Readiness Proposal

For the Republic of Lebanon

17April 2025

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Docusign Envelope ID: 7119CF09-174E-49B3-ADB0-64FA6A18E4CB

Readiness and Preparatory Support

Proposal Template

Proposal title:	Support the Development of Lebanon's NDC 3.0 by strengthening implementation and financial investment strategies, and enhancing national climate governance framework
Country(ies):	Lebanon
National Designated Authority(ies):	Ministry of Environment
Delivery Partner:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Date of first submission:	17 December 2024
Date of current submission:	27 March 2025
Version number:	Version #4

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Section 1. Summary

1.1	**Country(ies) submitting the proposal**	Country name:	Lebanon
		Name of institution representing NDA or Focal Point:	Ministry of Environment
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		Contact person's position:	Acting Head, Service of Environmental Technology
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		Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences:	climatechangelebanon@gmail.com
1.2	**Date of initial submission**	17 December 2024	
1.3	**Last date of resubmission**	27 March 2025	**Version number** V. 4
1.4	**Institution that will implement the Readiness grant**	☐ National Designated Authority ☒ Delivery Partner	
		Name of institution:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
		Name of official:	Nancy Bennet
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1.5 Title of the Readiness support proposal	Support the Development of Lebanon's NDC 3.0 by strengthening implementation and financial investment strategies, and enhancing the national climate governance framework	
1.6 Readiness objectives of the proposal	☐ Objective 1. Capacity Building X Objective 2. Strategic frameworks ☐ Objective 3. Adaptation planning[1] X Objective 4. Pipeline development ☐ Objective 5. Knowledge sharing and learning	
1.7 Total requested amount and currency	USD 1,000,000 (including DP Fee)	
1.8 Implementation period[2]	36 months	
1.9 Is this request a multiple-year strategic Readiness implementation request?[3]	☐ Yes X No	

[1] Please note that for adaptation planning proposals, only the box for objective 3 may be ticked.
[2] The implementation period shall begin on the date the grant is effective.
[3] Please note that proposals for adaptation planning support (objective 3) cannot be submitted as multiple-year strategic Readiness proposals.

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1.10 Brief summary of the request (maximum length: 500 words)

i) Climate background, institutional and policy context: Lebanon has been an active participant in international climate agreements since ratifying the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994. Its commitment was reinforced through the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol in 2006 and the Paris Agreement in 2019. **Lebanon's climate action is primarily guided by its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC),** which sets out its targets for climate mitigation and adaptation. However, the country faces significant challenges in mainstreaming and implementing climate mitigation and adaptation strategies across sectoral policies, largely due to fragmented governance and financial limitations. Lebanon is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, with an ND GAIN index (2022) rank of 117, being 80th most vulnerable country and the 158th most ready country.

The proposed Readiness activities aim to develop Lebanon's NDC 3.0 in alignment with the LT-LEDS, NBSAP, SDGs, the NAP currently being prepared and the BTR. The NDC 3.0 will enhance climate resilience and mitigation efforts through a comprehensive review of greenhouse gas emissions, climate risk and vulnerabilities, and sectoral adaptation and mitigation measures. This proposal supports the creation of an integrated climate change governance framework and addresses financial barriers, ensuring the NDC 3.0 is more ambitious and aligned with sustainable development goals (SDGs) and carbon neutrality objectives.

ii) Problem statement: Lebanon's primary challenge lies in the fragmented approach to climate governance, with limited financial resources and insufficient integration of climate adaptation and mitigation measures into national policies. The economic crisis that began in **2019 has exacerbated** these issues, further hindering the country's ability to meet its climate targets. To address these challenges, Lebanon must establish a cohesive climate governance structure and secure the necessary funding to implement its NDC 3.0 effectively. Key barriers to be addressed by the project include:

- Insufficient mainstreaming of climate change into national planning, including in post-crisis recovery.
- Weak institutional and technical capacity in public sector for NDC development
- Insufficient availability of mature projects to attract investment for climate action
- Lack of an NDC implementation plan that relies on accountability and transparency to guide the NDC implementation

iii) Goal and objectives: The goal of this project is to develop Lebanon's NDC 3.0, strengthening the country's climate action framework and its capacity to adapt to and mitigate climate change impacts. This will be achieved by enhancing institutional capacities, improving available information and providing tools for key public and private institutions to enhance planning processes and strategic frameworks for mobilizing climate investment for the country. The project's objectives are to:

- To assess the progress made in implementing Lebanon's current NDC (2020 update) and conduct a comprehensive stocktake of greenhouse gas emissions and climate risk and vulnerabilities to inform evidence-based climate action planning.
- To develop or improve sector-specific mitigation and adaptation targets and projections aligned with LT-LEDS/NAP/NBSAP and other relevant

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sectoral plans and strategies considering Lebanon's unique geographic, socio-economic, and environmental context.

- To develop a robust financial and investment strategy to support NDC 3.0 implementation.
- To develop a private sector engagement strategy and climate-oriented project pipeline
- To establish an inclusive climate governance system with clear roles and responsibilities across relevant sectors for NDC implementation.

iv) Direct and indirect beneficiaries: The main beneficiaries of this Readiness support include government institutions, such as the Ministry of Environment, and key stakeholders across the energy, agriculture, transport, and water sectors. In addition to this, beneficiaries include local communities, civil society organizations, the private sector, and vulnerable populations, with particular emphasis on gender and youth inclusion. These groups will benefit from the strengthened climate governance framework, which will ensure more effective adaptation and mitigation strategies across Lebanon. Indirect beneficiaries include the general population which will benefit from better living conditions and long-term sustainability in addition to the international donor and climate finance institutions which will be better guided to provide support to Lebanon.

