

2011

**الصندوق
اللبناني للنهوض**
المبني على مؤتمر ستوكهولم

**LEBANON
RECOVERY FUND
(LRF)**

**LEBANON RECOVERY FUND
2011 CALL FOR PROPOSALS**

GUIDELINES FOR APPLICANTS

**Deadline for
submission:
30 November 2011**

1. Introduction

The Lebanon Recovery Fund (LRF) would like to announce its call for project proposals for 2011. Prospective applicants are invited to submit proposals for projects falling under the expanded scope of the fund, which targets national priorities in economic development with emphasis on income generating activities and improvement of livelihoods.

2. Background

The LRF is a pooled funding facility established by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) following the August 2006 Stockholm Conference to respond to the request of the Government of Lebanon to support the country's recovery after the Israeli aggression in July 2006.

In 2008, the LRF Steering Committee decided to expand the scope of the Fund beyond immediate recovery efforts, such that the Fund presently also responds to national priorities in development while maintaining a balanced geographical distribution of approved interventions.

The LRF is governed by a steering committee, which provides strategic guidance and oversight as well as makes decisions on fund allocation. The committee is chaired by the Minister of Economy and Trade and composed of a representative from the Ministry of Finance, the Head of the Development Unit at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the UN Resident Coordinator and representatives of Spain, European Commission, Kuwait and United Arab Emirates. A second tier involves the Project Approval Group, which technically reviews project proposals and submits its recommendations to the Steering Committee.

3. LRF Sectors and Priority Issues

Sectors eligible for funding are namely:

- Social services
- Environment
- Culture and national heritage
- Governance
- Disaster management
- Agriculture
- Industry

LRF encourages projects aiming at providing direct support towards achieving sustainable economic and industrial development, in addition to environmental projects supporting Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs) in going green and projects for forest fire management.

4. Guidelines for the Call for Proposals

a. Eligibility Criteria

i. Eligibility of Applicants

LRF projects are executed with the support of United Nations organizations in cooperation with other governmental and/or non-governmental implementing partners. Any Participating UN

organization that has signed a Memorandum of Understanding¹ is eligible to submit project proposals along with its main national counterpart. Proposed submissions may result from a national authority (governmental or non-governmental) approaching an eligible participating UN organization or from an eligible UN organization approaching relevant national counterparts.

The proposed project should meet the criteria below:

- The project duration should not exceed two years
- The project should not incur any additional future obligations on the Government's budget.
- The results of projects should be sustainable beyond the life of the project.

ii. Eligibility of Partners (nongovernmental)

National Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) may partner with UN Agencies to act as implementing partners in proposed projects. The following criteria apply to participating NGO counterparts of LRF projects:

- Partner NGOs should be registered and active in Lebanon for at least 5 years.
- Partner NGOs should have an established experience with UN organizations or other international organizations.
- Partner NGOs should have a past experience of managing projects with a budget over a USD 1 Million.
- Budget for projects having NGOs as implementing partners should not exceed the ceiling of USD 1 Million.

b. Financial Allocation

The overall allocated amount made available under this Call for Proposals is USD 2 Million. Any grant requested under this Call for Proposals must not be for less than USD 200,000.

The proposed project should not incur any additional future obligations on the Government's budget and the results should be proven sustainable beyond the life of the project.

No contribution is required but preference will be given to proposals with financial contribution.

c. Duration and Location

The duration of a project may not exceed 24 months. The project may target any region in Lebanon that is in need of such support in addition to regions affected by July 2006 War.

5. Application process

a. Application Form

Project proposals must be submitted in accordance with the instructions on the project proposal standard format included in the annexes to these Guidelines (Annex II).

Applications must be submitted in English.

b. Proposal Submission and Deadline

LRF project proposals are to be submitted to the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) on the following email: rco.lebanon@one.un.org.

¹ Annex I provides a list of Participating Organizations that have concluded a Memorandum of Understanding with the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office, as the Administrative Agent of the Lebanon Recovery Fund.

Participating UN Organizations should utilize the project proposal standard format² in preparing a proposal and budget for submission to the LRF.

All project proposals should be sent before 30 November 2011.

6. Proposal Review and Evaluation Process

a. Proposal Review & Approval Process

The LRF proposal follows a two-tier review and evaluation process involving the LRF Steering Committee (SC) and the Project Approval Group (PAG).

All LRF project proposals are reviewed and evaluated through the following steps:

1. The UNRCO conducts a peer review of submitted projects and sends final drafts of proposals to the PAG.
2. The PAG technically reviews the project proposals, knowing that its membership includes the Development Unit at the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) whose role is to ensure project alignment with approved national priorities and available resources. PAG makes recommendations to the SC for endorsement on no-objection basis.
3. Following approval and signing by the SC, the approved Submission Form and Project Documents are forwarded to the Administrative Agent for the transfer of funds the Participating UN Organization.
4. When required, Ad-hoc Thematic Working Group reviews submitted proposals and returns them to the UNRCO, who prioritizes and submits project proposals to the PAG.

The technical review of the submitted project proposals will be conducted at the PAG level.

