



**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 30, 2011
From: National Authority and Head of UN Participating Organisation	Contact: Seifeldin Abbaro, UNDP Country Director
Through: Project Advisory Group (PAG) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Endorsement <input type="checkbox"/> Comments	Contact: Arab African Bank Bldg, Riad El Solh Str, Nejmeh, Beirut 2011 5211 Email: seifeldin.abbaro@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: Risk Profile and Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy for the City of Beirut	
Amount of funds requested for proposed programme/project: \$ 700,957	
Estimated number of beneficiaries: direct approx. 1.8 million inhabitants of the city of Beirut indirect Lebanese population at large (approximately 5 million)	

Percentage and amount of indirect costs requested: 7 %; USD 45,857

Background

1. Purpose of Proposed Programme/Project

Lebanon is subject to a wide range of natural hazards, the biggest threat being of a severe earthquake and/or an associated Tsunami. Smaller-scale disasters which the country also faces include floods, forest fires, land-slides and drought. Recent assessments also show that the vulnerability of the Lebanese population to both large and small-scale disasters is compounded by the following factors:

- a) Limited presence of the government ministries in peripheral regions;
- b) Haphazard housing and unchecked urban expansion;
- c) Lack of enforcement of building codes;
- d) Lack of regulation and enforcement of land use; and
- e) A range of environmental factors, such as land and soil degradation, green areas, air quality.

These threats also affect the capital, Beirut, which is the largest city in Lebanon (with an estimated 1.8 million inhabitants), and the main contributor to the country's GDP. In fact, it is one of the coastal cities that have been subjected to severe earthquakes and tsunamis over the centuries. Furthermore, a new underwater survey has revealed that Lebanon lies dangerously close to a fault that could generate a catastrophic tsunami. The same fault caused a tsunami-generating earthquake that destroyed Beirut in 551 AD.

Recent events in Lebanon, including the recurring earthquakes in the South, have led to a focus on disaster risk reduction, with an emphasis on the establishment of a new mechanism for disaster risk reduction in the Office of the Prime Minister. The city of Beirut has been collaborating with the Disaster Risk Management Unit at the Office of the Prime Minister. It has also recently joined the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction "Making cities Resilient" campaign, which aims to involve local governments and municipalities in the development of sustainable practices that will reduce disaster risk and increase the wellbeing and safety of citizens.

The purpose of the project is to conduct a risk profile for the city of Beirut, focusing on earthquakes and related tsunamis, which will serve as a guide for the establishment of a disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy. The overall objectives of the project is to contribute to making Beirut more resilient to potential disasters stemming from earthquakes and related tsunamis. Key outputs include:

1. A risk profile for the city of Beirut is finalized
 - 1.1. Set up a task force (with local and national actors with a key role in DRR) to guide the implementation of the risk profile
 - 1.2. Sensitize members of the Task Force and staff from the municipality of Beirut on disaster risk reduction and local risk assessment
 - 1.3. Undertake a hazard mapping for earthquake and tsunamis for the city of Beirut
 - 1.4. Undertake an exposure and vulnerability mapping of critical elements located within the city of Beirut
 - 1.5. Finalize the risk profile based on consultations
2. A DRR strategy focused on earthquake/tsunami for the city of Beirut is finalized and implementation is initiated.

- 2.1. Undertake a review of existing development plans, sectoral strategies, and other frameworks affecting the city's resilience to earthquakes and tsunamis.
- 2.2. Undertake disaster loss scenarios
- 2.3. Undertake consultations with the municipality and the Task Force members to identify concrete measures to strengthening the city's resilience to earthquakes and tsunamis.
- 2.4. Develop a comprehensive disaster risk strategy for the city of Beirut and disseminate findings.
- 2.5. Develop a detailed action plan for the municipality of Beirut to take forward the DRR strategy.
- 2.6. Capture lessons learnt from this process in Beirut, and share them with other municipalities in Lebanon faced with similar challenges.