1.11List of abbreviations

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Abbreviation (alphabetical order)	**Meaning**
3BUR	Third Biennial Update Report
3RF	Lebanon Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework
APR	Annual Project Report
BAU	Business as Usual
BPPS	Bureau of Policy and Programme Support
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
CAS	Central Administration for Statistics
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDR	Council for Development and Reconstruction
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CO	Country Office
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
CUNSCSL	Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List
DAE	Direct Access Entity
DIM	Direct Implementation
DP	Delivery Partner
FMCA	Financial management Capacity Assessment
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HQ	Headquarter
HR	Human Resources
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LBN	Lebanon
LCEC	Lebanese Center for Energy Conservation
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
LGIF	Lebanon Green Investment Facility
LTA	Long Term Agreement
LTS	Long Term Strategy
MEPS	Minimum Energy Performance Standards
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture

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MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
MRV	Measurement, reporting and verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NARP	National Afforestation/Reforestation Programme
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NC	National Communication
NCE	National Council for the Environment
NCLW	National Commission for Lebanese Women
NCP	National Cooling Plan
NDA	Nationally Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEEAP	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan
NEEREA	National Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Action Plan
NIM	National Implementation
NIR	National Inventory Report
NWSS	National Water Sector Strategy
PAC	Project Appraisal Committee
PCM	Presidency of the Council of Ministers
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAIF	Reserved Alternative Investment Fund
RBM	Results Based Management
RFP	Results Based Management
ROAR	Results-oriented Annual Reporting
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SECU	Social and Environmental Compliance Unit
SFDR	Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation
SICAV	Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
SnCF	Subnational Climate Fund
SRM	Stakeholder Response Mechanism
TA	Technical Assistance
ToC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGM	United Nations Global Marketplace
UNSF	United Nations Sustainable Development Framework
USD	United States Dollar

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Section 2. Situation analysis

2.1. Country's background and context

1. Lebanon, located in the eastern Mediterranean, is a nation characterized by its rich geographic diversity, encompassing coastal plains, fertile valleys, and mountainous regions. Its strategic location has historically shaped the country's socio-economic development, yet Lebanon now faces a series of unprecedented challenges. The nation is undergoing one of the most severe financial and socio-political crises globally, compounded by the lasting effects of the Syrian conflict and other regional instabilities. As a result, Lebanon's GDP has contracted sharply, from USD 55 billion in 2018 to an estimated USD 17.5 billion in 2023, reflecting a significant loss of economic progress[4].

2. The Lebanese economy has traditionally relied on a service-oriented structure, with significant contributions from banking, tourism, and agriculture. However, Lebanon's economic collapse has led to high unemployment rates, hyperinflation, and a currency devaluation that has drastically reduced the purchasing power of its citizens. Furthermore, 82%[5] of the population now lives in multidimensional poverty, indicating a substantial decline in living standards across multiple sectors, including healthcare, education, and public infrastructure.

3. The country also hosts approximately 1.5 million displaced Syrians, making it one of the highest per capita refugee-hosting nations in the world which has placed additional strains on public services, including water provision, energy supply, sanitation, healthcare, and housing. This has further contributed to significant waste and wastewater, adding additional pressure to Lebanon's already stressed environmental and infrastructural systems.

4. Additionally, in the past month, Lebanon has faced intense escalation of hostilities. The conflict has displaced over a million people, with extensive damage to civilian infrastructure, particularly in southern Lebanon and parts of Beirut. This crisis has heightened the urgency of incorporating conflict-related displacement and infrastructure rehabilitation into Lebanon's NDC 3.0.

5. Lebanon's development prospects are closely linked to its priority sectors, which include agriculture, water resources, tourism, and industry. Agriculture, for instance, employs a substantial portion of the population and is crucial for food security, consuming an estimated 60% of the country's water consumption[6], being highly dependent on diminishing water resources. The water sector itself is under severe pressure from both the impacts of climate change and mismanagement. The National Water Sector Strategy (2024–2030) aims to address some of these challenges by strengthening infrastructure, improving governance, and ensuring better water distribution[7].

6. Analysis of Lebanon's historical climate records, coupled with future emissions scenarios, indicates an unprecedented warming trend in the region. Climate projections estimate a temperature rise of 1.7°C by 2050 and up to 3.2°C by 2100, accompanied by a 4-11% decrease in precipitation and a reduction in average monthly rainfall by to 5.8 mm by 2100 (compared to 133.3 mm today[8]). Forecasts suggest Lebanon may experience up to 43 additional days annually with temperatures exceeding 35°C, alongside an increase in consecutive dry days with less than 1 mm of rainfall. These changes are expected to extend and intensify drought conditions, creating a much hotter and drier climate across the country. The country is projected to experience temperature increases of up to 4.9°C by 2100, with a concurrent 9% decrease in precipitation[9].