In reviewing the LRF pipeline, the PAG will go into all the details of the projects and brief the SC as it is responsible of verifying before the SC members that projects respond to government priority and include a timeline of cash flows.

The PAG recommendations and the corresponding project documents will be submitted to the SC for review and final decision.

The PAG membership includes representatives of the UNRC Office, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy and Trade and the PMO.

Representatives of concerned line Ministries may also be invited to attend the PAG deliberations. The Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) may also be involved on call basis.

Approval of new projects for any UN agency may be contingent on the Agency meeting the commitment/disbursement targets of its projects previously approved by the Lebanon Recovery Fund.

² Available in Annex II

b. Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation process will be based on the following evaluation grid:

Relevance of the action	30
Relevance to the call priorities	
Relevance to the country needs	
Added value and cross sectoral impact in relation to poverty, gender and environment	
Design of the action	30
Feasibility	
Sustainability	
Applicant capacity	20
Technical expertise of the applicant	
Technical expertise of the applicant partners	
Budget and cost effectiveness of the action	20
Ratio between the estimated costs and the expected results	
Percentage of requested funds and applicant (s) contribution	
TOTAL	100

c. Notification of the LRF Decision

Applicants will be informed of the SC decision concerning their application and, in case of rejections, the reasons for the negative decision.

5. Further Information for the Applicants

- The LRF Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) unit will be closely following up with all future LRF projects and will require specific related information and field/site visits
- The personnel allocated costs may not exceed 20% of the total requested funds
- Any budget change within budget lines exceeding 15% of the budget line amount must be requested in writing and approved prior to application
- All approved LRF projects must adhere to the visibility guidelines (Annex III)
- All approved LRF projects will be required to submit quarterly progress reports, annual reports and completion reports in addition to the financial reports along with continuous coordination with the M&E unit
- Applicants may be required to provide additional supporting documents (e.g. survey findings, needs assessment...)

6. Contact Details

For further information:

Email: rco.lebanon@one.un.org

Phone: + 961 1 962 524

<http://mdtf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/LRF00>

7. List of annexes

- Annex I:** List of Eligible UN Participating Organizations
Annex II: Project Proposal Submission Form
Annex III: LRF Visibility Guidelines

Annex I: List of Eligible UN Participating Organizations

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Annex II: Project Proposal Submission Form



Submission Form To The Lebanon Recovery Fund Steering Committee

To be completed by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO)	
Meeting No:	Date of Meeting:
Item No:	Programme/project:

(To be completed by the Participating UN Organisation and endorsed by SC)

To: Lebanon Recovery Fund Steering Committee	Date of Submission: November 2011
From: United Nations Development Programme	Contact: Robert Watkins UNDP Resident Representative
Through: Project Advisory Group (PAG) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Endorsement <input type="checkbox"/> Comments	Contact: Telephone number: +961-1-985932 Email: robert.watkins@undp.org
Proposed submission, if approved would result in: <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of existing programme/project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New programme/project <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)	Proposed submission resulted from: <input type="checkbox"/> National Authorities initiative within national priorities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Agency initiative within national priorities <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)
Programme/project title: National Action Programme to Mainstream Climate Change into Lebanon's Development Agenda	
Amount of funds requested for proposed programme/project: \$ 1,000,000	
Estimated number of beneficiaries: direct National benefits indirect Lebanese population at large	
Percentage and amount of indirect costs requested: 7% (USD 65,420)	

To be completed by the Participating UN Organisation

1. Background

Provide brief and concise information on the background of the project. Indicate how it originated; refer to the Sector Programme, request endorsement or approval by relevant Lebanese authorities, etc. If extension of existing project: provide information on original project, such as number, programme amount, date of approval.

Climate change is one of the greatest environmental challenges facing the world today. Rising global temperatures will bring changes in weather patterns, rising sea levels and an increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. Strong linkages exist between climate change and poverty reduction, rural development and agriculture, and disaster management. Literature has already proven that climate change impacts are highest in developing countries and will hit the poorest part of the populations most as they are less able to cope or to adapt.

Climate change is largely the result of human induced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions emitted by the burning of fossil fuels that are driven by socio-economic development patterns characterised by economic growth, technology, population and governance. These patterns in turn determine the vulnerability to climate change and the human capacity for mitigation³ and adaptation⁴. However, the diversity of sectoral actors and the interconnectedness of climate and development present a challenge to the international, regional, national climate policy.

In Lebanon, the cost of climate change impact is estimated to be around 90 million USD per year⁵. In 1994, Lebanon has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and following the First National Communication, the country has voluntarily dedicated itself to reduce its national GHG emissions and to increase its adaptive capacity to climate change. The ministerial declaration of the previous government⁶ stipulates the establishment of a National Committee on Climate Change and Desertification NCCCD, and the Government of Lebanon has committed to reach 12% renewable energy in its energy mix by 2020. In addition, the Ministry of Energy and Water, in its policy paper for the electricity sector⁷, plans to increase the electricity generation capacity while giving priority to renewable energy sources and promoting energy efficiency measures. However, given that major economic sectors are involved in mitigation and adaptation efforts, climate change issues related efforts are being scattered and are often duplicated among the various involved bodies.