3. Evaluation of Proposals by the PAG

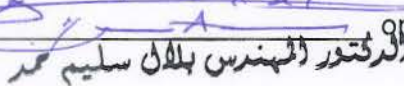
Implementability

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

Does the project correspond to national priorities? Yes No

This project is aligned with the priority of the Government of Lebanon regarding disaster management and risk reduction. In the last three years, under the leadership of the Prime Minister's Office, particular emphasis has been placed towards enhancing institutional mechanisms for disaster risk reduction and management, increasing public awareness, and engaging the media, the business community and the public sector on disaster risk reduction. For example, Lebanon submitted for the first time in April 2011 its report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action for the period 2009-2011, through a consultative process engaging national institutions and non-governmental organizations. In addition, efforts are underway to develop a national response plan to improve the country's preparedness, and to undertake a national risk assessment in order to identify priority areas for disaster risk reduction.

رئيس مجلس بلدية بيروت
Project approved by Line Ministry/National Authority

 (date)
30/4/2011

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: UNDP	Sector: Disaster management
Programme/Project Manager Name: Celine Moyroud Address: Arab African Bank Bldg. Riad El Solh Str, Nejmeh, Beirut 2011 5211 Telephone: + 961 3 292 657 E-mail: celine.moyroud@undp.org	LRF PAG Name: Address: Telephone: E-mail:
Programme/Project Title: Risk Profile and Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy for the City of Beirut Programme/Project Number:	Programme/Project Location: Beirut/Lebanon
Programme/Project Description: The purpose of the project is to conduct a risk profile for the city of Beirut, focusing on earthquakes and associated tsunamis, which will serve as a guide for the production of a disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy. The overall goal is to make the nation's capital, which is in many regards highly vulnerable to risks stemming from earthquakes and related tsunamis, more resilient to such risks.	Total Programme/Project Cost: 700,957 USD LRF: 700,957 USD Government Input: NA Other: NA Total: 700,957 USD
	Programme/Project Duration: 2 years
Development Goal: Making Beirut more resilient to disaster risks, related to earthquakes and tsunamis. Key Immediate Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up-to-date data on selected hazards, risks and vulnerabilities is available for the city of Beirut. 	

- Risk assessment used as the basis for local plans and other policy decisions

Outputs and Key Activities:

1. A risk profile for the city of Beirut is finalized
 - 1.1. Set up a task force (with local and national actors with a key role in DRR) to guide the implementation of the risk profile
 - 1.2. Sensitize members of the Task Force and staff from the municipality of Beirut on disaster risk reduction and local risk assessment
 - 1.3. Undertake a hazard mapping for earthquake and tsunamis for the city of Beirut
 - 1.4. Undertake an exposure and vulnerability mapping of critical elements located within the city of Beirut
 - 1.5. Finalize the risk profile based on consultations

2. A DRR strategy focused on earthquake/tsunami for the city of Beirut is finalized and implementation is initiated.
 - 2.1. Undertake a review of existing development plans, sectoral strategies, and other frameworks affecting the city's resilience to earthquakes and tsunamis.
 - 2.2. Undertake disaster loss scenarios
 - 2.3. Undertake consultations with the municipality and the Task Force members to identify concrete measures to strengthening the city's resilience to earthquakes and tsunamis.
 - 2.4. Develop a comprehensive disaster risk strategy for the city of Beirut and disseminate findings.
 - 2.5. Develop a detailed action plan for the municipality of Beirut to take forward the DRR strategy.
 - 2.6. Capture lessons learnt from this process in Beirut, and share them with other municipalities in Lebanon faced with similar challenges.

On behalf of:

	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name/Title</i>
		30/11/2019	_____

UN Participating Organisation

<u>S. Abbao</u>	_____	_____	_____
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Chair, LRF SC

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1. Project Justification

Globally, in the year 2010, 373 earthquakes, floods, cyclones, volcanic eruptions, and droughts affected 208 million people, caused the death of 300 000 and resulted in economic losses of USD 110 billion.¹ Recent events, such as the devastating earthquake in Haiti's capital Port-au-Prince in 2010 and the nuclear catastrophe following the tsunami in Fukushima, Japan have raised global awareness of the need for effective disaster risk reduction. The United Nations International Strategy for Natural Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) however estimates that the global cost of natural disasters is anticipated to exceed \$300 billion annually by the year 2050, if the likely impact of climate change is not countered with aggressive disaster reduction measures.

