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Country programme document for Lebanon (2023–2025)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Lebanon is situated in the Arab States region with a total population of 6.7 million,¹ 10,400 square kilometres of surface area, and 225 kilometres of coastline. The country's geography and educated human capital provide the foundation for future progress with a strong potential in the service, gas extraction, and agro-industrial sectors.
2. The Ta'if Accord, the ceasefire agreement that ended the 1975-1989 civil war, was instrumental in maintaining political stability in the face of successive shocks. The lack of implementation of some articles, has produced an institutional and political system with confessional control of State institutions and resources that has lost the capacity to respond to the population's needs and protect the people from escalating risks.²
3. Decades of poor management and accountability deficits have culminated in enduring popular uprisings since late 2019, a sovereign debt default in 2020 and rapidly increasing basic needs prices.³ The UNDP tension monitoring system, combining [perceptions-based data](#) with a widely consulted, multi-stakeholder conflict map, confirms that the spread of mass protests in 2019 reflects a widespread lack of trust in State institutions and the political class.⁴
4. In the aftermath of the 2019 crisis, gross domestic product (GDP) contracted 58.1 per cent, from nearly \$52 billion to an estimated \$21.8 billion in 2021.⁵ For the second consecutive year, inflation continues to report a three-digit figure reaching an annual increase of 211 per cent during May 2022. Since the beginning of the crisis in 2019, the population's purchasing power has decreased over 85 per cent.
5. These crises have driven down core State functions, creating a prospect of collapse. Water, energy, solid waste, education and health services urgently need improvement and are essential drivers of the breakdown in trust and the social contract between the State and the people. Working conditions in public administration are rapidly deteriorating.⁶ Increasingly, civil servants cannot report to work and instead engage in alternative income sources and look for opportunities abroad.⁷
6. This situation is affecting the country's security. While the security forces continue to be among the State's most trusted institutions, analysis from the UNDP tension monitoring system indicates that insecurity (and lack of rule of law) is the single most significant driver of incidents, and its typology has the highest propensity to violence. The lack of police due to budget cuts and attrition is evident and limits the authorities' ability to address communal violence and crimes.⁸
7. The impact on the people of Lebanon, refugees and displaced persons the country hosts is significant. The multidimensional poverty survey puts the poverty rate at 74 per cent. Indicators for education, health, nutrition and other sectors are falling, eating away at the foundations of the country's long-term development. Consequently, for the first time in 27 years, the World Bank has ranked Lebanon a lower middle-income country.
8. Despite good progress, several legal, institutional and social hurdles to women's enjoyment of their rights remain. Lebanon has one of the highest overall gender gaps in the

¹ UNFPA, world population dashboard, 2022 (<https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard>).

² The current Cabinet's caretaker status further complicates necessary and critical decisions on reform plans, required decrees and budgets.

³ The World Bank Lebanon Economic Monitor (Fall, 2021) stresses that government revenues (and subsequently public spending) dropped to half in 2021, reaching 6.6 percent of GDP, the third lowest ratio globally after Somalia and Yemen.

⁴ The Fund for Peace fragile state index ranks Lebanon in the alert category with a score of 91.3.

⁵ The highest contraction in a list of 193 countries. Lebanon Economic Monitor, World Bank, Fall 2021.

⁶ Most offices have limited electricity and a shortage of essential equipment and supplies.

⁷ Because of the continued depreciation of the currency, the purchasing power of civil servants' salaries is diminishing.

⁸ Besides the security forces, political settlements are an important factor in addressing communal violence.

world, ranking 119 out of 146 countries,⁹ and among the lowest global and steadily deteriorating rates of women's labour market participation. The 2022 labour force survey reports that the rate declined to reach 22.2 per cent, compared to 66.2 per cent for males. Prevalence rates for domestic violence are around 25 per cent,¹⁰ and women make up only 6.25 per cent of the Parliament.¹¹

9. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports¹² that country's crisis is forcing youth to drop out of learning and engage in ill-paid, irregular and informal work to survive and help feed their families. Families have reduced spending on education to buy essential items while three in 10 stopped their education altogether. The data points to youth becoming increasingly vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment in illicit employment.