Therefore, to maximise on-going efforts and to attract official development assistance (ODA), the establishment of a national coordination mechanism that will mainstream⁸ climate change concepts into national and sectoral development plans is proposed here. It would help to enhance the climate change regime by increasing policy coherence, minimising duplications and contradictory policies and capturing the

³ IPCC, Fourth Assessment Report (2007): Mitigation is the technological change and substitution that reduces resource inputs and emissions per unit of output. It means implementing policies to reduce GHG emissions and enhance sinks.

⁴ IPCC, Fourth Assessment Report (2007): Adaptation is taking initiatives and measures to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems against actual or expected climate change effects which could be anticipatory and reactive, private and public, and autonomous and planned.

⁵ World Bank (2004)

⁶ Decree 2839, dated 9/11/2009

⁷ Policy Paper for Electricity Sector, Ministry of Energy and Water, June 2010

⁸ Mainstreaming is seen as making more efficient and effective use of financial and human resources than designing, implementing and managing climate policy separately from ongoing activities.

opportunities for sectoral development by introducing proper governance⁹ of climate change issues in Lebanon.

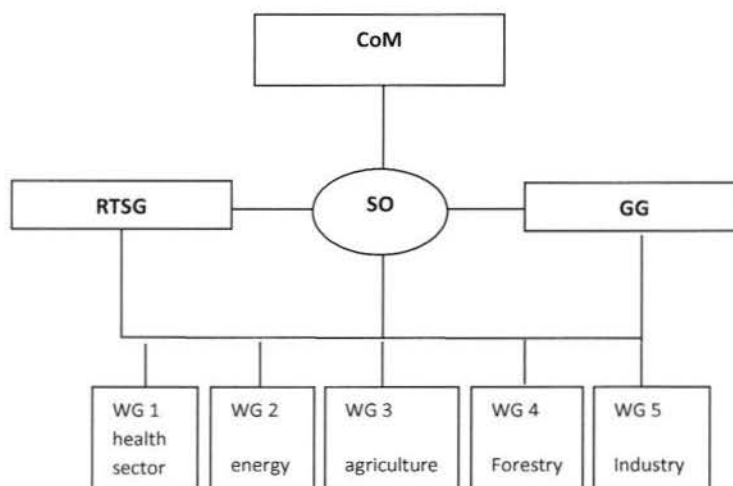
2. Purpose of Proposed Programme/Project

Detail key objectives, outputs and activities from project cover sheet and attached detailed project document in standard format.

In order to improve climate change governance and meet the challenges that will face Lebanon as a result of climate change, there is a need to mainstream climate change concepts into national and sectoral development plans. To achieve this, the proposed project presents a comprehensive coordination mechanism involving strategic planning, and close and effective communication with national, regional and international partners. In addition, the project will assess the impacts of climate change on the Lebanese economy and thus place climate change as a priority on the national agenda. The project will also seek large donor funding to develop and implement a low-carbon and climate resilient development agenda.

The project will therefore act as the platform for the establishment of the NCCC, whose structure is presented below:

1. The Council of Ministers (CoM): Review and approve proposed policies and workplans and secure required budgets. The governmental group (GG): Set priorities within each respective ministry, incorporate climate related factors into plans/strategies and implement/execute the approved CC projects and action plans
2. The research /technical support group (RTSG): Promote research and development on low carbon technologies to reduce GHG, and adaptation needs
3. The ad hoc working groups (WG) consist of the GG & RTSG members or their technical designees, in addition to other technical experts as needed: Identify opportunities and intervention areas focusing on specific issues and sectors of the economy
4. Secretariat Office (SO): Coordinate activities between the CoM, GG, RTSG, and WG groups



⁹ Governance is the exercise of political, economic, and administrative authority to manage a nation's affairs. It is the complex mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights and mediate their differences.

However, and since the Ministry of Environment has been the focal point of the UNFCCC from 1994, and in order to avoid the loss of the institutional memory, the SO is located at the Ministry of Environment, while securing continuity of the work conducted to date at the Ministry of Environment.

3. Evaluation of Proposals by the PAG

Implementability

	2011	2012
Estimated commitments	US\$	US\$
Estimated disbursements	US\$	US\$
Contribution (optional)	US\$	US\$

Does the project correspond to national priorities? Yes No

The proposed project is in line with the Government of Lebanon’s plan of action, as mentioned in the first national communication report to the UNFCCC, and reiterated in the Second National Communication report to the UNFCCC and as presented in the 2009 Ministerial Declaration. Furthermore, the proposed project builds on the on-going renewable energy and energy efficiency objectives of the Ministry of Energy and Water and the Sustainable Energy Strategy project of the Ministry of Finance. Overall, this project will work to meet the national priority of achieving the 12% renewable energy mix target by 2020 to move towards a Low Carbon/Emission Economy.

Project approved by Line Ministry of Environment on 21/11/2011



4. Review by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO)

Check on Programme/Project Proposal Format Contents

- Cover sheet (first page) Yes No
- Logical Framework Yes No
- Programme/Project Justification Yes No
- Programme/Project Management Arrangements Yes No
- Risks and Assumptions Yes No
- Budget Yes No
- Support Cost Yes No

Overall review of programme submission

Recommendations

Elaborate

5. Decision of the LRF Steering Committee

- Approved for a total budget of \$
- Approved with modification/condition
- Deferred

Reason(s)/Comment(s)

Elaborate

Chair of the LRF Steering Committee

.....

