infrastructure	BENEFICIARY: All citizens in war damaged areas
OUTLINE	
<p>THE IMMEDIATE NEED: Israeli bombing reduced many areas of Lebanon to rubble. In the southern suburbs of Beirut alone, estimates show that about 150 residential buildings were completely destroyed and that, on average, each building contained 30 units for a total of 4,500 units. There, and elsewhere, buildings also have been damaged or partially demolished. The resulting rubble and debris block the rehabilitation of services, such as rebuilding roads, restoring power and the rebuilding of housing itself.</p>	
<p>OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT: This programme will recruit labor and mobilize heavy equipment, cranes and trucks to remove debris and rubble blocking rehabilitation efforts. The programme will work on clear authorization of the municipality and documented agreement from owners. It will be the responsibility of the municipality to collaborate with engineers and, potentially, the engineers syndicate to carry out a proper assessment of the damage of the buildings. Quick results of this initiative will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate obstacles to reconstruction; • Render partially damaged buildings habitable in anticipation of full repair; • Expedite the return of the displaced population, the majority of whom currently reside in public buildings, particularly schools, elsewhere in Beirut and therefore also; • Expedite the partial return of public buildings in Beirut to their original use; • Create short term employment. 	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 8,000,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION: Renting of equipment and manpower + contractual services with companies + Miscellaneous expenses	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$: 8,000,000

¹⁵ Already under execution by the Government of Lebanon

Infrastructure

Rapid Repair of Key Municipal Infrastructure

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Interior and Municipalities	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Rapid Repair Of Key Municipal Infrastructure	
LOCATION: Lebanon's municipalities, particularly in the South	
DURATION: 4 months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Began on 21 August
SECTOR: Public Administration	BENEFICIARY: All citizens living in areas where service infrastructure (electricity, health, education, water and sanitation, etc.) was destroyed.
OUTLINE	
THE IMMEDIATE NEED: Key economic and transport infrastructure was damaged by Israeli bombardments, disrupting the country's capacity to deliver services and operate effectively. They also destroyed assets far beyond the primary targets of the bombardments, including schools, clinics, markets, and village roads. Both the national and municipal governments have seen their capacity to assist civilian populations seriously reduced. At the same time demand for services has increased dramatically because of the war. The loss of employment throughout the country also adds to the number of people who will be dependent on government for social services.	
OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT: The exact project design in each municipality will depend on the type of infrastructure damaged during the conflict, the most pressing needs of its population, and taking into account other available resources and initiatives. A grant to the municipal government will ensure that the effort is indeed <i>led</i> by Government. Quick results of this initiative will be to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore socio-economic infrastructure back to a decent level of operation; • Provide a solid foundation for communities to absorb emergency humanitarian assistance; • Empower local municipalities to quickly organize themselves and regain their capacity to lead the recovery efforts and the subsequent reconstruction in their localities; • Establish conditions for displaced populations to return home as soon as possible; Create short-term local employment.	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 10,000,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION: 100 Municipal Grants of US\$ 100,000	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$: 10,000,000

Infrastructure

Rehabilitation of Key Public Administrations

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Minister for Administrative Reform	
TITLE OF THE PROJECT: REHABILITATION OF KEY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	
LOCATION: War damaged areas of Lebanon	
DURATION: 4 months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: 1 September 2006
SECTOR: Public Administration	BENEFICIARY: Government Institutions and Agencies/ All Citizens
PROJECT OUTLINE	
<p>THE IMMEDIATE NEED: Aerial bombardment and ground fighting damaged and destroyed public administration buildings in several cities and towns. As distinct from the damaged infrastructure that supported services, this project targets the following areas civil administration, public security, rule of law; and public finance. The exact works will depend on the type of infrastructure damaged during the conflict, most pressing needs, and in view of available resources and initiatives. The key objective is to ensure that public administration, in its largest sense, returns to normal – or almost normal – function.</p>	
<p>PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT: OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid assessment of damage and requirements in conjunction with government; • Quick repairs to infrastructural damage sufficient for restoration of services; • Replacement of damaged equipment and information systems; • Restocking offices with a minimum amount of consumables. <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore Public Administration services; • Empower local administration to quickly reorganize themselves and regain their capacity • Establish enabling conditions for displaced populations to return home as soon as possible; • Create short-term local employment. 	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$8,000,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION:	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$:
Rapid repairs to public administration infrastructure	3,000,000
Replacement of equipment and information systems	2,200,000
Restocking of consumables	300,000
Technical Support	1,500,000
Operations, logistics	1,000,000