10. Lebanon hosts the highest number of displaced per capita and square kilometres worldwide. The Government estimates that the country hosts 1.5 million Syrians who have fled their country's crisis.

11. The past decade saw progress adopting critical environmental legislation and strategies, but enforcement is weak.¹³ Ongoing environmental degradation costs the country an estimated \$2.35 billion yearly.¹⁴

12. Dependent on imported fossil fuels, the national utility cannot meet the energy demand through the national grid, with some regions only receiving one hour of electricity a day. Enterprises and institutions who can afford to, especially given the recent removal of fuel subsidies, resort to heavily polluting generators to secure electricity supply.

13. Reflecting this analysis and recognizing the need to safeguard institutional capabilities, the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDCF) outlines preventive measures that support the country's structural reform agenda, preserving core State functions and longer-term development.

14. The United Nations will implement the UNSDCF through conflict-sensitive, multi-agency strategies. To contribute to UNSDCF implementation, UNDP will set up joint programmes with several United Nations agencies and tap into funding and expertise through South-South cooperation with China, India and Kuwait, among other countries.

15. UNDP will contribute to the implementation of the UNSDCF through its: (a) capacity to convene national actors to solve problems and chart a way forward; (b) strong partnership with the Government since 1960; (c) local presences in the country's four regions; (d) capacity to provide the partners with data and analysis to improve programmatic decision-making;¹⁵ (e) capacity to experiment and innovate on programme design, data analysis and research methods; (f) capacity to adapt to the rapidly changing context and emerging opportunities; and (g) integrator role in the humanitarian-development-peace continuum.

16. The independent evaluation of the country programme, 2017-2020, emphasizes that the new country programme should simultaneously focus on the crisis response (i.e., stabilizing national and subnational core government functions) and the organization's longer-term development programming. The evaluation suggests that UNDP is well-placed to lead the

⁹ World Economic Forum, global gender gap index (https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2022.pdf). Lebanon ranks 135 out of 146 countries on the economic participation subindex.

¹⁰ The women, peace and security index (2021) ranks Lebanon 132 out of 170 countries (<https://giwps.georgetown.edu/the-index/>).

¹¹ Moreover, only nine out of 77 Governments in Lebanon formed since independence have included women. The current Government has one (out of 24) female ministers. Refugee women are the most food insecure, more likely to lack legal residence and access to shelter and at higher risk of gender-based violence, including early forced marriage, sexual harassment and physical violence (<https://arabstates.unwomen.org/en/countries/lebanon>).

¹² UNICEF, Searching for Hope: A Grim Outlook for Youth as Lebanon Teeters on the Brink of Collapse, 2022.

¹³ For example, the poorly regulated construction sector drives uncontrolled quarrying, cement production, industrial pollution, and haphazard construction, destroying the natural habitat.

¹⁴ From health care bills, loss in property value and missed opportunities, outlined in the "Lebanon State of the Environment and Future Outlook: Turning the crises into opportunities", UNDP, UNICEF and UNHCR, 2020.

¹⁵ Among others through the UNDP tension monitoring system.

United Nations system's overall approach to area-based development in line with the UNDP role in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan.¹⁶ UNDP should ensure all programmes are gender-responsive and, where possible, boost the role of the country's private sector. Lastly, the evaluation stresses that UNDP should ensure conflict sensitivity through a comprehensive data collection and analysis practice that complements and builds on the UNDP tension monitoring system.

17. This country programme builds on the positive results of the current country programme. For example, UNDP successfully supported two national elections, helped to reduce CO₂ by 14,000 tonnes and supported the livelihoods of over a million beneficiaries in host communities. The country programme has benefitted from an extensive consultative process involving the Government, international development partners, United Nations organizations, and other relevant national and international stakeholders.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

18. The institutional and political system's challenge to uphold human rights and provide services is the main driver of the social contract's gradual decay. Particularly youth, with few options left, are increasingly at risk of harmful coping mechanisms and radicalization.