Signature

Date

6. Follow-up action taken by the Administrative Agent

- Project consistent with provisions of the Letter of Agreement with donors (if applicable)

.....

.....

Signature

Date

Lebanon Recovery Fund
Programme/Project Proposal Format and Guidelines

Contents:

1. Cover sheet and description of programme/project document (Appendix A)
2. Logical Framework (Appendix B)
3. Programme/Project Budget (Appendix C)



LEBANON RECOVERY FUND

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

Participating UN Organisation: United Nations Development Programme	Sector: Energy and Environment
Programme/Project Manager Name: Edgard Chehab Address: UNDP Lebanon Telephone: +961-3-24 00 34 E-mail: edgard.chehab@undp.org	LRF PAG Name: Address: Telephone: E-mail:
Programme/Project Title: National Action Programme to Mainstream Climate Change in Lebanon's Development Agenda Programme/Project Number:	Programme/Project Location: All Lebanon
Programme/Project Description: The project aims at improving the patterns of climate change governance through mainstreaming climate change concepts into national and sectoral development plans and thus place climate change as a priority on the national agenda.	Total Programme/Project Cost: 1,000,000 USD LRF: 1,000,000 USD Government Input: USD Other: USD 2,100,000 (EU parallel funding) Total: 1,000,000 USD
	Programme/Project Duration: 2012-2013

Development Goal: Improve climate change governance in Lebanon

Key Immediate Objectives:

- Mainstream climate change concepts into national and sectoral development plans

Outputs and Key Activities:

The project will mainstream climate change concepts into national and sectoral plans through actively engaging ministries and governmental institutions in planning and decision making and through the elaboration and roll-out of effective national adaptation and mitigation action plans. The project will also assess and address the institutional and legal barriers for the establishment and activation of the national climate change fund and will improve the engagement of Lebanon in the international climate change arena.

On behalf of:

Signature

Date

Name/Title

UN Participating Organisation



24/11/2014

Chair, LRF SC

1. Programme/Project Justification

Climate change is one of the greatest environmental challenges facing the world today. Rising global temperatures will bring changes in weather patterns, rising sea levels and an increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. Strong linkages exist between climate change and poverty reduction, rural development and agriculture, and disaster management. Literature has already proven that climate change impacts are highest in developing countries and will hit the poorest part of the populations most as they are less able to cope or to adapt.

These linkages between climate change and development are increasingly recognised. Climate change is largely the result of human induced GHG emissions that are driven by socio-economic development patterns characterised by economic growth, technology, population and governance. These patterns in turn determine the vulnerability to climate change and the human capacity for mitigation¹⁰ and adaptation¹¹. However, the diversity of sectoral actors and the interconnectedness of climate and development present a challenge to the international, regional, national climate policy.

In Lebanon, the cost of climate change impact is estimated to be around 90 million USD per year¹². In 1994, Lebanon has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and following the First National Communication, the country has voluntarily dedicated itself to reduce its national GHG emissions and to increase its adaptive capacity to climate change. The ministerial declaration of the previous government¹³ stipulates the establishment of a National Committee on Climate Change and Desertification NCCCD, and the Government of Lebanon has committed to reach 12% renewable energy in its energy mix by 2020. In addition, the Ministry of Energy and Water, in its policy paper for the electricity sector¹⁴, plans to increase the electricity generation capacity while giving priority to renewable energy sources and promoting energy efficiency measures. However, given that major economic sectors are involved in mitigation and adaptation efforts, climate change issues related efforts are being scattered and are often duplicated among the various involved bodies. It is well known that, due to their nature, climate change related actions pose several difficulties that could be summarised as below:

- a. **Difficulty in societal reach** in transforming the existing production and consumption patterns to reduce emissions
- b. **Scientific uncertainty** about the sensitivity of the climate system; regional climate impacts; and the consequences for ecosystems
- c. **Distributional and equity linkages** concerning climate change, and responses to climate change, and its impact on different groups in different ways
- d. **Political will/determination engagement:**
 - Long time frames fit poorly with a four year electoral cycle and the possible change of ministers and senior officials.

¹⁰ IPCC, Fourth Assessment Report (2007): Mitigation is the technological change and substitution that reduces resource inputs and emissions per unit of output. It means implementing policies to reduce GHG emissions and enhance sinks.

¹¹ IPCC, Fourth Assessment Report (2007): Adaptation is taking initiatives and measures to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems against actual or expected climate change effects which could be anticipatory and reactive, private and public, and autonomous and planned.