Lebanon is not far from these realities, as it is subject to a wide range of natural hazards. The largest single disaster threat is that of a severe earthquake and associated Tsunami, due to tectonic fault lines across West Asia and in the Mediterranean Sea. In addition, typical smaller-scale disasters include floods, forest fires, land-slides and drought. The vulnerability of the Lebanese population to both large and small-scale disaster threats is compounded by the following factors:

- Limited presence of the government ministries in peripheral regions;
- Limited effectiveness of the state regulatory frameworks in key sectors;
- Haphazard housing and unchecked urban expansion;
- Lack of enforcement of building codes;
- Lack of implementation of regulation of land use; and
- A range of environmental factors.

Disasters do not only cause severe human suffering in Lebanon but also result in serious damage of its economy, threatening hard-won gains and future sustainable development. For example, UNISDR's Global assessment report on disaster risk reduction pointed out that the cost of economic losses in Lebanon between 1980 and 2010 as a result of natural disasters amounted to USD 5,323,000 per year².

Against this background, Lebanon has begun to steadily build capacities and enhance awareness on disaster risk reduction. In the last three years, under the leadership of the Prime Minister's Office, particular emphasis has been placed towards enhancing institutional mechanisms for disaster risk reduction and management, increasing public awareness, and engaging the media, the business community and the public sector on disaster risk reduction. For example, with the support of UNDP, Lebanon submitted for the first time in April 2011 its report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action³ for the period 2009-2011, through a consultative process engaging national institutions and non-

¹ 2010 Annual Report, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, United Nations Development Programme;

<http://www.beta.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/crisis%20prevention/2010report/full-annual-report-2010-lowres.pdf>.

² <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/statistics/?cid=96>

³ The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) is a ten-year plan of action adopted in 2005 by 168 governments around the world. The HFA outlines five priorities for action, and offers guiding principles and practical means for achieving disaster resilience. <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/hfa>.

governmental organizations⁴. In addition, efforts are underway to develop a national response plan to improve the country's preparedness, and to undertake a national risk assessment in order to identify priority areas for disaster risk reduction.

To reduce disaster risks and to minimize losses, efforts also have to be scaled-up at the local level, with the commitment and the engagement of local governments and municipalities. Cities and towns are growing rapidly with ad-hoc urban development coupled with much stressed natural and economic resources. In response to these concerns, in 2010, the UNISDR launched the World Disaster Reduction Campaign "Making Resilient Cities – My City is Getting Ready"⁵ that aims to achieve resilient, sustainable urban communities. With the long term objective to empower local governments through stronger national policies to invest in risk reduction at local level, the campaign engages mayors and city councils and their local government associations for them to know more, invest wisely, and build more safely.

Clearly, this campaign resonated with the needs of cities in Lebanon, since as of November 2011, 57 municipalities agreed to join this global initiative⁶. Key among these cities is the nation's capital Beirut, where the imperative for investing in disaster risk reduction is paramount.

As the largest city in the country, it is currently home to about 1.8 million inhabitants. It is also the main contributor to the country's GDP and involves large investments from both the public and private sector, while hosting most of the country's governmental sectors. At the same time, due to its location on tectonic fault lines, the city of Beirut is also highly vulnerable to earthquake risks and with 50% of its inhabitants living along the coastlines, it is also at risk of possible earthquake related tsunamis. In fact, it is one of the coastal cities that have been subjected to severe earthquakes and tsunamis over the centuries. Furthermore, a new underwater survey has revealed that Lebanon lies dangerously close to a fault that could

⁴ In particular, the report found the lack of data, the weakness of early warning systems, and limited coordination in the response to disasters as remaining obstacles towards strengthening Lebanon's disaster management and risk reduction system.