[4] World Bank, 2024. Lebanon Country Climate and Development Report. Washington DC.
[5] United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). (2021). Multidimensional poverty in Lebanon (2019-2021): Painful reality and uncertain prospects. United Nations. https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/pubs/pdf/multidimensional-poverty-lebanon-2019-2021-english.pdf
[6] MoE, 2011, Climate Change Lebanon https://climatechange.moe.gov.lb/viewfile.aspx?id=51#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20national%20water,use%20and%2011%25%20for%20industry.
[7] MoEW, 2023 - National Water Strategy 2024-2035 - https://www.pseau.org/outils/ouvrages/mee_lebanon_s_national_water_strategy_2024_2035ENG.pdf
[8] World Bank. 2024. https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/lebanon/climate-data-historical
[9] MoE/UNDP/GEF (2022). Lebanon's Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC. Beirut, Lebanon.

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7. Climate stressors significantly affect Lebanon's primary economic sectors. Agriculture, for example, faces reduced crop yields due to water scarcity, while the tourism sector, particularly along the coast, is threatened by rising sea levels and coastal erosion. Lebanon's forest ecosystems are also at heightened risk of wildfires and deforestation, while urban areas struggle with water shortages, waste management issues, and inadequate infrastructure to cope with flooding and heatwaves. Lebanon's water resources are under stress, as total renewable resources were 839 m^3/capita/year in 2015, less than the water scarcity benchmark of 1,000 m^3/capita/year. Water withdrawal was estimated at 970 Mm^3, of which almost 60% was for agricultural use and 30% was for municipal use[10].

8. Lebanon's adaptive capacity is hampered by its current economic instability, limiting the nation's ability to invest in long-term resilience-building efforts. Lebanon is among the least ready and most vulnerable countries in the Arab States, having a ranking of 117 on vulnerability; and 158 on readiness globally[11]. Addressing these challenges will require robust governance reforms, increased international support, and comprehensive climate adaptation strategies that are integrated across all sectors of the economy.

2.1.1. Overview of Socio-Economic Landscape:

9. ***Economic Indicators:*** Lebanon's economy has faced substantial challenges, marked by hyperinflation and currency devaluation, which have significantly diminished the purchasing power of citizens. Real GDP has declined sharply, from USD 55 billion in 2018 to USD 18 billion in 2023, reflecting the severity of the economic crisis. Unemployment rates, particularly youth unemployment, have risen dramatically, contributing to a brain drain. Lebanon's economy is dominated by service sectors, particularly banking and tourism, although recent instability has severely affected these industries.

10. ***Social Indicators and Impact:*** Lebanon's population of approximately 5.3 million (2023) has faced significant social challenges, with multidimensional poverty levels rising from 42% to 82% between 2019 and 2021[12]. The country's social services, including healthcare and education, are under pressure due to political instability, financial collapse, and the ongoing refugee crisis. These priority sectors are essential in improving living standards, fostering social equity, and providing essential services. Furthermore, widening gender gap in labor force participation, and representation at decision-making levels remain a challenge in Lebanon. In 2024, Lebanon was ranked 133 out of 146 in the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap index[13].

11. ***Priority Sectors/Areas:*** The energy sector is a critical focus for Lebanon's sustainable development and climate action, particularly in the context of developing NDC 3.0. Given its heavy reliance on fossil fuels and outdated infrastructure, a just transition in the energy sector is essential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving energy security, and advancing socio-economic equity. The transition will involve scaling up renewable energy investments, enhancing energy efficiency, and ensuring equitable access to sustainable energy resources.

12. In addition to energy, agriculture, tourism, and industry are also priority sectors for Lebanon. Agriculture employs a significant portion of the population and accounts for about 60% of water consumption, while tourism, especially in coastal regions, is a key contributor to GDP and accounts for 7% of the GDP, but faces vulnerabilities due to climate change impacts like rising temperatures

[10] MoEW, 2023 - National Water Strategy 2024-2035 - https://www.pseau.org/outils/ouvrages/mee_lebanon_s_national_water_strategy_2024_2035ENG.pdf
[11] Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Country Index (ND-GAIN). 2024. University of Notre Dame
[12] United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). (2021). Multidimensional poverty in Lebanon (2019-2021): Painful reality and uncertain prospects. United Nations. https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/pubs/pdf/multidimensional-poverty-lebanon-2019-2021-english.pdf
[13] Global Gender Gap 2024 Insight Report. June 2024, World Economic Forum, Geneva.

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and coastal erosion[14]. Industry, as a driver of economic activity, will also play a crucial role in supporting Lebanon's overall climate resilience.

13. ***Economic Contribution:*** The energy, agriculture, and tourism sectors are fundamental to Lebanon's economic structure, driving job creation, income generation, and export opportunities. Agriculture, while contributing 3.5% to GDP, remains vital for food security and rural livelihoods, employing over 12% of the labor force[15]. Renewable energy, while generating significant national revenue, also plays a vital role in achieving Lebanon's carbon neutral status. Tourism is an essential growth sector although it has been affected heavily by COVID-19 and the current economic crisis in the country.