Restoring Basic Social Services- Health

Restoring Minimum Access to Critical Health Services

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Health	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Restoring Minimum Access to Critical Health Services	
LOCATION: Main targets are the Governorates of South Lebanon and Nabatieh (8 districts or Qadas), the Beirut Southern Suburbs and the two qadas of Baalbeck and Hermel in the Governorate of the Beka'. All together, these areas are served by 11 public hospitals, 44 private hospitals (Total 55 inpatient facilities) and 118 dispensaries and health centers for outpatient care.	
DURATION: Six months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Immediately
SECTOR: Health	BENEFICIARY: 1,200, 000, including 350,000 in the 0-14 year age group
OUTLINE	
THE IMMEDIATE NEED: The ability of many Lebanese citizens, and children and other vulnerable groups in particular, to access critical health services has been severely reduced, with key infrastructure, including hospitals and other care centers, severely damaged, and exhaustion of supplies and essential vaccines. Furthermore, with the vast destruction in shelter and water pipes, the risk of communicable disease and water-borne diseases has become a major concern. The capacity of local governorate authorities to respond to the needs and monitor the long term impact of the conflict is also strained.	
OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quick-revitalization of life saving immunization services for children, by reactivating the primary health care services, particularly in routine immunization services, providing essential vaccines and drugs, re-establishing the cold chain system, scaling up sustainable outreach services to underserved areas. - Revitalization of primary health care services, through rehabilitation of infrastructure, provision of equipment and essential medicines and drugs, and ensuring adequate water and power supply to health facilities - Revitalization of hospital care and referral systems, through rehabilitation of infrastructure, provision of equipment and essential medicines, and filling the gaps in human resources - Building the capacity (equipment, human resources, infrastructure) of emergency management at the central and governorate level, to develop information systems, monitor health trends, stockpile essential medicines and ensure rapid responses. 	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 13,300,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION:	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$:
1. Quick Revitalization of Life Saving Immunization Services in Affected Areas	3,150,000
2. Building the Capacity of Emergency Management at the Central and Governorate Level	2,550,000
3. Revitalization of Primary Health Care services	3,830,000
4. Revitalization of hospital care and referral systems	3,770,000

Restoring Basic Social Services- Education

Back to school campaign and child friendly schools

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Education	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Back to school campaign and child friendly schools	
LOCATION: Pre and primary schools in Lebanon	
DURATION: 2 months : urgent needs (subsidize school fees and school kits) 7 months : upgrading of schools	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Immediately
SECTOR: Education – Preschools and primary schools	BENEFICIARY: App 350,000 preschool and primary school students
OUTLINE	
THE IMMEDIATE NEED: As reconstruction, repair and temporary replacement of destroyed school is taking place, there is a need to ensure schools are safe and accessible to all children including children with disabilities which will include furniture, ramps, libraries and equipments to support inclusive education. Students of the most affected areas will need to be supported for the “Back to School” campaign through the provision of text books and payment of school fees.	
OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT: - Ensure that reconstructed and temporary schools abide by child friendly models and allow for the inclusion of children with special needs - Ensure that all students from primary schools and Preschools, are equipped for the new school year	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 43,000,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION: Subsidy for school books and fees Rehabilitation of schools 50 prefabricated schools	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$: 26,000,000 5,000,000 12,000,000