19. The country programme theory of change, therefore, centres on rebuilding the trust between the State and its citizens through three intrinsically linked and mutually supportive pathways:

- (a) *If* UNDP works with the Prime Minister's Office, the Deputy Prime Ministers' Offices, line ministries, the Parliament, and the international financial institutions to translate the country's reform agenda into laws,¹⁷ policies, strategies and plans for green, climate-proof economic development, anti-corruption, electoral reform, digital governance, public administrative reform and civil service reform, *then* an essential first step is taken in the country's process toward reversing the vicious spiral of crises;
- (b) *If* the Government, assisted by UNDP, addresses the country's failing institutions and eroding social contract through an effective crisis response, *then* Lebanon can recover and safeguard the rights of the groups most affected (or at risk of being affected) by the compounded crises; and
- (c) *If* UNDP, as the primary integrator in the humanitarian-development-peace continuum and co-lead of the Lebanon crisis response plan management, supports bridging the much-needed humanitarian support with medium-term, conflict-sensitive recovery and development efforts through, among others, convening country's national and international actors to dialogue and coordinate on a national development plan and other relevant topics for the country and the humanitarian-development-peace continuum, *then* Lebanon can embark on longer-term inclusive governance and green development programming in line with what is feasible given the political context.

Priority 1. Advocate for and support the country's reform agenda¹⁸

20. UNDP will advocate for inclusiveness, participation and economic and political empowerment of people in all their diversity (among others, women, youth and persons with disabilities). UNDP will support the Government in ensuring that the reform agenda unleashes the private sector's potential as the driver of the country's development, in close

¹⁶ The Lebanon crisis response plan 2022 brings together 126 partner organizations to assist more than 3.2 million crisis-affected people (host communities, refugees and displaced persons) living in Lebanon.

¹⁷ Such as the public procurement law.

¹⁸ This priority specifically supports Goals 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13.

coordination with evolving interventions of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.¹⁹

21. UNDP will support the Ministry of Finance to develop macro-fiscal modelling capacity and boost public financial management capacity, primarily in budgeting for the Sustainable Development Goals and aligned with the roll-out of the integrated national financing framework. The collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Trade on developing a national export strategy will continue as well as advocacy for energy sector reform with a strong focus on climate-resilience and low-emission development strategies, including renewable energy.

22. Justice and security sector reform will remain a priority, strengthening the independence, effectiveness and accessibility, including for women, of justice institutions, and mainstreaming community policing approaches.

23. UNDP will support the National Anti-Corruption Commission in implementing an integrated and targeted approach to preventing and combating corruption that aligns with the national anti-corruption strategy and connects to the emerging Women's Alliance for Anti-Corruption and Integrity in the Arab countries.

24. UNDP will accompany the electoral cycle, i.e., preparing for upcoming elections,²⁰ during elections (operational support), and post-elections.²¹ In between cycles, the organization will support the implementation of lessons learned and reforms needed in the electoral law and procedures for even more transparent, free, inclusive and sustainable elections.

25. In close collaboration with the Government, UNDP will advocate for and support the implementation of digital governance mechanisms.

26. The ongoing work with the oversight institutions (the Central Inspection Bureau, Court of Accounts, and the Civil Service Board) will expand beyond revising and modernizing their mandates to increasing their efficiency and effectiveness.

27. As part of the United Nations country team's parliamentary strategy, UNDP will support the Parliament's oversight and legislative functions. UNDP will support drafting legislation required to implement the Government's reform agenda. UNDP will engage Members of Parliament, especially women, to develop their capacity to promote sustainable national development, based on political consensus and effective and ongoing dialogue among party blocs, factions and Members of Parliament.

Priority 2. Support short to medium-term crisis response and crisis prevention²²

28. UNDP, in collaboration with other United Nations organizations, will work on a short to medium-term strategy to stabilize and protect core government functions. Furthermore, UNDP, in close coordination with the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL) and other international partners, will provide short-term implementation support for social, economic and the rule of law service delivery. UNDP will help host communities, actors and (unions of) municipalities to sustain crucial service delivery and stability by:

¹⁹ The IMF staff-level agreement on economic policies with Lebanon from April 2022, still subject to IMF board approval, specify comprehensive economic policies that could be supported by a 46-month extended fund arrangement with requested access of SDR 2,173.9 million (equivalent to about \$3 billion). It aims to support the authorities' reform strategy to restore growth and financial sustainability, strengthen governance and transparency, and increase social and reconstruction spending.