2.1.2 Climate Context

14. **Identification of Climate Hazards[16]:** Lebanon faces several climate stressors that are already impacting various sectors across the country:
    - **Temperature Rise**: Historically, since 1970, Lebanon's average annual temperature has risen by 0.3°C per decade, more than double the global average increase of 0.15°C. Temperature spikes are particularly noticeable during summer and spring, with hot nights becoming more frequent. In fact, since 1960, the occurrence of hot nights has risen by 7%, primarily in summer. An increase of 1.6°C of the annual mean temperature has also been recognized in Lebanon for the period 1950-2020, with the trend of increase being steeper for the period 1991-2020. Projections have indicated rises between 2.2°C to 4.4°C by the end of the century according to the SSP5-8.5 scenario. This rise is expected to exacerbate heatwaves, which are becoming more frequent and severe.
    - **Changing Precipitation Patterns**: Lebanon has already experienced shifts in precipitation patterns, strong fluctuations from year to year during the period of 1950-2020 with less than 500 mm for years 1960-61, 2001, 2010 and 2019 and around 900 mm for years 1968-1970, 1994 and 2004. Moreover, precipitation levels are projected to decrease by 10% to 16% by mid-century and by end-century respectively as compared to the reference period of 1995-2014 under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, which will result in extended drought periods, reduced water availability, and increased vulnerability to wildfires.
    - **Sea Level Rise**: Coastal areas in Lebanon are already experiencing localized flooding and saltwater intrusion into aquifers during storms. The Mediterranean Sea level is expected to rise by up to 90 cm by the end of the century, threatening coastal cities with flooding, saltwater intrusion into freshwater aquifers, and coastal erosion.
    - **Extreme Weather Events**: Lebanon has already witnessed an increase in extreme weather events frequency since 2010, with three times the number of flood incidents in 2015 and increase in heatwave intensity in 2020. Increases in the frequency and severity of widespread wildfires, particularly in heavily forested areas, have also been recorded, causing significant damage to biodiversity and livelihoods. These events are projected to increase further, with heat waves expected to almost double for the period 2041-2060 and the compound events of heatwaves and droughts are expected to increase almost fivefold for the same period 2041-2060 The increase will reflect up to 15 more incidents for inland Lebanon, and 20+ incidents for the northeast and southeast regions

15. **Climate Risks and Vulnerabilities:**
    - **Agriculture**: Reduced rainfall and extended dry periods will directly affect agricultural productivity, particularly in rain-fed areas. Farmers in the Bekaa Valley and Akkar are especially vulnerable to crop failure due to drought and soil degradation. Specific crops like wheat,

[14] Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD), Ministry of Agriculture in Lebanon (MoAg), National Council for Scientific Research (CNRS) and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). 2019. Integrated Vulnerability Assessment Application on the Lebanese Agricultural Sector. RICCAR Technical Report, Beirut, E/ESCWA/SDPD/2019/RICCAR/TechnicalReport.6

[15] https://www.ifad.org/en/w/countries/lebanon

16 MoE/UNDP/GEF (2022). Lebanon's Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC. Beirut, Lebanon. chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://climatechange.moe.gov.lb/viewfile.aspx?id=330

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potatoes, and fruit trees are highly sensitive to temperature fluctuations and reduced water availability.

- **Water Resources**: Lebanon's water scarcity will worsen as groundwater reserves are depleted and surface water flows diminish due to rising temperatures and decreased precipitation. In addition, with the increased rate of water withdrawal, which reached 38% in 2021 compared to 23% in 2005, Lebanon will face significant challenges in water availability. Coastal aquifers are at risk of saltwater intrusion, further threatening freshwater supplies.
- **Health**: Climate change will exacerbate public health challenges, with rising temperatures increasing heat-related illnesses, especially in urban areas. Additionally, the prevalence of vector-borne diseases, such as malaria and dengue, is expected to rise with warmer and wetter conditions, while waterborne diseases will increase with flooding and reduced water quality.
- **Infrastructure**: Coastal and urban infrastructure will face increasing risks from floods, sea level rise, and heatwaves. It is estimated that projected sea-level rise could lead to USD 3 billion loss in land, infrastructure and poverty by 2050[17]. The coastal cities of Beirut and Tripoli are particularly vulnerable, with frequent flooding already damaging urban infrastructure.

16. **Observed and Projected Climate Trends[18]:**
    - **Temperature Trends**: Observed data indicates a steady increase in annual average temperatures, with projections showing a rise of up to 4.9°C by 2100 under high-emission scenarios. This is accompanied by more frequent and intense heatwaves, particularly in coastal and lowland areas. Projected temperature increase under the most recent Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CIMP6) suggests a temperature increase of 1.9°C by 2100 under best-case sustainability scenarios, a 3.1°C increase in a middle-of-the-road scenario, or a 5.52°C temperature increase should global carbon emissions continue to increase unchecked. This could mean 11–21 very hot days (over 35°C) per year in Lebanon by mid-century (World Bank, 2021). These changes will be particularly acute in urban areas, as the urban heat island effect leads to greater heat stress on urban populations.

    - **Precipitation Trends**: Lebanon's annual precipitation is expected to decrease by 10% to 16% by mid-century and by end-century respectively as compared to the reference period of 1995-2014 for the SSP5-8.5 scenario. As a result, consecutive dry days and drought risk will increase in all regions during the 2050-2100 period, reducing the availability of water for agriculture and domestic use. Coastal and southern regions, including Beirut and the Bekaa Valley, will experience the most severe impacts.