Restoring Basic Social Services- Education

Preparing public vocational schools for the 2006/2007 school year

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Education	
TITLE OF THE PROJECT: Preparing public vocational schools for the 2006/2007 school year	
LOCATION: Lebanon, VARIOUS REGIONS	
DURATION: September-December 2006	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Immediately
SECTOR/INTERVENTIONS : - Refurbishing 18 schools - Procuring furniture, basic equipment and educational materials	BENEFICIARY: - students and teachers of 18 public vocational schools and institutes - Local communities and society at large
OUTLINE	
<p>THE IMMEDIATE NEED: During the period of conflict, more than one million Lebanese were internally displaced. Most of these took refuge for a month in public and private schools, including 18 public vocational schools and institutes and some damage and losses in property resulted. These schools need refurbishing and replacement of destroyed furniture, equipment and educational materials to prepare them for the start the 2006/2007 school year on 9th October 2006. While other projects will deal with general academic public and private schools, this project will focus on public vocational schools and institutes.</p>	
<p>OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To prepare the physical facilities of 18 public vocational schools and institutes for receiving students at the start of the 2006/2007 school year. - To provide these schools and institutes with needed furniture, basic equipment and educational materials needed for the implementation of their teaching-learning programs. - By having students return to their schools, the project will assist in going back to normalcy in Lebanon. - It is hoped that this intervention during the early recovery period will lay the ground for further development of these schools and institutes during later phases of recovery and reconstruction.. 	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 1,000,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION:	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$:
- Refurbishing , repair, Furniture and equipment	- 780,000
- educational Materials	- 220,000

Environment

Emergency Oil Spill Clean Up and Environmental Assessment

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Environment	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Emergency Oil Spill Clean Up for protection of the environment, livelihoods and tourism sectors.	
LOCATION: Coastline affected by attack on Jieh Power Plant. (Jieh, Damour, Ouzaii, Beirut, Dbayeh, Jounieh, Tabaria, Jbail & Heri)	
DURATION: 4 months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Immediately upon receipt of funds. Most of equipment already in-country
SECTOR: Oil Spill/ Environment	BENEFICIARY GROUPS: Persons living along the affected coastline, fishing communities and associated businesses, persons working directly or indirectly in tourism sector
OUTLINE	
<p>THE IMMEDIATE NEED: An air strike hit the storage tanks of the Jieh Power Plant, located 30 km south of Beirut, early in the conflict. Approximately 15,000 tonnes of fuel (IFO 150) spilled into the sea and spread over 150 km of the Lebanese coastline. Task force assessments to date indicate that the areas of Jieh, Damour, Ouzaii, Beirut, Dbayeh, Jounieh, Jbail, Tabarja, and Herri are heavily contaminated. The affected areas are mainly rocky and sandy beaches, but also marinas and sea ports. Surveys of other polluted areas are still on-going.</p> <p>The oil spill has serious implications for human health, biodiversity and fisheries, and tourism. In turn, all three have serious implications for livelihoods, dependence on social services, and Lebanon's economy. Immediate needs include clean-up of mobile oil, protection of environmentally sensitive areas and recovery of oil impacted coastline and adjacent marine areas.</p>	
<p>OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT: Lebanese and international partners have already begun to address this urgent situation, including Ministry of Environment, EC, UNDP, UNEP, OCHA, REMPEC and IMO. However there remain important funding and programmatic needs. This comprehensive initiative will rapidly develop a coherent response that takes advantage of all available resources. In the early recovery phase, it will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed assessment of the areas affected by the oil spill and the environmental impacts; • Immediate clean up of affected areas and disposal of the collected quantities of oil through approved methods and according to national environmental standards if available, or international; • A detailed, costed work plan that draws available resources into a coherent response and that fully identifies the techniques, equipment, personnel required; • Initial execution of priority work plan; • Updated Environmental Information System; • Support to the relevant governmental institutions, particularly the Ministry of Environment, for the initial development of an improved Lebanese national system for prevention of, and preparedness for and response to maritime pollution 	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 52,000,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION: Assessment Cleaning of oil spill	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$: 2,000,000 50,000,000

Environment & Culture

Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage Site of Chamaa – South Lebanon, and the Souks of Baalbeck listed on the World Heritage