²⁰ Including municipal elections in 2023 and parliamentary elections in 2026.

²¹ In line with the UNDP electoral assistance guidance note (2007), page 3 onwards.

²² This priority specifically supports Goals 1, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 16.

- (a) boosting support to productive sectors and income-generating activities (including micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and start-ups), including women-led initiatives;
- (b) prioritizing sustainable energy solutions, including both solar and energy efficiency, to reduce operating costs and enable municipalities and unions of municipalities to provide basic services, such as solid waste, wastewater and water management; and
- (c) ensuring a conflict-sensitive and inclusive process with the ulterior goal of building peace and enhancing stability and good governance in host communities.

29. To ensure evidence-based subnational programming, UNDP will continue to , monitor and analyse tensions and provide the Government and other stakeholders with recommendations on actions to improve community relations.

30. Investing in disaster risk management is good value-for-money, as it reduces the cost of disasters without a disaster risk management framework. UNDP will collaborate with the Prime Minister's Office disaster risk management unit, the Ministry of Interior, and municipalities.

31. Peacebuilding and conflict prevention cuts across UNDP programming in Lebanon, UNDP will support and design initiatives with focus on this critical area of programming, such as establishing and supporting local peace infrastructures.

32. This priority area will design and test innovative peacebuilding approaches in the virtual space in response to social media and other online hate speech and manipulation. In line with the United Nations women, peace and security agenda, it will seek to protect and promote women's engagement in this space.

33. With youth increasingly more vulnerable to radicalization, the priority area will assess different markets and sectors' needs in relation to youth employability. UNDP will increase the reach of the youth leadership programme, to empower change-makers and support young women and men to design and implement innovative, impactful, and sustainable development solutions, in a variety of forms.

Priority 3. Building on the crisis response, support the country's longer-term aspirations towards green and inclusive development²³

34. Building on t the Lebanon host community support project, UNDP will support the Government in designing a longer-term local development programme, focusing on all subnational development and governance aspects.

35. Green recovery needs a healthy and resilient environment. UNDP, will develop capacity in institutions to implement and oversee support gender-responsive interventions in the sustainable energy value chain, solid waste management, water and wastewater management and green production models aiming to:

- (a) halt environmental degradation and protect natural resources; seek longer-term solutions to reduce pollution and to natural resource efficiency;
- (b) mitigate and adapt to the climate crisis; and
- (c) promote sustainable land management and ecosystem approaches.

36. The economic contraction of the past three years has primarily affected the services sector (tourism, commerce, real estate, and financial services), The financial crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic and the port of Beirut blast²⁴ have exposed the vulnerability of the country's traditional economic model, rooted in rentier economic practices. In close

²³ This priority specifically supports Goals 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15 and 17.

²⁴ The blast destroyed much of the Beirut's port on 4 August 2020, severely damaged the dense residential and commercial areas within a one to two mile radius and killed more than 200 people, injured over 7,000, and made almost 300,000 people homeless.

coordination with the international financial institutions, UNDP will support the Government in planning and initiating the shift towards a more just and resilient economy, less susceptible to internal and external shocks.

37. UNDP and other partners are conducting several sectoral and gender-sensitive assessments on sectors where Lebanon has a comparative advantage and could potentially put Lebanon on a green recovery path. UNDP will seek a partnership with the international financial institutions and academia to produce research and analysis on the nature of this model, with the right balance between suggested macro and micro-policies and interventions.

38. The private sector, primarily MSMEs, will continue to be the country's main driver of growth. UNDP will aim to unleash the private sector's potential while being mindful of the political economy through a strategic engagement with national and local business associations. Where economically and socially feasible, UNDP will support the formation of public-private partnerships for delivering basic services, such as solid waste, water and energy.