    - **Extreme Weather**: The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as floods, wildfires, and storms have increased in recent years. Wildfires, for instance, have risen from 343 events in 2019 to over 1,000 in 2021, particularly affecting Lebanon's forested areas in Mount Lebanon. Heat waves will increase in duration and intensity, with considerable health impacts to people living in urban areas as well as enhanced energy consumption for cooling needs. These events are projected to increase further, with heat waves expected to almost double for the period 2041-2060 and the compound events of heatwaves and droughts are expected to increase almost fivefold for the same period 2041-2060 The increase will reflect up to 15 more incidents for inland Lebanon, and 20+ incidents for the northeast and southeast regions.

17. **Sectoral Impact:**
    - **Agriculture**: The agricultural sector is expected to see reduced crop yields due to higher temperatures and lower rainfall. This is likely to impact food security, with certain crops such as wheat and grapes being especially vulnerable.

[17] https://www.climatecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/RCCC-ICRC-Country-profiles-Lebanon.pdf
[18] MoE/UNDP/GEF (2022). Lebanon's Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC. Beirut, Lebanon. chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://climatechange.moe.gov.lb/viewfile.aspx?id=330

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- **Water Resources**: Lebanon's water resources will come under increasing pressure from reduced precipitation and increased evaporation. Coastal aquifers are particularly at risk from saltwater intrusion, while inland regions may face more severe droughts.
- **Health**: Between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause approximately 250,000 additional deaths per year, from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhea, and heat stress. Projections reflect heat stress related deaths in Lebanon among elderly (>65 years) would increase from 2 deaths per 100,000 to 48 per 100,000 in 2080 under a high emission scenario RCP8.5, and as such stresses the importance of rapidly reducing emissions that would significantly decrease the rate to 10 deaths per 1,000,000 by 2100. Rising temperatures and the spread of vector-borne diseases will strain Lebanon's already weakened healthcare system. Heat waves and floods are expected to cause additional physical and operational challenges to health services. [19].

18. Climate change is hindering Lebanon's progress on several SDGs by intensifying poverty, reducing food security, and straining public health. Agriculture and water resources face severe threats from droughts and water scarcity, affecting livelihoods and increasing hunger. Rising temperatures also drive the spread of diseases like malaria and heat-related illnesses, overwhelming the healthcare system. Additionally, Lebanon's dependence on fossil fuels highlights the urgent need to shift to renewable energy to reduce emissions and improve energy security. Climate action is crucial for preserving ecosystems, supporting economic growth, and enhancing resilience.

19. **Greenhouse gas emission and mitigation information:** Lebanon's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have been primarily driven by the energy, transport, and industrial sectors. The country's reliance on fossil fuels, outdated infrastructure, and limited renewable energy capacity have contributed to high levels of carbon emissions. Historically, Lebanon's GHG emissions steadily increased, nearly tripling since 1994, with an average annual growth of 6%. However, this trend shifted significantly following the events of 2019 and the subsequent financial economic crisis. In 2022, Lebanon emitted 20,519 Gg CO_2eq. (as total emissions), which is a 32% decrease from 2019 (calculated as 30,189 Gg CO_2eq.), largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic and decrease in economic activity post -2019.

Key Sectors and Emissions[20]:

20. **Energy Sector**: The energy sector has been historically the largest emitter of GHGs, accounting for approximately 44.6% of the total emissions, due to reliance on imported fossil fuels for power generation. The aging and inefficient power plants further exacerbate emissions, with little progress made towards diversifying energy sources or upgrading infrastructure. However, in 2022 emissions from the energy sector significantly decreased mainly due to the reduction in import and consumption of fuel amidst the crisis and the increase in renewable energy generation. The economic crisis exacerbated inadequate electricity supply, with extended power cuts due to the government's inability to secure fuel for power plants and ensure proper maintenance and upgrades of the already fragile infrastructure. An 85% decline in electricity production was observed between 2019 and 2022 with the electricity generation plummeting to 2,138 GWh in 2022, mainly due to the halt of some power plants and gradual reduction in the reliance on power rental barges until complete halt in 2022.
21. **Transport Sector**: Contributing around 32.5% of the national emissions in 2022, the transport sector is another major source of GHGs. Lebanon's mitigation efforts include promoting public transportation and encouraging the adoption of hybrid and electric vehicles through tax incentives and infrastructure investments. Emissions from the transport sector conserved a steady increase concurrent with the increase in the vehicle fleet and demand for gasoline until 2019, then witnessed a sharp decrease of 35% in emissions during the years 2020 and 2022.

[19] MoE/UNDP/GEF (2022). Vulnerability and Adaptation of Health Care Service Providers and Lessons Learned from COVID-19 Crisis. Beirut, Lebanon
[20] MoE/UNDP/GEF (2024). Lebanon's Biennial Transparency Report (Draft).