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Culture / Directorate General of Antiquities, Ministry of public works / Directorate General of Urbanism, Ministry of Interior / Directorate of Municipal Affairs	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage Site of Chamaa – South Lebanon, and the Souks of Baalbeck listed on the World Heritage	
LOCATION: South Lebanon and Bekaa; Chamaa Fortified village and Baalbeck	
DURATION: 4 months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: 2 nd week of September 2006
SECTOR: Cultural Heritage	BENEFICIARY: Lebanese Government, Ministry of Culture / Directorate General of Antiquities, local population, national and international tourists.
OUTLINE	
<p>THE IMMEDIATE NEED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of sites and resulting damages from the conflict - Reconstruction of the traditional houses of the village inhabitants in Chamaa, Rehabilitation of the historic defensive wall of the fortified village, -Rehabilitation of the Maqam (Islamic mausoleum of the Prophet Chamaa), and -Rehabilitation of the damaged oil press of the village. - Rehabilitation of historic Souks in Baalbeck city center (10 stores, 2 historic houses, and other damaged components in the Souks). 	
<p>OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT:</p> <p>1. The objective is to reconstruct and rehabilitate the damaged Heritage in Chamaa historical site – south Lebanon. The site’s origins date back to the 12th century when it was first built and fortified by the Crusaders. The Mameloukes then took the site during the 13th century. During the 18th century, it was the fief of the feudal “al Saghir” family. Also, this fortified village site is the home of many southern Lebanese families who live in traditional houses dating back to all of the previously mentioned historic periods. The site is composed of a fortification wall, an oil press, a Mausoleum of the Prophet Chammaa and the habitation quarter that holds many Lebanese families. All those heritage assets were directly affected by the bombardment and need emergency rehabilitation and most of the traditional houses, an urgent reconstruction as 10’s of the Chamaa families have no shelter.</p> <p>2. The objective is to reconstruct and rehabilitate the damaged Heritage in Baalbeck historical center, which dates back to the ottoman period, encompassing an old Souk composed of some 10 stores. Moreover, two traditional houses were affected by the bombardment and need emergency rehabilitation. The recently restored Souk is an important asset in the urban global scheme to ensure the relation between the archaeological site and the historical city. The Souk plays a leading role in the socio-economic dynamic of the historical city of Baalbeck , listed on the World Heritage.</p>	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 1,450,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION: Chamaa- Reconstruction and rehabilitation works Baalbeck- Reconstruction and rehabilitation	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$: 900,000 550,000

Unemployment and Livelihoods

Social Safety Nets: Un-conditional Cash Transfer to Vulnerable Groups and Support to Micro-Finance Programs

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Social Affairs	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Protecting the Vulnerable and Supporting Micro-Finance Programs	
LOCATION: All Lebanon with special focus on affected areas	
DURATION: 6 months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Immediately
SECTOR: Social Protection Support for micro and small enterprise through Microfinance Institutions	BENEFICIARY: Very poor elderly, women head of households and disabled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 12,000 Women Head of Households ▪ 25,000 Elderly ▪ 15,000 Disabled ▪ micro entrepreneurs particularly in affected areas
OUTLINE	
<p>THE IMMEDIATE NEED: Existing formal safety nets in the country provide health care services and end-of service indemnities. However, these benefits reach primarily those who are (or have been) economically active. As a result poor households who represent around 25% of the total population and those unable to work are left with either no form of social protection or with ad-hoc protection schemes many of which were not sustained during and after the conflict. This has increased the vulnerability of the poorest sectors of the population, particularly female headed households, children, the elderly and the disabled. These are in immediate danger of falling into total destitution. Most micro and small entrepreneurs were adversely affected as a result of the war. Businesses and commercial enterprises were either physically damaged or have become un-operational due to loss of operating capital and assets. This loss of income and/or income-generating assets threatens both the immediate livelihoods of the most vulnerable sectors of the population as well as the sustainability of micro-credit institutions. The survival of the MFI's is crucial for the immediate economic recovery of the country given the important role they play in providing credit to the most vulnerable sectors of the population</p>	
<p>OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT: The project will provide a one time un-conditional cash transfer through the Ministry of Social Affairs' Social Development Centers to the most vulnerable groups that are not protected under any safety net scheme, unable to work and lack the assets for income generation. The war has augmented the poor living conditions of these groups due to loss or damage of houses and/or displacement or loss of supportive family members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the living conditions of the most vulnerable groups ▪ Mitigate post-conflict risk and impact of the war from the very poor and vulnerable groups ▪ Provide a one time grant to help micro entrepreneurs kick start their business again (replenish stocks, or secure existing assets). In parallel this will also expand the beneficiary base of micro-credit NGO's so as to minimize defaults on loan repayments and insure the economic sustainability of micro-enterprises. ▪ NGOs eligible for receiving the funds meet international standards related to neutrality, experience, effectiveness and transparency. ▪ Secure the sustainability of micro-enterprises through the MFI ▪ Expand the beneficiary base of existing micro-finance institutions in the medium and long term 	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 46,000,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION: Very Poor Female Headed Households Very Poor Senior Citizens (priority to those living alone) Very Poor Disabled (Poor households with at least one member disabled) Funds to Micro-entrepreneurs	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$: 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 16,000,000