⁵ <http://www.unisdr.org/english/campaigns/campaign2010-2015/documents/campaign-kit.pdf>. Ten essentials are suggested to make cities more resilient to natural hazards. They include: 1) Put in place organization and coordination to understand and reduce disaster risk, based on participation of citizen groups and civil society. Build local alliances. Ensure that all departments understand their role in disaster risk reduction and preparedness. 2) Assign a budget for disaster risk reduction and provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, communities, businesses and the public sector to invest in reducing the risks they face. 3) Maintain up-to-date data on hazards and vulnerabilities, prepare risk assessments and use these as the basis for urban development plans and decisions. Ensure that this information and the plans for your city's resilience are readily available to the public and fully discussed with them. 4) Invest in and maintain critical infrastructure that reduces risk, such as flood drainage, adjusted where needed to cope with climate change. 5) Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities and upgrade them as necessary. 6) Apply and enforce realistic, risk-compliant building regulations and land-use planning principles. Identify safe land for low-income citizens and develop upgrading of informal settlements, wherever feasible. 7) Ensure that education programs and training on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools and local communities. 8) Protect ecosystems and natural buffers to mitigate floods, storm surges and other hazards to which your city may be vulnerable. Adapt to climate change by building on good risk reduction practices. 9) Install early warning systems and emergency management capacities in your city and hold regular public preparedness drills. 10) After any disaster, ensure that the needs of the survivors are placed at the center of reconstruction with support for them and their community organizations to design and help implement responses, including rebuilding homes and livelihoods.

⁶ They include: Beirut, Tripoli, Saida, Byblos, Tyre, Baalbeck, and the municipalities of Metn.

generate a catastrophic tsunami. The same fault caused a tsunami-generating earthquake that destroyed Beirut in 551 AD.

The costs of not investing in disaster risk reduction for the city of Beirut would therefore be tremendous, both in terms of human and economic losses, not only locally, but for the country as a whole, as the occurrence of an earthquake and related tsunami in Beirut would have deteriorating effects on the country's political and economic situation. In addition, while other cities in Lebanon have initiated efforts to better understand disaster risks they are facing and to develop local level responses⁷, the municipality of Beirut has not received support in this area, despite the commitment of the municipal council to develop risk sensitive strategies for the city.

For this reason, this project will seek to work with the municipal Council of Beirut to undertake a comprehensive risk assessment and to use this data in order to strengthen the city's resilience and to develop relevant sectoral strategies.

2. Project Approach

The overall objective of this project is to support the municipal council of Beirut in its efforts to make its city more resilient.

The purpose of the proposed project is therefore to conduct a risk profile for the city of Beirut, focusing on earthquakes and associated tsunamis, which will serve as a guide for the production of a disaster risk reduction strategy. This process is expected to identify areas prone to earthquakes in the city, produce disaster risk management plans, and develop city-level prioritized investment options for disaster prevention and reduction. This initiative will also help identify man made actions which are increasing the city's vulnerability to disasters, such as building on hazard prone areas, not following building codes, etc., so that corrective action can be suggested. Potential for sharing the experiences from this collaboration to other municipalities in Lebanon will be assessed as part of the planned activities.

In order to achieve the above, the project will seek to:

- Sensitize a number of key stakeholders (e.g. city officials, representatives from the governorates and other key Ministries; political representatives; private sector; NGOs; etc.) on the importance of disaster risk reduction;
- Assess the disaster vulnerability of the city, with a focus on earthquakes and associated tsunami;
- Assess the current institutional setup at the local level to reduce the risk of disasters;
- Formulate action plans for disaster risk reduction by identifying priority areas for intervention and developing recommendations for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into city management tools and building operational capacities to effectively respond to disasters;
- Disseminate the results of the risk assessment and engage stakeholders in related decision-making sectors;

⁷ For example, the World Bank is supporting the municipality of Tripoli in undertaking a risk assessment, and Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) is providing assistance to Tyre in the development of a disaster management plan.

- Based on consultative process, develop a comprehensive DRR strategy for the city to address vulnerabilities to earthquakes and tsunamis (e.g. contingency planning; public awareness; early warning; safe schools and hospitals programmes; etc).

The project beneficiaries will be the inhabitants of the city of Beirut, as well as the Lebanese population at large. The project will also contribute to the Government's priorities in disaster risk reduction, in particular the National Risk Assessment and the database on disaster losses being established using the "Desinventar" methodology⁸. The project will also contribute to creating networks between the different stakeholders, improving information systems, and building community capacities in DRR.