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22. **Industrial sector**: Lebanon's industrial sector accounts for 12.6% of total GHG emissions in 2022, with emissions mainly originating from cement manufacturing and other energy-intensive industries. Industrial GHG emissions have decreased by 24% from 2019, mainly due to decrease in production of cement during the 2020-2022 period amidst the crisis.
23. **AFOLU sector:** the agriculture sector contributes to 3.8% of GHG emissions in 2022. These emissions arise from activities such as enteric fermentation in livestock, agricultural soil management, and deforestation. CO_2 removals from forestry, land use and land use change amounted to –3,243 Gg CO_2.
24. **Waste sector:** The waste sector contributes 6.6% of emissions in 2022, due to inefficient waste management practices, including open burning of waste and limited recycling infrastructure. Lebanon's Fourth National Communication outlines strategies to improve waste management through the introduction of composting, landfill gas capture, and better waste segregation.
25. Lebanon is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as part of its updated NDCs, reflecting its efforts to align with global climate goals. The country's revised targets aim for a 20% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 relative to the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, as an unconditional commitment, and seeks to achieve a 31% reduction as a conditional target. The energy sector is central to Lebanon's climate mitigation strategy. The country has set ambitious renewable energy targets, aiming to generate 18% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2030 as an unconditional goal, while conditionally targeting 30% renewable energy generation with international support. To achieve the goals, Lebanon is focused on scaling up investments in solar and wind energy, improving energy efficiency across sectors, and modernizing the country's power grid. The energy sector is estimated to cost USD 4 billion, while enhancing access to sustainable transport is estimated to cost USD 0.915 billion[21].
26. To achieve these goals, Lebanon is focused on scaling up investments in solar and wind energy, improving energy efficiency across sectors, and modernizing the country's power grid. Additionally, Lebanon plans to transition from liquid fuels to natural gas in the short term to stabilize its energy supply while accelerating the development of renewable energy capacity. The energy sector (expansion of capacity, switch from liquid fuel to natural gas, and deployment of renewable energy) is estimated to cost USD 4 billion, while enhancing access to sustainable transport (public transport, and electrification) is estimated to cost USD 0.915 billion[22].
27. If current global trends in GHG emissions continue, anticipated changes in climate likely would impose economic costs on Lebanon both directly and indirectly. Direct costs projected to reach USD 23,200 million in 2080 would materialize as higher temperatures, changes in precipitation, and extreme weather events such as storms, reduce agricultural productivity, adversely affect human health, cause flooding, and impose similar damage on different segments of Lebanon's economy and society. In addition, climate change would slow the country's economic growth with a projected 14% reduction in Lebanon's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2040 and 32% in 2080. This forgone GDP would constitute a real cost, or reduction in economic wellbeing for Lebanon's households, businesses, and government[23].

2.2 Institutional and Policy Framework

i) Policy Framework

28. Lebanon presented its Intended NDC in October 2015, building on existing government-led policies, strategies and measures to reduce emissions and increase adaptation efforts. In 2020, and in accordance with Articles 4.9 and 4.11 of the Paris Agreement (and Law 115/2019), Lebanon updated its NDC in 2020 to respond to the call for enhancement and meet the goals of the Agreement. Lebanon also included an Adaptation Communication in its updated NDC. The updated NDC presents ambitious mitigation targets with specific sector goals. It also clarifies its adaptation priorities (Figure 1), which focus on improving resilient infrastructure, urban and rural areas, and the agricultural sector. Key priorities include sustainable use of natural resources, development of sustainable water services, biodiversity conservation, reducing coastal vulnerabilities, ensuring

[21] World Bank, 2024. Lebanon Country Climate and Development Report. Washington DC.
[23] MoE/UNDP/GEF (2015). Economic Costs to Lebanon from Climate Change: A First Look. Beirut, Lebanon.
[23] MoE/UNDP/GEF (2015). Economic Costs to Lebanon from Climate Change: A First Look. Beirut, Lebanon.

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public health and safety, and minimizing disaster risks. Strategies and policies relevant to adaptation are still scattered at the sectoral level (e.g., water, agriculture) and include sector-specific actions that can contribute to increasing the adaptive capacity and reducing vulnerability to climate change.