Unemployment and Livelihoods

Small and Medium Enterprises

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Economy and Trade, Chamber of Commerce & Trade, Ministry of Labor, Central Bank	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Fast Recovery - Small and Medium Enterprises- Vulnerable Sectors	
LOCATION: Lebanon	
DURATION:]4 months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Mid-September
SECTOR: Urgent Economic Recovery	BENEFICIARY: Vulnerable Sectors and Small and Medium Enterprises affected by the war.
OUTLINE	
<p>THE IMMEDIATE NEED: The majority of small and medium enterprises which form the backbone of the Lebanese economy were completely destroyed, partially damaged or sustained major operational losses as a consequence of the Israeli war against Lebanon. Entrepreneurs lost capital and income generating assets. Many were also forced to lay off a large number of their employees. This has severely affected the country's economic cycle, practically bringing it to a standstill and has impacted the workforce adversely. Unemployment is estimated to rise from a pre-war level of 10% to an alarming 25%-30% an unprecedented level in the history of the country. If not addressed immediately this will lead to an increased emigration of skilled labor out of the country, particularly amongst first time entrants into the labor market. This will deprive the country of its most important capital; its highly qualified human resources. <i>(The last official census conducted on national level dated 1996 estimates the number of SMEs to 200,000 companies).</i></p>	
<p>OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT: To restore livelihoods and jumpstart the economic recovery process by expanding the beneficiary base of Kafalat; a nationally owned program that provides loan guarantees to small and medium business enterprises. The program will a) help minimize adverse impacts on the solvency and liquidity of SMEs and b) include new and previously ineligible sectors.</p>	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 80,000,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN:	
DESCRIPTION: Loan guarantees, expansion of eligible sectors, replacement of income generating assets, provision of a one time light unemployment indemnity	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$: 80,000,000