¹² World Bank (2004)

¹³ Decree 2839, dated 9/11/2009

¹⁴ Policy Paper for Electricity Sector, Ministry of Energy and Water, June 2010

- Democratic countries face difficulties due to:
 - o The tendency for politicians to hesitate to introduce reforms that may antagonize voters
 - o The influence of powerful economic lobbies that can mobilize to protect their interests and resist change
 - o The existence of multiple “veto points” that slow decision making
- e. Difficulty in access of data and representativeness of value** due to aggregate information, discontinuity in time and space, incomplete/inexistent data, and reluctance in collaboration.
- f. Difficult / slow Communication and overlapping responsibilities between governmental institutions**
- g. Lack of law enforcement and monitoring structure**

Therefore, there is a crucial necessity to form a new entity that will mainstream¹⁵ climate change concepts into national and sectoral development plans and to establish an organized and effective national coordination system between all concerned stakeholders. It would help to enhance the climate change regime by increasing policy coherence, minimising duplications and contradictory policies and capturing the opportunities for sectoral development by introducing proper governance¹⁶ regime in Lebanon.

2. Programme/Project Approach

Knowing that proper climate change governance needs to be built on other executed, being implemented and planned activities, the proposed project has sought to strategically engulf all national activities by coordinating and bringing them under the National Committee on Climate Change & Deforestation, which will secure the sustainable improvement in the patterns of climate change governance. To achieve this, proposed project is seeking to mainstream climate change concepts into national and sectoral plans through actively engaging ministries and governmental institutions in planning and decision making and through the elaboration and roll-out of effective national adaptation and mitigation action plans. The project will also assess and address the institutional and legal barriers for the establishment and activation of the national climate change fund and will improve the engagement of Lebanon in the international climate change arena.

The project will therefore act as the platform for the establishment of the NCCC, whose structure is presented below:

1. The Council of Ministers (CoM)
2. The governmental group (GG)
3. The research /technical support group (RTSG)
4. The ad hoc working groups (WG) consist of the GG & RTSG members or their technical designees, in addition to other technical experts as needed.

¹⁵ Mainstreaming is seen as making more efficient and effective use of financial and human resources than designing, implementing and managing climate policy separately from ongoing activities.

¹⁶ Governance is the exercise of political, economic, and administrative authority to manage a nation’s affairs. It is the complex mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights and mediate their differences.

However, and since the Ministry of Environment has been the focal point of the UNFCCC from 1994, and in order to avoid the loss of the institutional memory, the SO is located at the Ministry of Environment, while securing continuity of the work conducted to date at the Ministry of Environment.

The project continues the on-going assistance provided by UNDP to the Government of Lebanon to enhance capacity for better environmental governance in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and in line with the Millennium Development Goal 7 (MDG 7) of achieving environmental sustainability.

In the framework of the CEDRO programme, an international consultancy specialized in low carbon/emission and climate resilient action plan development that will provide the technical support required for the effective design, implementation and validation of the project.

The leadership capacity for the coordination is placed in an independent climate change authority, i.e., Climate Change Coordination Unit (referred to as Secretariat Office), directly reporting to the Minister of Environment, who will be responsible to secure, through the Council of Ministers, a wider mandate of action and a more vertical coordination scheme at the ministerial level.

The below table (table 1) depicts the composition and role of each of the groups in terms of members and general functions. The table is followed by diagrams depicting the workflow and the tasks that each of the groups play in the different phases.

Table 1 Composition and general roles of the different groups

<p>Council of Ministers (CoM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Ministries <p>General Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and approve proposed policies and workplans and secure required budgets
<p>Secretariat office (SO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project management team <p>General Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate activities between the CoM, GG, TSG, and WG groups • Develop a Low Emission Development Strategy • Resource mobilization • Prepare all documentation related to technical analysis, financial analysis, and negotiation • Prepare all documentations related to policies and legislations • Follow up on country requirement under UNFCCC and KP • Communicate all activities with press/websites, etc. • Provide and seek opportunities for capacity building and technology transfer • Establishment of a network that will facilitate regular updating and sharing of data • Prepare workshops and trainings for WG • Provide secretarial services for organising the group meetings and reporting to the CoM and the Public at large • Develop multi-sector, comprehensive climate mitigation and adaptation action plans at the regional and national government levels and help develop specific sector-based initiatives • Follow up on implementation of action plans and strategies • Provide briefings, seminars, and speeches related to national climate policy development, integration, and implementation for policy makers, lawmakers, stakeholders, students, media, and the public at large
<p>Research/technical support group (RTSG)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic institutions (AUB, USJ, UL, etc.) • Association of Lebanese Industrialists (ALI) • Industrial Research Institute (IRI) • Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute (LARI) • National Council for Scientific Research (NCSR) • Lebanese Meteorological Services