39. UNDP will focus on local institutions' capacity development for youth and gender-sensitive development planning. Conflict-sensitive local development plans will build on the socioeconomic, cultural and natural specificities and other characteristics of the targeted areas and will leverage the local capacities and linkages, including the private sector and diaspora, to unlock the potential of the region and improve the livelihoods of its population.

40. Finance is central to private sector development. UNDP will explore relationships with FinTec accelerators to explore alternative options to access finance. Among the possibilities, and aligned with the international financing framework, are digital finance, establishing a development fund, working with the diaspora (direct investment, funds, crowdfunding and venture capital) and developing gender-differentiated solutions to accessing financial products.

III. Programme and risk management

41. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures, and internal control framework.

42. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable a response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

43. The country programme design promotes a portfolio and integrated UNDP country programme approach. Building on the solid partnership with the Government and significant local presences, UNDP will support developing and linking national laws, strategies, policies and regulations to subnational implementation and, ensure that subnational good practices and lessons learned are incorporated nationally.

44. Country programme implementation will systematically integrate the four prioritized crosscutting themes – gender, youth, private sector, and addressing the environmental and climate crisis challenges – in all national and subnational technical and implementation support UNDP provides.

45. All UNDP programmes and projects prioritize people and their rights, especially in the context of multiple compounded and contracted crises. With existing vulnerabilities exacerbated by a succession of crises, UNDP will continue to safeguard and promote the rights of the people of Lebanon and the integration of gender, with particular focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

46. UNDP will face risks from the challenging country context, but it has stringent mitigation measures to navigate the risks. The country's uncertain outlook regarding the reform agenda requires flexible and adaptive programme management and robust coordination structures with the Government, current donors,²⁵ potential donors,²⁶ civil society, and academia partners to ensure UNDP can adapt its programmes to the continuous contextual changes and emerging development opportunities.

47. The ongoing political crisis complicates UNDP work with the Government and non-governmental partners and will require innovative implementation support to stabilize core national and subnational functions and service delivery.

48. The country's volatile market driven by the economic crisis and widespread corruption complicates UNDP procurement processes and reduces programme efficiency and delivery. UNDP tackles these complications through repeated spot checks and training programmes for staff and partners.

49. The war in Ukraine and the economic downturn in Europe may affect UNDP resource mobilization and requires diversifying donor partners, seizing emerging programmatic opportunities and improving the communication on UNDP value added in the country.

50. The above calls for continuous assessment and management of the social, environmental, security and operational risks. UNDP will mitigate the potential social and environmental risks and impacts by applying the UNDP social and environmental standards and accountability mechanism.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

51. UNDP in Lebanon has a central role in United Nations evidence-based programming. The UNDP tension monitoring system, which integrates localized conflict analyses, is one of the country office's tools to monitor and drive programmatic decision-making. Building on this and other systems and tools currently in place and managed by several projects, UNDP will ensure the integration of its monitoring and analysis systems and tools and make these available to all UNDP and partner programmes and projects in Lebanon. UNDP will collaborate with the United Nations country team to support the country's Central Administration of Statistics.

52. The availability of data and analysis for programmatic decision-making underpins more flexible and adaptive programming that promptly responds to the rapidly changing context and emerging needs and opportunities. Therefore, UNDP senior management will lead regular learning sessions (that capitalize on existing coordination mechanisms) at the national and local levels and incentivize piloting and experimentation on new approaches, ideas and innovations. At least 7 per cent of country programme resources will be devoted to monitoring, evaluating and analysing data.

53. UNDP will ensure that a minimum of 20 per cent of all programme and project activities will specifically address gender equality and women's empowerment and 70 per cent of interventions reach a GEN2 rating during the second half of the implementation period. To monitor country programme expenditures and improve gender-responsive planning,

²⁵ Canada, China, Germany, the European Union, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Netherlands, Norway, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

²⁶ Such as India and the Islamic Development Bank.

implementation and monitoring, UNDP will apply the gender marker and the gender-responsive UNDP country office monitoring and evaluation plan.