The project will be designed in a way that:

- It will build on existing knowledge and information regarding earthquake/tsunami hazard and risk mapping and seeks to establish partnerships with organizations and research institutes specialized in this area;
- It will take into account emerging lessons with local risk assessments, as per the experience in Lebanon (e.g. Tripoli) and globally;
- It will engage a wide range of actors, both local and national, given the multidimensional nature of disaster risk reduction, and the web of stakeholders involved in the governance of the city of Beirut;
- It will help clarify the roles and responsibilities of key actors, starting with the municipality of Beirut, the Governorate, and other national actors (e.g. CDR; Ministries; etc.) in the implementation of the disaster risk reduction strategy;
- It will seek to strengthen synergies with national efforts on disaster risk reduction undertaken under the leadership of the Prime Minister.

This project is directly aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2010 -2014, which was developed as a collaborative effort between the UN Country Team and the Government of Lebanon. Within the framework of UNDAF Outcome 1 ("By 2014, good governance reforms and practices, with specific focus on national dialogue and inclusive participation, and government effectiveness and accountability, are institutionalized at different levels"), the document identifies the development of a disaster management system and the strengthening of the capacity of staff of relevant public entities as a key priority. UNDP's Country Program Document (CPD) 2010-2014 further indicates the strengthening of national capacities to address disaster preparedness as a strategic objective of UNDP's support in Lebanon.

As a development organization, UNDP has a track record and technical expertise in disaster risk reduction. Globally, UNDP currently provides support to 78 countries to strengthen their capacities for disaster risk reduction. In particular, it helps governments to develop prevention strategies and support the recovery processes in the event of a disaster, by assessing needs and implementing early recovery and long-term programs. In addition, in 2010, UNDP's Global Risk Identification Program (GRIP) provided technical support to 20

⁸ This refers to an information system that monitors, archives and disseminates data on key hazards and vulnerabilities through analyzing the information gathered on losses at the local level.

high-risk countries to assess their disaster risks. At the local level, with support from UNDP, risk assessments were implemented in cities in Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal and Peru. Earthquake risk, vulnerability and capacity assessments for selected urban areas were also conducted in Bangladesh, India, Jordan, Nepal, and Pakistan.

In Lebanon, UNDP has been working with the Prime Minister's Office since 2010 in order to strengthen the institutional framework and system for disaster risk management, and to develop a comprehensive disaster risk reduction strategy. For this purpose, a Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Unit was established at the office of the Prime Minister to provide technical support in this area, and to coordinate efforts in public awareness, capacity building, institutional strengthening, and national response. In addition, a National Risk Assessment is underway, focusing on the main hazards (e.g. earthquakes; tsunamis; forest fires; and floods) in order to develop relevant sectoral strategies. In this sense, the knowledge, experience and networks available both locally and globally will be leveraged in the context of this project.

3. Management Arrangements

The Implementing Partner for this initiative will be the municipal council of Beirut, which will be responsible and accountable for managing the project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outputs, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. The Municipal Council of Beirut will enter into agreement with UNDP (the "Responsible Party") to assist in successfully delivering the project outputs. UNDP as the Responsible Party shall act on behalf of the Municipal Council of Beirut on the basis of a Letter of Agreement signed between the Municipal Council of Beirut and UNDP. Thus, the UNDP Country Office will provide the following services:

- General Management Support:
 - i. Project identification, formulation, and appraisal
 - ii. Determination of execution modality and local capacity assessment
 - iii. Briefing and de-briefing of project staff and consultants
 - iv. General oversight and monitoring, including participation in project reviews
 - v. Receipt, allocation and reporting to the donor of financial resources
 - vi. Thematic and technical backstopping through Bureaus
 - vii. Systems, IT infrastructure, branding, knowledge transfer

- Implementation Support Services
 - i. Payments, disbursements and other financial transactions
 - ii. Recruitment of staff, project personnel, and consultants
 - iii. Procurement of services and equipment, including disposal
 - iv. Organization of training activities, conferences, and workshops, including fellowships
 - v. Travel authorization, visa requests, ticketing, and travel arrangements
 - vi. Shipment, custom clearance, vehicle registration, and accreditation

All services shall be provided in accordance with UNDP procedures, rules and regulations.