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order of Engineers and Architects (OEA) • Environmental consultancy firms (ELARD, MORES, SES, etc.) • Banks • Industries • NGOs (Indyact, AFDC, etc.) • IGOs (FAO, ESCWA, UNIDO, etc.) <p>General Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote research and development on low carbon technologies to reduce GHG, and adaptation needs • Provide advice on technical analysis and design policy options for consideration for financial and governance mechanisms that will lead to the smooth implementation of the NCCC recommendations • Provide policy advice for negotiations and draft proposals • Ensure that the national research efforts are in line with international research and development tailored for local needs • Explore mitigation and adaptation options in all sectors including industrial, transportation, energy, agriculture, forestry • Prioritize proposed policy actions and proposals based on scientific/ technical analysis and cost/benefit evaluation • Consider potential overlap of GHG reductions and air quality, economic developments, land use, and other co-benefits/trade offs • Design analytical tools to improve climate change impact assessment and help policy makers in decision making
Governmental group	<p>Representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister of Environment • Minister of Water and Energy • Minister of Finance • Minister of Industry • Minister of Agriculture • Minister of Public Works and Transport • Minister of Public Health • Ministry of Education • Ministry of Interior and municipalities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister of Foreign Affairs • Electricite du Liban (EDL) • High Relief Council (HRC) • Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR)
	<p>General Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share the plans/strategies of their respective ministries • Set priorities within each respective ministry and incorporate Climate related factors into their plans/strategies • Provide advisory support from specialist/relevant perspective • Implement/execute the approved CC projects and action plans
Ad hoc Working groups by sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Electricity and energy • Building and construction • Agriculture • Waste • Water • Forestry • Tourism • Health • Industry • Education
	<p>General Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify opportunities and intervention areas focusing on specific issues and sectors of the economy • Identify gaps and constraints • Prepare and raise recommendations and needs to SO

Therefore, the proposed project shall be assistance to the Government of Lebanon improving national climate change governance. This will ultimately result in a decrease in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through proper mitigation plans and actions, increase resilience to climate change, while becoming resource-wise and avoiding duplication of work.

Project Components

Output 1: Engagement of ministries and governmental and national institutions in continuous planning/decision making on climate change issues

This output involves the establishment of a network of climate change focal points among ministries, governmental, academic and private institutions to facilitate the interaction and coordination between the different actors involved in climate change issues. This will lead to the establishment of the Government Group (GG) and the Research and Technical Support Group (RTSG).

This output also involves the provision of capacity building and information dissemination to governmental focal points in order to promote public sector capacity and capability to tackle climate change issues in their sectoral plans and policies.

The engagement process will include:

- Focal points designation
- Focal points training
- Inter-ministerial and inter-institutional agreements preparation

Furthermore, this output involves the establishment of a climate change database to centralize and share all information relevant to assessing, adapting to and mitigating climate change. The database will include a collection of meteorological and hydrological information, maps of land-use land-cover, data on national fuel consumption, industrial and agricultural production, waste generation, and other relevant environmental, economic and social information.

Output 2: Availability and roll-out of national sectoral mitigation and adaptation plans

This output involves the assessment of the country's vulnerability and impacts of climate change and the identification and analysis of the key emitter sectors to consequently propose detailed viable actions (short, medium and long-term) to reduce national emissions, increase resilience, and adapt to climate change.

In this output, various scenarios, opportunities, and approaches will be investigated and viable modalities, policies/regulations and mechanisms will be developed to ultimately facilitate the development of integrated and comprehensive plans. This will be achieved through a systematic coordination process between the public sector (GG) and the academic and private sector (RTSG) with the assistance of the Coordination Unit (SO). Sectoral working groups will be established to allow a focused and continuous interaction between the stakeholders. The developed action plans will be consequently submitted to the CoM for approval.

Furthermore, this output involves the review and analysis of existing and future sectoral policies and plans of ministries and governmental institutions for climate-proofing. In addition, areas not covered by the sectoral plans and policies will be identified for the integration of adaptation and mitigation notions.

Output 3: Setting an enabling environment for the establishment and operationalization of the climate change fund

This output involves the assessment of the current legal and institutional barriers for the establishment and activation of the National Climate Change Fund (NCCF) to support the implementation of the activities delineated by the NCCC. This output will identify the most appropriate methods to have an effective, efficient and transparent financial management of the National Climate Change Fund and to:

- Create a harmonized engagement point for donors, thereby minimizing transaction costs for government and providing an accessible mechanism that can be used to pool funding from different sources. This would increase the opportunities to attract funding. It also provides the Lebanese Government with direct access to funding while ensuring proper financing and managerial oversight of expenditures
- Allow the harnessing of synergies, say by funding cross-thematic (e.g., mitigation and adaptation) activities
- Ensure transparency and accountability of the trust fund management
- Identify the risks concerning financial management.

This output will also identify potential donors and priority areas for funding in order to match financing needs with agendas of development partners and accordingly, contact will be initiated and sustained.

Output 4: Engagement of Lebanon in the international climate change arena

This output includes all activities required to reinforcing the role of Lebanon in international climate change negotiations and to enable the country to play a proactive role within the Group of 77 and China as well as the Arab League. This will be achieved through the strengthening, work organization and capacity building, of the official delegation that represents Lebanon in the UNFCCC negotiations.

This output will also involve the preparation of national negotiation positions within the Ad-Hoc Working Group of Long-Term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) and the Ad-Hoc Working Group of Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) building blocks and the submission of these positions to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

3. Management Arrangements

Implementation arrangements

The following implementation arrangements will be undertaken:

The Project will be executed under the UNDP Direct Implementation modality (DIM), whereby UNDP will act as both the implementing and the executing agency.