54. To support the United Nations effort to broaden the debate on the national development and reform agendas, the UNDP country office's multi-year research plan outlines a series of policy briefs, simulations, discussion papers and surveys, among other publications.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Lebanon (2023-2025)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Committed to design and implement the national reform agenda. Advocate for and support the country's reform agenda)				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 1: Strengthened inclusive social contract grounded in human rights to enhance good governance, effective and accountable institutions, and women's participation.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS <i>(including indicators, baselines targets)</i>	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME <i>(United States dollars)</i>
<p>Outcome indicator 1.1. Population percentage that agrees with key policy decisions of the Government. Baseline: 0. Target: 60%</p> <p>Outcome indicator 1.2. (Goals indicator 16.6.2): Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public service. Baseline: N/A Target: 60%</p> <p>Outcome indicator 1.3. (Goals target 5.c. adapted) Percentage of key policies and legislation that explicitly promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at all levels. Baseline (Gender): N/A Target: 80% Baseline (Youth): N/A Target: 80%</p>	<p>Data source: Perception survey Frequency of data collection: Biannual Responsible: UNDP</p> <p>Data source: Perception survey Frequency of data collection: Biannual Responsible: UNDP</p> <p>Data source: Independent review of policies and legislation (study) Frequency of data collection: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p>	<p>Output 1.1. Lebanon has formulated relevant green, gender- and age-sensitive legislation, policies, strategies, plans, and regulations required to implement the national reform agenda.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.1.</i> Percentage of progress in the implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy, and related legislation drafted and submitted for approval Baseline: 10% (anti-corruption) Target: 50% Data source and frequency: National anti-corruption reports and national reports/UNDP reports, annually.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.2.</i> Strategy for integrated quality service delivery to the population developed and approved. Baseline: No Target: Yes Data source and frequency: UNDP reports, annually.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.3.</i> Number of public institutions with plans developed for digitalization initiatives. Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Data source and frequency: UNDP and national reports, annually</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.4.</i> Number of legislations, policies, plans and regulations promoting gender equality and youth empowerment drafted and submitted for approval. Baseline: 4 Target: 10</p>	<p>National partners: Prime Minister Offices, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy and Trade, Parliament and Parliamentary Committees, Supervisory Committee for Elections OMSAR, Anti-Corruption Committee, Technical Anti-Corruption Committee, oversight bodies, National Anti-Corruption Commission, women and youth organizations, chambers of commerce</p> <p>International partners: Canada, European Union, Germany, IMF, World Bank, Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon, UN-Women, the Anti-Corruption Coordination Group, United States</p>	<p>Regular: 125,600</p>
				<p>Other: 25,130,275</p>