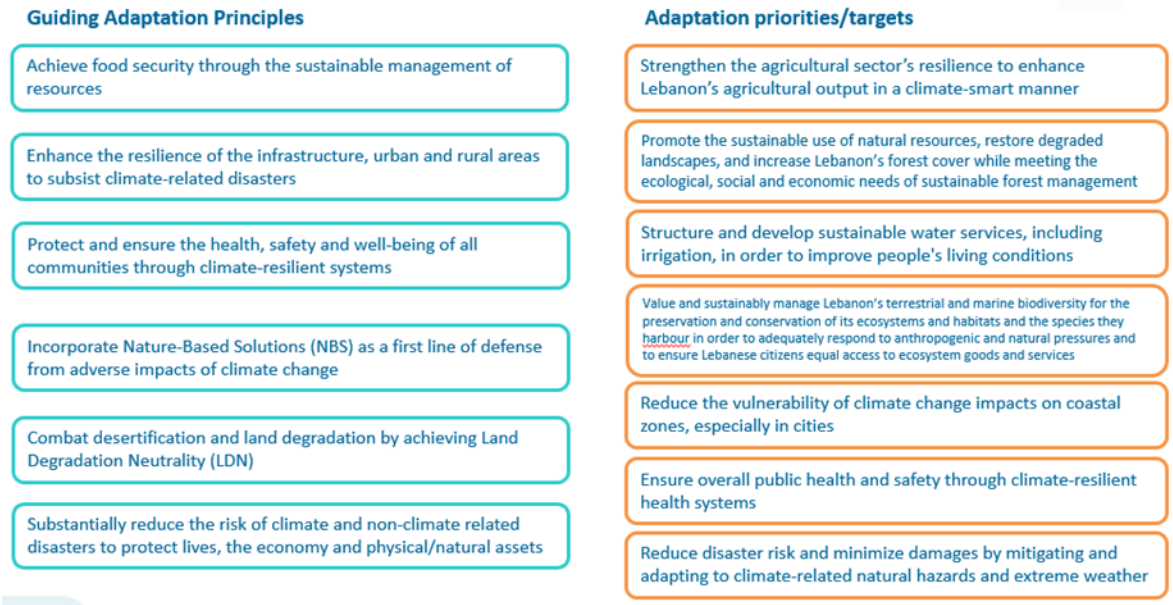


Figure 1: *Lebanon's NDC2020 guiding adaptation principles and priorities*

29. **Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS)**: under development, and emphasizes energy sector reform, particularly shifting from liquid fuels to renewable energy and natural gas. Decarbonizing the power sector is seen as a critical step, with expected benefits such as reduced costs, decreased emissions, and job creation. The LT-LEDS aligns with Lebanon's broader green recovery and climate resilience goals.
30. **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)**: under development and focuses on reducing vulnerabilities and increasing resilience, particularly in water, agriculture, and infrastructure. The country is addressing climate impacts like reduced water availability and threats to key sectors like agriculture and tourism. The NAP aims to incorporate climate-proofing into policies and programs, such as strategic environmental assessments and adaptation-oriented investments.
31. **Biennial Transparency Report (BTR):** as part of its commitments under the Paris Agreement and the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and is providing with technical assistance and capacity-building support to prepare its first BTR. This includes a workshop focused on addressing challenges related to reporting NDC implementation progress and completing the mandatory Common Tabular Formats (CTFs). These efforts are crucial to ensure compliance with UNFCCC reporting requirements and to enhance Lebanon's transparency in climate action. Lebanon has submitted its first BTR in December 2024[24]. The report preparation also involves tracking progress in implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement. This initiative aligns with Lebanon's broader strategy to improve data quality and transparency while identifying gaps in support received and required for climate action. The report preparation also involved tracking progress in implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement. This initiative aligned with Lebanon's broader strategy to improve data quality and transparency while identifying gaps in support received and required for climate action.

32. The 4th National Communication and 3rd and 4th Biennial Update Report project started in 2019. The 3rd BUR was submitted in October 2019 and the 4th BUR in 2021 with an updated and recalculated GHG inventory for the period 1994-2018 using the 2006 IPCC guidelines and with an improved

[24] https://unfccc.int/documents/645245

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reporting of support received, mitigation actions and capacity building needs. An International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) was conducted in March 2022. The Technical Team of Experts of the ICA noted several improvements in BUR4 and commanded Lebanon for enhancing the transparency of its reporting. The 4th National Communication has been finalized and submitted on the 29th of December 2022.

33. In the absence of a comprehensive national climate change policy and action plan, Lebanon has relied on sector-specific policies, strategies, and action plans to address climate change. While these sectoral initiatives have contributed to building adaptive capacity and reducing vulnerabilities, the lack of a centralized climate change governance structure has hindered coordination and long-term effectiveness. As part of the development of Lebanon's NDC 3.0, Lebanon aims to address this gap by establishing a robust climate change governance framework and developing a national climate change law.

34. Furthermore, the development of a comprehensive climate change law will provide the legal basis for embedding climate mitigation and adaptation measures into national policy. This law will establish long-term sustainability and resilience objectives, formalize institutional arrangements, and promote accountability across sectors. It will also ensure that climate action is integrated into Lebanon's broader development agenda, incorporating gender and youth considerations to foster inclusive climate resilience.

35. The Table 1 below provides an overview of the existing climate policies and strategies across different sectors. These policies are key building blocks that feed into the NDC 3.0 development process. However, the need for a comprehensive national climate change policy and action plan remains critical. Such a policy would harmonize these sectoral initiatives, ensuring coherent, integrated, and more effective climate action aligned with Lebanon's sustainable development goals (SDGs) and international climate commitments.

Table 1: *Summary of key Government Strategies, Policies and Plans relevant to climate change adaptation*

Climate policy/strategy	**Key priorities**	**Alignment with the GCF Readiness**
Lebanon's Updated NDC (2020)	- Reducing GHG emissions by 20% unconditionally, and 31% conditionally by 2030 - Transitioning to 30% renewable energy - Enhancing adaptation across water, agriculture, and coastal zones	- Aligns directly with GCF's objectives to support NDC implementation and build climate mitigation and resilience across multiple sectors.
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	- Developing adaptation strategies for biodiversity - Achieving biodiversity targets by 2030 - Protecting vulnerable ecosystems from climate change	- Aligns with GCF's ecosystem-based adaptation approach by promoting biodiversity conservation as a response to climate impacts
National Water Sector Strategy (NWSS) updated in 2024	- Improving water resource management - Increasing water availability and efficiency - Reducing sectoral vulnerability to climate impacts	- Enhances water resource resilience, a critical area supported by GCF's adaptation funding mechanisms