For the day-to-day management of the project, the UNDP CO will set-up a Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will work under the direct supervision of the Environment and Energy Programme of the UNDP CO, and in close collaboration with the project partner(s) Furthermore, the PMU will also

work in close collaboration with the donor, the local direct and indirect beneficiaries, as well as with the international team of experts from the technical backstopping agency. The PMU will be responsible for the overall execution of the project and will be led by a full time national Project Manager and supported by the required local professional and administrative staff.

The UNDP CO will monitor the progress towards intended results, and will ensure high-quality managerial and financial implementation of the project, and will be responsible for monitoring and ensuring proper use of administrated funds to the assigned activities, timely reporting of implementation progress as well as undertaking of mandatory and non-mandatory evaluations. Furthermore, the procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of personnel shall be provided in accordance with UNDP guidelines, procedures and regulations.

Project Timeframe

The implementation of the proposed project is 2 years.

Project Implementation Partners

National Partners: Ministry of Environment

4. Analysis of risks and assumptions

Since climate change governance through mainstreaming projects is relatively a new approach to the Government of Lebanon and to the general Lebanese public, the proposed programme may face some barriers and risks to proper implementation.

These barriers and risks can be summarized as follows:

- a. Low level of collaboration by the stakeholders during the programme implementation
- b. Low level of interest from governmental institutions
- c. Insufficient funds to implement the proposed action plans

The proper implementation of the project through qualified national and international personnel, including adequate capacity building and awareness raising activities, will minimise the impact of the above listed risks.

Any changes in the political situation in Lebanon and the policy changes resulting from changes of governments cannot be neglected. Both of these risks are beyond the control of the proposed project.

Appendix B
Logical Framework

	Target	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Immediate Objective				
Mainstream climate change concepts into national and sectoral development plans	Climate change concepts appear in development plans	Plans endorsed bi- or multilaterally	Signatures of more than one ministry on plans	Continued commitment to climate change issues by current and consecutive governments Stable political situation
Output 1				
Engagement of ministries and governmental institutions in continuous planning/decision making on climate change issues	Ministries involved in climate change planning	Establishment of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)	Minutes of meetings of the NCCC	Acceptance by ministries and/or higher administration on the concept of mainstreaming climate change
Activities		Inputs/Means	Costs	
Assignment of focal points from ministries, governmental institutions, academia, and the private sector to establish GG and RTSG		TORs of Focal points Letters requesting designation of qualified and mandated representatives	USD 8,333	Sufficient interest of higher management for involvement of ministries and governmental institutions in climate change issues
Establishment of a cooperation scheme between ministries and governmental institutions for efficient		MoUs/exchange of letters with and among ministries and other institutions	USD 36,666	Data availability and willingness to share and cooperate

communication and data sharing				
Training of designated focal points for skills and knowledge improvement		<p>Consultation with designated focal points on areas requiring training</p> <p>Matching of international/regional training programmes</p>	USD 111,666	<p>Commitment of designated focal points</p> <p>Availability of funding</p>
Output 2				
Availability and roll-out of national sectoral mitigation and adaptation plans		Availability of tailored sectoral mitigation and adaptation plans prepared	Review of sectoral development plans	Acceptance by ministries and/or higher administration on the concept of mainstreaming climate change
Activities		Inputs/Means	Costs	
Situation analysis and preparation of sectoral adaptation action plans		<p>Commission studies</p> <p>Review of existing and future national policies and plans</p> <p>Climate proofing of the identified existing and future national policies and plans</p>	USD 291,665	<p>Availability of data</p> <p>Access to readily available data</p> <p>Approval of action plans</p> <p>Establishment and operationalization of national climate change fund</p>
Situation analysis and preparation of sectoral mitigation action plans		<p>Commission studies</p> <p>Review of existing and future national policies and plans</p> <p>Climate proofing of the identified existing and future national policies and plans</p>	USD 291,665	<p>Availability of data</p> <p>Access to readily available data</p> <p>Approval of action plans</p> <p>Establishment and operationalization of national climate change fund</p>

Output 3				
Setting an enabling environment for the establishment and operationalization of the climate change fund		Availability of legal tools for the establishment and operationalization of the fund	Decrees and CoM Decisions	Donor/development partners willing to provide funds
Activities		Inputs/Means	Costs	
Facilitation of and promotion for the establishment of the national climate change fund		Identification of potential donors Define fund management mechanism and TORs for steering committee	USD 51,665	Sufficient resource mobilization
Output 4				
Engagement of Lebanon in the international climate change arena		Manifestation of national interests in international multilateral agreements	Review of international agreement texts	Continued and mandated participation of Lebanon in the UNFCCC negotiation sessions and coordination meetings
Activities		Inputs/Means	Costs	
Strengthening Lebanon's role in international climate change negotiations		Prepare and submit draft negotiation positions	USD 68,332	Role of coordination of the delegation work involved with the project Appointed members of the delegation remain stable Availability of funds
Output 5				
Public and policy level awareness raising on climate change initiatives		Availability of various awareness materials	Materials and brochures developed Advertisement/audio-visuals produced Workshop and meeting	

			minutes	
Activities		Inputs/Means	Costs	
Development of promotional material related to climate change targeting both the general public and government		Workshops and meetings to lobby for NCCCF National campaigns to combat climate change	USD 74,580	

Appendix C

Programme/Project Budget

The budget would utilize the Standard Format agreed by UNDG Financial Policies Working Group.