<p>Indicator 1.4. (UNSDCF indicator – adapted) Number of national plans, strategies, policies, laws, and regulations integrating planet protection and climate crisis measures. Baseline: 11 Target: 16 Data source and frequency: National reports</p>	<p>Data source: UNDP/Government reports Frequency of data collection: Annual Responsible: UNDP/Government</p>	<p>Data source and frequency: National and United Nations agencies reports, annually</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.6.</i> National export strategy prepared and approved. Baseline: No Target: Yes Data source and frequency: UNDP reports, annually</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.7.</i> Public administrative reform strategy prepared and approved Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Data source and frequency: UNDP reports, annually</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.8.</i> Number of public financial management and macro-fiscal modelling training and events. Baseline: 0 Target: 12 Data source and frequency: UNDP annual reports</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.9.</i> Number of policies and programmes designed and/or implemented to support productive sectors competitiveness. Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Data source and frequency: UNDP reports, annually</p> <p>Output 1.2. Decision-making at national, regional and local levels is more responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1.</i> (modified Goals indicator 16.7.2) Proportion of population (women/men) who believe decision-making has become more inclusive and responsive. Baseline: TBD. Target: 45% (both male and female). Data source and frequency: UNDP perception survey (6 monthly).</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2.</i> Percentage of target population that sees the Parliament as more responsive to their needs (gender-disaggregated). Baseline: TBD.</p>		
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		<p>Target: 40% (both men and women). Data source and frequency: National and UNDP/United Nations country team reports, annually</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.3.</i> Number of measures submitted for adoption to improve efficiency, transparency, and inclusivity of elections (municipal and parliamentary). Baseline: 0 Target: 2 (2023) 4 (2025/2026) Data source and frequency: National reports, annually</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.4.</i> Number of measures to enhance participation and inclusiveness of women, youth and People with Disabilities, in institutions and processes (such as elections and the national budget). Baseline: 2 Target: 8. Data source and frequency: UNDP reports, annually</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Act firmly to mitigate the multi-faceted national crises.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 2: Strengthened security, stability, justice, and social peace.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
<p>Outcome indicator 2.1. Percentage of population that sees improvements with regards to security and stability. (sex-disaggregated) Baseline 0. Target: 60%</p> <p>Outcome indicator 2.2. (Goals indicator 16.3.1) Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (sex-disaggregated) Baseline: TBD.</p>	<p>Data source: UNDP perception survey and other United Nations organizations reports Frequency of data collection: Quarterly Responsible: UNDP</p> <p>Data source: Justice Sector Monitor (study) Frequency of data collection: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p>	<p>Output 2.1 (integrated results and resources framework (IRRF) output 3.1). Institutional systems strengthened to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks at national and sub-national levels.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.</i> Number of inclusive and risk-informed strategies and plans in place at national and municipal level. Baseline: 0 Target: 15 Data source and frequency: UNDP project reports, annually.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2.</i> Coverage of gender-sensitive tension monitoring in vulnerable areas increased. Baseline: 250 Target: 375 Data source and frequency: UNDP/perception survey, annually.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.3.</i> Number of platforms and tools to restore vertical trust, prevent and mitigate conflicts and violence</p>	<p>National partners: Prime Minister’s Office, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, National Human Rights Commission, Internal Security Forces, CSOs, private sector</p> <p>International partners: Australia, Canada, China, European Union, Germany, Gulf Cooperation Council, Islamic Development Bank, Italy, Japan, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States</p>	<p>Regular: 314,000</p> <p>Other: 140,350,000</p>