Unemployment and Livelihoods

Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods in Northern Lebanon

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Displaced	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods in Northern Lebanon	
LOCATION: War damaged areas of the Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and north Lebanon	
DURATION: 4 months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Immediately
SECTOR: Economic Recovery	BENEFICIARY: Citizens of war damaged areas of northern Lebanon
OUTLINE	
THE IMMEDIATE NEED: Although the recent fighting was concentrated in southern Lebanon and the southern suburbs of Beirut, North Lebanon, the Bekaa and Mount Lebanon also were directly affected. Bridges, buildings, roads, vehicles, shops, schools, and farms were heavily damaged, as were water systems and electrical and telephone lines. There were negative indirect effects as well. The conflict disrupted commerce in many areas due to road closures, lack of security, lack of electricity and water, with corresponding negative effects on the livelihoods of farmers, fishermen, laborers, shopkeepers and other small businesses. All of this occurred in an area of Lebanon with some of the country's poorest and most vulnerable communities, according to the 2003 MDG report. Most of the jobs in the affected provinces are in the agriculture and service sector, much of it in the informal sector, without a social safety net, and supplemented by secondary income sources (such as off-farm jobs) and remittances.	
OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT: This initiative will rebuild people's lives by restoring basic services, and creating opportunities for small business and employment. It will offer short-term employment through labor-intensive repair of agricultural infrastructure, such as irrigation canals, and by funding the repair of community infrastructure (roads, buildings, utilities.) Building on UNDP's existing poverty reduction programme in the area, it also will provide support to farmers and small businesses that were affected by the conflict.	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 6,000,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION:	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$:
Repairing Irrigation canals	1,000,000
Repairing community infrastructure (roads, buildings, utilities)	3,000,000
Support to farmers	1,000,000
Support to small businesses	1,000,000

Agricultural Production

AGRICULTURE- Emergency assistance to farmers to resume agricultural activities in war affected areas in Lebanon

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Agriculture	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Emergency assistance to farmers to resume agricultural activities in war affected areas in Lebanon	
LOCATION: South, Nabatiye and Bekaa For fisheries the target is damaged Coastal Areas (Tripoli to Naquouba), with a focus on Ouzaáí	
DURATION: 4 months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Immediately
SECTOR: Plan, fisheries, bee-keeping and animal production	BENEFICIARY: 19,300 farmers
OUTLINE	
<p>THE IMMEDIATE NEED: The conflict has affected a large number of farmers, especially in the regions of South Lebanon and the Bekaa, whose livelihoods depend on agriculture. There is a need to provide emergency assistance to them until they can resume their agricultural activities again and sustain their incomes.</p> <p>The fishing sector – an important source of employment and commerce in Lebanon – was hit hard by the current conflict. Approximately 3500 fishermen lost their only source of income when Israeli warships began preventing any boats from moving in Lebanese territorial water. Ports in Lebanon were attacked from Tripoli in the North to Naqoura in the South, and fishermen’s assets destroyed. Pollution from the oil spill in Jieh has both short- and long-term consequences on this sector. Ouzaáí, near Beirut, was the most heavily affected area. There, 270 boats were damaged and the buildings of the Fisheries Cooperative, the cafeteria and the fish markets were completely destroyed by air raids. Fishing is a small-scale sector. A significant proportion of fishermen and their families are poor and were extremely vulnerable even before this war began. A shutdown of the fishing sector has a significant multiplier affect on coastal communities because of its impact on people working in related services such as retail business, transportation, netting, and boat mechanics.</p>	
<p>PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT: Objective: Improve livelihoods of farmers, livestock farmers, beekeepers, and fisheries through provision of agricultural inputs and enhance coordination of agricultural activities through technical advise and data Collection. Inputs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tractors, harvesters (grains and forages), bailers, rakes, high conditioners, planters and field cars, cuttings, seedlings, seeds, bulbs, fertilizers and pesticides; greenhouses structure and equipment for vegetables and floriculture; rain guns, sprinklers, pumps, generators, and drip irrigation systems; data collection, technical advise, coordination among various actors in agriculture sector - Fisheries: nets and engines, repair the damaged boats of fishermen, rebuild the fish market in Ouzaáí, the Fisheries Cooperative and cafeteria; and build the institutional capacity of the Ouzaai Fisheries Cooperative. Repair damage to ports. <p>IMPACT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers’ capacities enhanced thus production increased leading to better incomes per household. - Better coordinated and technically sound Activities leading to more effective results and more efficient utilization of funds benefiting directly the farming communities. - Increased food security and income of beneficiaries by enhancing their production capacity for their own consumption and in-country marketing 	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 26,000,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION:	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$:
Implementing costs (plant production)	\$ 12 million
Implementing costs (beekeeping and livestock)	\$ 8 million
Implementing cost (fisheries)	\$ 6 million