CATEGORY	ITEM	UNIT COST (USD)	NUMBER of UNITS per year	TOTAL COSTS (USD) Per Two YEARS	Requested amount (USD)
1. Personnel (Incl. staff and consultants)	2	8,333	12	200,000	200,000
2. Contracts (Incl. companies, professional services)	3	186,527	1.5	559,580	559,580
3. Training	1	5,000	5	50,000	50,000
4. Transport	1	5,000	2	20,000	20,000
5. Supplies and commodities	1	3,000	2.5	15,000	15,000
6. Equipment	1	5,000	2	20,000	20,000
7. Travel	2	12,500	2	50,000	50,000
8. Miscellaneous	1	10,000	1	20,000	20,000
9. Agency Management Support	1	32,710	1	65,420	65,420
Total				1,000,000	1,000,000

Lebanon Recovery Fund

Visibility Guidelines

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I- Introduction

These guidelines have been designed to ensure that actions enjoying the support of the Lebanon Recovery Fund incorporate visibility activities designed to raise the awareness of the reasons for the action and the LRF support for that action. As well, these visibility activities must publicize the results and the impact of this support. The main objective of these guidelines is to communicate the positive results of the LRF.

Implementing UN agencies and partners are responsible for giving adequate publicity to the action being implemented and to the support provided by the LRF. The following sections contain an overview of possible activities that provides such publicity along with basic guidance on the agencies' responsibilities during these activities. All visibility actions should focus on the support provided from the LRF and on the accomplishments and impact of the action.

All communication and visibility activities should be carried out in close cooperation with the LRF M&E unit.

The possible activities explored in this document are:

1. Project Events
2. Project audio visual productions
3. Project media and outreach
4. Implementing agencies' Websites
5. Project publications
6. Project vehicles, supplies and equipment

II- Visibility actions

Visibility actions are actions that provide and/or have the potential to provide publicity to the Lebanon Recovery Fund. The visibility plan should be tailored according to the nature of the activity and as such this document will explore 6 major categories and how to ensure visibility to the LRF through each category.

1. Events:

The stakeholders attending an LRF project event should be made aware that the LRF is financing this event. Such events can include workshops, seminars, fairs, conferences, trainings, press conferences, closing/ launching ceremonies and exhibitions.

- Invitations:

The invitation cards should incorporate a high resolution LRF logo and the visibility phrase (provided as Annexes 1 & 2).

- LRF flyers:

In all project events, LRF flyers are to be distributed to all the participants. Those flyers will be provided by the LRF M&E unit upon request from LRF project staff.

- Event Materials:

All events material should incorporate the LRF logo and the visibility phrase. Such materials include event agenda, attendance list, evaluation questionnaires, workshop/ training materials, promotional items and the like.

- Public events:

The steering committee members (including Sweden), the technical steering committee members, the government counterparts including ministry representatives and ministry staff involved in the project implementation, and focal points should be invited to all public project events as press conferences and launching/closing ceremonies. The invitations to such events should be sent at least one week prior to the event date.

The LRF chair (i.e. the minister of trade and economy) should be invited to speak at such publicity events. In cases of projects earmarked by Spain, a guest speaker from the embassy of Spain should also be invited.

In such events, there should be seating formalities that need to be followed. Guidelines for such formalities will be provided by the M&E unit upon request from LRF project staff.

2. Audio visual productions:

As with all material, the productions should acknowledge the LRF support, by featuring the LRF logo and the visibility phrase at the beginning and / or end. Audio visual productions include CDs, DVDs, Videos, documentaries and interviews.

3. Media and outreach:

All written press should incorporate the LRF logo and the visibility phrase. Whereas

If a press conference is planned, the press release should include the name of the LRF chair who will be present at the press conference, if appropriate.

Whereas for all interviews and/or meetings with audio and visual press the visibility phrase should be mentioned.

4. Websites:

Links should be made to the MDTF gateway on all implementing UN agencies and partners' websites. A proper link will be provided by the LRF M&E unit. The mentioned websites should also display a high resolution LRF logo on the project webpage or website homepage.

5. Publications:

Publications should always be tailored to the audience in question and be provided in Arabic or English as needed. In general, all material produced in paper form should also be made available in electronic form, so that it can be sent by e-mail and posted on a web site. Such publications include reports, leaflets, brochures, newsletters, press releases, manuals, stickers and banners.

All LRF projects' publications must incorporate the LRF logo and the visibility phrase.

6. Vehicles, supplies and equipment:

Any vehicles, supplies or equipment delivered under an LRF-funded action should be clearly identified and should feature prominently the LRF logo and the visibility phrase.

7. LRF high resolution logo



8. LRF visibility phrase

Phrase in English

"Financed by the Lebanon Recovery Fund, a Lebanese Government led programme established on the occasion of the Stockholm Conference"

Phrase in Arabic

"بتمويل من الصندوق اللبناني للنهوض، برنامج حكومي لبناني منبثق عن مؤتمر ستوكهولم"