Project management responsibilities will be distributed according to the following roles: Project Board, Project Assurance, Project Manager/Chief Technical Advisor, and Administrative Support Services.

- a. The Project Board will perform the following responsibilities:
 - Ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place to guarantee the transparency and accountability as well as the efficiency of project operations.
 - Participate in all stages of project process (design and formulation, appraisal, implementation, evaluation, etc.);
 - Build consensus around the project's strategies and planned results, including the links between its outputs and the intended outcomes;
 - Provide advice when substantive changes are needed in the project's planned outputs, strategies or implementation arrangements;
 - Oversee progress, and ensure that potential opportunities and risks, including lessons learned from experience, are taken into account by the project management;
 - Assess performance and approve project work-plan and budget revisions.

The Project Board shall include representatives of the Municipal council of Beirut, project beneficiaries and UNDP. A representative from UNDP's project "Support to PM Office - Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Capacities in Lebanon" will participate as an observer to the project board meetings, to ensure complementarities between these two initiatives. The Project Board should meet regularly, at least every three months and whenever required. The proceedings of meetings are recorded. The project manager should act as secretariat of the Project Board with the responsibility to call for meetings, distribute information and follow up on their recommendations.

- b. The Project Manager will run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner, the Municipal Council of Beirut. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.
- c. The Project assurance role shall be carried out by UNDP's Crisis Prevention and Recovery Programme, and will focus on the following elements: following up on management actions, keeping track of progress benchmarks, visiting project sites to contact beneficiaries and contractors, interpreting progress and technical reports, processing budget revisions, and making arrangements for evaluation and audit.
- d. The Project Support shall provide project administration, management and technical support in order to ensure successful implementation of the project as per the below:
 - i. Project management
 - ii. Project Administrative Assistant

4. Analysis of risks and assumptions

Concern	Assumption	Risk	Risk Level and Impact	Mitigation
Overall political situation in Lebanon	The relatively stable political situation in Lebanon allows for the smooth implementation of the project in the suggested timeframe	Political instability, crisis or political deadlock on the national and/or local level may prevent project implementation and milestones	Very low risk with potentially critical impact on the project	Adjustment of project to ensure that the activities undertaken at the local level are not impacted by national issues.
Cooperation of key stakeholders	Cooperation, coordination and involvement of relevant stakeholders allows for the smooth implementation of the suggested activities.	Key stakeholders refuse to participate or decide to step out of the project in later stages	Very low risk, with potentially significant impact on the project	Development of a strong partnership with the municipal Council of Beirut, and effective leverage of the networks developed by UNDP with key actors on disaster management through its project "Support to PM Office - Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Capacities in Lebanon".
Access to information	The project team has access to existing data and information on DRR in Lebanon.	The project team cannot have access to existing information on risk assessment.	Very low risk with potentially significant impact on the project	Consolidation of partnerships established with key actors engaged in risk assessment, through UNDP's

				project "Support to the PM Office".
Appointment of qualified personnel	The UNDP hires qualified local personnel with the expertise and commitment to carry out the technical activities of the project.	Project implementation may reveal that the personnel hired lack the relevant experience or technical expertise in the areas of disaster risk reduction / risk assessment.	Low risk with potentially significant impact on the project	Elaborate design of the interview and hiring processes, close examination of relevant training and work experience of applicants; leverage of UNDP's global experience in DRR in order to identify relevant experiences for Lebanon, where local knowledge may not be available.
Natural hazards and disasters	No major disaster will happen during project implementation, thus allowing relevant DRR entities to focus on the activities of the project.	A major disaster will require the engagement of all relevant stakeholders (e.g. municipality, civil defense, NGOs, etc.), and resources may be re-allocated from the project to handling the occurring crisis	Moderate risk with potentially critical impact on the project	Established cooperation and expertise of the project can be used to strengthen the response to the disaster, to mitigate the negative outcomes, and to support the recovery process, taking into account the data gathered through the project to build back better.
Partial funding	Full funding will be provided to this initiative, to provide the	Partial funding is provided to this initiative, limiting the scope of the	Moderate risk with potentially critical impact on	UNDP's partnerships with other donors engaged in

	municipality of Beirut with the means to implement the DRR strategy.	risk assessment and the engagement of critical stakeholders.	the project	disaster risk reduction globally and in Lebanon will be leveraged to mobilize the additional resources required for this work.
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Appendix B
Logical Framework