Industrial Production

INDUSTRY- Support to Agro-industrial Sector

GOVERNMENT ENTITY: Ministry of Industry	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: Support to the rehabilitation of the agro-industrial sector in Lebanon	
LOCATION: Lebanon	
DURATION: 4 months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: September 2006
SECTOR: Industrial Promotion	BENEFICIARY:
OUTLINE	
<p>THE IMMEDIATE NEED:</p> <p>The destruction of warehouses storing agricultural inputs, and agro-processing plants in Lebanon, together with the significant damages to power supply and communication infrastructure have negatively affected the agricultural and agro-industrial sectors and the food supply in Lebanon. In particular: (i) The capacity of farmers to resume production is hampered due to problem of access to agricultural inputs, non-availability of spare parts, etc., and (ii) The once developing domestic agro-industries (fruit juice, sugar, oil, dairy products, etc.) is totally disrupted (either destroyed or out of order), thereby increasing dependency on costly imported food.</p>	
<p>OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT:</p> <p>To help the Government of Lebanon in restoring the food supply chain and security, generate employment and alleviate poverty in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic support to the Ministry of Industry: Technical and environmental assessment - Intervention targeting the supply of spare parts for the repair and maintenance of farm machinery and other equipment - Intervention for supporting livelihood recovery both in rural and urban areas - Projects for the rehabilitation of selected food possessing plants, including dairy, meat production/slaughterhouses, tomato paste, etc 	
TOTAL BUDGET IN US\$: 8,200,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
DESCRIPTION:	ESTIMATE COST IN US\$:
- Strategic support	200,000
- spare parts	1,500,000
- livelihood recovery	3,500,000
- rehabilitation of selected food possessing plants	5,000,000

Emergency Assistance to the Palestinian Refugee Camps

GOVERNMENT ENTITY:	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE: UNWRA LFO Early Recovery Proposal	
LOCATION: All areas of UNRWA operations	
DURATION: 4 months	ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: Immediately
SECTOR: Shelter, Basic Social Services, Employment Creation	BENEFICIARY: Palestine refugees in camps and gatherings
OUTLINE	
<p>THE IMMEDIATE NEED: The July-August conflict of 2006 exposed the vulnerable Palestine refugee population (405,000 registered) to a series of economic, social, psychological and health shocks for which they have few coping mechanisms. Isolated within the camps for the duration of the conflict, those traditionally employed as daily labourers in the construction and agriculture industries were unable to earn. The 47 per cent living outside the camps suffered the same violence and destruction as the general Lebanese population – but often without access to either Government or UNRWA services. The financial and social reserves of the refugees are consequently severely depleted and require a range of recovery interventions by UNRWA.</p>	
<p>PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT: The Early Recovery Phase is a vital link to the long term recovery phase in which the Camp Improvement Initiative will be a major component for UNRWA and the Government of Lebanon. Under the shelter rehabilitation, UNWRA aims at providing emergency repairs and reconstruction of shelters. Under basic social services UNWRA aims at providing improved health services by establishing three part-time clinics; starting two psycho-social programmes; completing an assessment consultancy for improved water supply, drainage and sewer infrastructure in three Beirut camps, and one mechanization programme for solid waste; supporting temporary accommodation for homeless families; providing water through new/upgrading of wells; upgrading emergency networks for electric supply (water pumps), and establishing a fire brigade in the Dbayeh camp. Under Employment Creation, Social Security and Safety Nets UNRWA aims at conducting a survey to improve employability of Palestine refugees, establishing a program to reactivate businesses after the conflict, and assessing the food security situation for Palestine refugees.</p>	
TOTAL BUDGET IN \$US : 3,050,000	
BUDGET PRELIMINARY BREAKDOWN	
Displacement/shelter rehabilitation	
Shelter emergency repairs and reconstruction	US\$ 440 000
Basic Social Services	
Health	US\$ 650 000
Relief and Social Services	US\$ 826 000
Education	US\$ 253 000
Water and sanitation	US\$ 740 000
Employment Creation, Social Security and Safety Nets	
Market Assessment Employability	US\$ 132 000
Food Security Assessment	US\$ 7 000