<p>Target: 60%.</p> <p>Outcome indicator 2.3. Percentage of Lebanese and displaced persons (directly and indirectly) benefitting from integrated and targeted interventions, including on strengthening social and economic stability and security. Baseline: 35%. Target: 60%.</p> <p>Outcome indicator 2.4. Proportion of population in displacement-affected communities that believes the quality of basic services has improved. (sex-disaggregated) Baseline: Target: 45%.</p>	<p>Data source: UNDP Monitoring Frequency of data collection: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p> <p>Data source: UNDP perception survey Frequency of data collection: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p>	<p>at national and local levels (including schools) put in place. Baseline: 251 Target: 100 Data source and frequency: Field reports, annually.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.4.</i> Number of youth and media practitioners capacitated to prevent conflicts and the spread of hate speech Baseline: 200 Target: 200 Data source and frequency: Media monitoring; field reports, annually.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.5.</i> Number of initiatives that support Lebanon deal with the roots causes of tensions. Baseline: 4 Target: 4 Data source and frequency: field reports, annually.</p> <p>Output 2.2 (IRRF output 3.3). Inclusive, risk informed and gender and youth-responsive recovery solutions, including stabilization, social cohesion and peace building efforts and mine action, implemented at national and subnational levels.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.1.</i> Percentage of people (gender-disaggregated) benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in demined lands Baseline: 55%. Target: 75%. Data source and frequency: UNDP and Lebanese Armed Forces reports, annually.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.2.</i> Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings (sex and age-disaggregated). Baseline: 415,000 Target: 250,000 (additional) Data source and frequency: UNDP and media/thematic reports, annually.</p> <p>Output 2.3 (IRRF output 3.4) Integrated conflict sensitive and gender-responsive development solutions provided in municipalities hosting the country's most vulnerable</p>		
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		<p>communities to enhance their resilience (including host communities).</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.3.1.</i> Number of displaced people, Lebanese and host communities benefiting from integrated and targeted interventions, including on strengthening social stability Baseline (displaced persons): 2,500,000 displaced and Lebanese ; 200 host communities Target: 4,000,000 displaced and Lebanese and 100 additional host communities. Data source and frequency: UNDP reports and media</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.3.2.</i> Percentage increase of vulnerable municipalities provided with improved infrastructure and quality basic services initiatives Baseline: 0. Target: 30%. Data source and frequency: UNDP and media, annually.</p> <p>Output 2.4. Civic space and access to justice expanded for women and men, racism and discrimination addressed, and rule of law, human rights and equity strengthened.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.4.1.</i> National action plan for human rights updated through an inclusive process, adopted, with a monitoring mechanism established and operational Baseline: No (0). Target: yes (1). Data source and frequency: UNDP reports, annually.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.4.2.</i> Percentage of municipalities adhering to at least one component of the municipal police reform programme Baseline: 20% Target: 30% Data source and frequency: UNDP report/security cells report, annually.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.4.3.</i> Number of persons benefitting from legal aid services (disaggregated by gender and type of services) Baseline: 2021: 3,500 Target: 15,000 Data source and frequency: UNDP reports, annually.</p>		
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Set Lebanon on a path towards sustainable development.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 3: Strengthened stabilization and green recovery to reduce vulnerabilities and environmental risks, including through enhanced competitiveness and business environment of sustainability-oriented MSMEs and high potential green productive sector value chains.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.				
<p>Outcome indicator 3.1. (Goals indicator 13.2.1. adapted) Integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases national ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and fosters climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production. Baseline: 0. Target: 1.</p> <p>Outcome indicator 3.2. (UNSDCF indicator – adapted) Area under sustainable forest management including natural reserve, forest, rangelands (percentage of national area) Baseline: 2.5% Target: 5%</p> <p>Outcome indicator 3.3. Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to environmental infrastructure and operation and maintenance</p>	<p>Data source: Government reports Frequency of data collection: Annual Responsible: Government</p> <p>Data source: database and project reports Frequency of data collection: Annual Responsible: UNDP/Government</p> <p>Data source: United Nations reports Frequency of data collection: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p>	<p>Output 3.1 (IRRF output 4.1). Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.</i> Number of sustainable land management plans prepared at local level Baseline: 16 (2022) Target: 22 Data source and frequency: Project reports, annually</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.2.</i> Area of agricultural land with improved irrigation practices Baseline: 0 Target: 15,000 ha Data source and frequency: UNDP reports, annually.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.3.</i> Number of facilities and communities with pollution reduction approaches adopted (solid waste, wastewater, other clean-up activities). Baseline: 0 Target: 11 Data source and frequency: UNDP project reports, annually.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.4.</i> Yearly consumption of ozone depleting substances. Baseline: 25.5 tonnes Target: 15 tonnes Data source and frequency: national reports, annually.</p> <p>Output 3.2 (IRRF output 5.2). Transition to renewable energy accelerated capitalizing on technological gains, clean energy innovations and new financing mechanisms to support green recovery.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.1.</i> Amount of renewable energy installed annually (output indicator for UNSDCF output 1.2,</p>	<p>National partners: Prime Minister’s Office, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Parliament, chambers of commerce, private sector</p> <p>International Partners Germany, United Kingdom, United States, South Korea, Italy, European Union, GCC countries</p>	<p>Regular: 188,400</p>

<p>(excluding project operation cost) Baseline: n/a Target: \$35 million</p>		<p>IRRF 5.2.1. Increase (in megawatt) in installed renewable energy capacity with solar, wind, biomass and other technologies) Baseline: 1.15 megawatt/year Target: 2.56 megawatt/year Data source and frequency: project reports, annually.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.2.</i> Number of crisis-impacted institutions supported using climate-friendly approaches Baseline: Not available Target: 20 Data source and frequency: Project reports, annually</p> <p>Output 3.3 (IRRF output 6.1 – adapted). Country-led measures implemented to achieve inclusive and green economies and to advance economic empowerment of women in all their diversity.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.3.1.</i> Number of total and female-led MSMEs targeted Baseline: 350 (100) Target: 550 (200) Data source and frequency: UNDP and thematic reports</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.3.2.</i> Number of value chains supported Baseline: 6 Target: 3 (additional) Data source and frequency: UNDP and thematic reports, annually</p>		<p>Other: 62,572,725</p>
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