	Target	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Immediate Objective	Up-to-date data on selected hazards, risks and vulnerabilities is available for the city of Beirut.			
Output				
1. A risk profile for the city of Beirut is finalized	One local risk assessment undertaken	1) Information on earthquakes and tsunami risks in the city of Beirut available 2) Local governance mechanism to oversee the risk assessment in place.	Report Minutes of meetings Task Force for the city of Beirut	The political and security situation in Lebanon does not deteriorate. Access to existing information on selected hazards and risks made available to the project.
Activities		Inputs/Means	Costs	
1.1. Set up a task force (with local and national actors with a key role in DRR) to guide the implementation of the risk profile		Personnel Supplies and commodities Transport	99,000 5,800 2,000	
1.2. Sensitize members of the Task Force and staff from the municipality of Beirut on disaster risk reduction and local risk assessment		Training Travel	6,000 12,000	
1.3. Undertake a hazard mapping for earthquake and tsunamis for the city of Beirut		Equipment Contracts	135,000 110,000	

1.4. Undertake an exposure and vulnerability mapping of critical elements ⁹ located within the city of Beirut		Contracts	155,000	
1.5. Finalize the risk profile based on consultations		Miscellaneous	10,800	
Immediate Objective	Risk assessment used as the basis for local plans and other policy decisions			
Output 2. A DRR strategy focused on earthquake/tsunami for the city of Beirut is finalized and implementation is initiated.	One DRR strategy for earthquake and tsunami completed for the city of Beirut	1) Review of existing frameworks and policies undertaken 2) Framework for the city of Beirut available	Report Report	The political and security situation in Lebanon does not deteriorate. Cooperation, coordination and involvement of relevant stakeholders allows for the smooth implementation of the suggested activities.
Activities		Inputs/Means	Costs	
2.1. Undertake a review of existing development plans, sectoral strategies, and other frameworks affecting the city's resilience to earthquakes and tsunamis.		Personnel Contracts Miscellaneous	31,900 15,000 5,000	
2.2. Undertake disaster loss		Equipment	10,000	

⁹ This includes, but is not limited to: hospitals, schools, public institutions, critical infrastructure such as transportation and telecommunications networks.

scenarios		contracts	10,000	
		Training	6,000	
		Miscellaneous	5,000	
2.3. Undertake consultations with the municipality and the Task Force members to identify concrete measures to strengthening the city's resilience to earthquakes and tsunamis.		Supplies & Commodities	5,000	
		Miscellaneous	5,000	
2.4. Develop a comprehensive disaster risk strategy for the city of Beirut and disseminate findings.		Contracts	10,000	
		Miscellaneous	5,000	
2.5. Develop a detailed action plan for the municipality of Beirut to take forward the DRR strategy.		Miscellaneous	5,000	
2.6. Capture lessons learnt from this process in Beirut, and share them with other municipalities in Lebanon faced with similar challenges.		Transport	1,600	
		Miscellaneous	5,000	

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)					
	Project Manager	4500	11	99,000	99,000
	Project Assistant	1450	11	31,900	31,900
2. Contracts (Incl. companies, professional services)					
	Hazard Mapping			110,000	110,000
	Exposure Mapping			45,000	45,000
	Vulnerability Mapping			110,000	110,000
	Risk Profile			20,000	20,000
	Desinventar			5,000	5,000
	DRR strategy			10,000	10,000
3. Training		2000	3	12,000	12,000
4. Transport		150	12	3,600	3,600
5. Supplies and commodities		450	12	10,800	10,800
6. Equipment				145,000	145,000
7. Travel		2000	3	12,000	12,000
8. Miscellaneous		1700	12	40,800	40,800
9. Agency Management Support				45,857	45,857
Total				700,957	700,957