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Ministry of Agriculture Strategy (2020)	- Reducing vulnerability in the agriculture sector - Enhancing food security - Promoting technological solutions for climate resilience - Climate-smart agriculture	- Advances climate-smart agriculture practices, crucial for GCF's adaptation and resilience-building projects
Government Financial Recovery Plan (2020)	- Establishing Lebanon Green Investment Facility (LGIF) - Financing green projects and improving access to climate finance	- The LGIF is directly aligned with GCF's financial mechanisms to enhance access to climate finance - The establishment of LGIF has been included in Lebanon's updated GCF country program 2024.
Lebanon Reform Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (3RF) (2020)	- Building back better and greener - Supporting structural improvements in infrastructure resilience - Incorporating climate-smart practices in reconstruction	- Aligns with GCF's emphasis on resilient infrastructure and climate-smart practices in recovery efforts
National Cooling Plan (NCP) (2020)	- Transition to low GWP refrigerants. - Energy efficiency improvements in cooling systems.	- Supports Lebanon's NDC objectives in reducing emissions from cooling and enhancing energy efficiency in key sectors.
Electricity Reform Plan (2022)	- Modernizing electricity generation, transmission, and distribution. - Supporting the deployment of renewable energy technologies.	- Aligns with GCF's objectives to promote renewable energy and improve energy security through infrastructure investment.
Decentralized Renewable Energy Law (2022)	- Legal framework for private sector investment in renewable energy. - Facilitates the growth of decentralized energy generation.	- Supports GCF goals by encouraging private sector participation in renewable energy deployment and improving access to sustainable energy.
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) (2016-2020)	- Reducing primary energy consumption through efficiency measures. - Targets for buildings, industry, and transport sectors.	- Advances GCF's objectives in promoting energy efficiency and reducing GHG emissions through cross-sectoral energy-saving initiatives.
National Afforestation/Reforestation Programme (NARP) (2015)	- Increasing forest cover by 40 million trees by 2030. - Promoting carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation.	- Directly contributes to GCF's land use and forest-based carbon sequestration goals by enhancing Lebanon's natural carbon sinks.
National Adaptation Plan (2024)	- Prioritize adaptation sectors and measures - Conduct stakeholder analysis and gap assessment - Develop a CCA strategy and a NAP roadmap - Develop MEL framework for NAP	-Provides prioritized and stakeholders approved activities for the adaptation section of NDC 3.0 - Complements project with the stocktake

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Lebanon's first Biennial Transparency Report (2024)	- Update Lebanon's national GHG inventory for the period 2020-2021 - Assess and report progress of NDC implementation - Report adaptation communication - Highlight gaps, needs and support received and needed.	- Provides updated data of GHG inventory to guide projections and set 2035 NDC targets - Assesses NDC implementation while highlighting the gaps and needs to shape the NDC 3.0 - complements project with the stocktake

36. **Climate Finance:** Regarding financing, international climate finance has played a crucial role in advancing climate action in Lebanon, supporting sectoral policies and initiatives by governmental and non-governmental institutions. However, despite the severe impacts of climate change on Lebanon's economy and livelihoods, the flow of international climate finance falls short of the country's needs. Since 2015, Lebanon has received approximately USD 22.15 million in direct multilateral climate finance, USD 22.35 million in indirect finance through development projects, and USD 21.9 million from regional initiatives. Additionally, bilateral flows have provided USD 89.7 million in principal climate funding and USD 142.4 million for non-principal projects, focusing primarily on mitigation (46%), adaptation (17%), and crosscutting initiatives (37%). However, Lebanon faces significant challenges in accessing and disbursing climate finance. Institutional gaps, the absence of systematic reporting mechanisms, and the lack of a clear definition of climate finance complicate the accurate assessment of funds received. The pipeline for new projects has been largely stagnant. High infrastructural needs and financial and non-financial barriers further impede progress, limiting Lebanon's ability to align its climate action with its aspirations and international commitments.
37. **Lebanon Green Investment Facility (LGIF).** In order to accelerate climate finance flows to Lebanon, and specifically from **private** sector sources, **and** in support to the Lebanese private sector, the Lebanon Green Investment Facility was officially launched on February 23, 2024, where a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Cedar Oxygen and UNDP, and was officially endorsed by the Lebanese Ministry of Environment. The Facility features an investment fund (in Luxembourg) and supported technically by UNDP on matters related to impact assessment and MRV. Cedar Oxygen, as the investment advisor to the Fund is currently undergoing GCF Project Specific Assessment Approach accreditation, and concurrently raising capital from investors and seeking guarantees from international guaranteed providers, and therefore to become a blended climate finance facility.
38. Table 3 below outlines the key economic, financial, and non-financial barriers to accessing and utilizing climate finance in Lebanon. Addressing these challenges is critical for improving resource mobilization and enhancing the country's ability to implement climate initiatives.

Table 3. Economic, financial and non-financial barriers to climate finance

Economic and financial barriers	
Access to climate finance	- Multilateral institutions (e.g. World Bank) have reduced/redirected or suspended funding in the absence of IMF reform agreement - Limited scope for new activities remains through the restructuring and reallocation of resources approved for existing projects
Market barriers	- Foreign exchange barriers. Lenders expect repayment in dollars due to lira currency risk, but borrowers lack access to dollars. Repayment capacity is limited given the rapid devaluation of lira. Hedging is not possible until lira is stabilized, and macroeconomic stabilization is achieved - Liquidity constraints. Insolvency of the Lebanese banking sector has limited local lending. International capital perceives Lebanon as high investment-risk environment - High cost of equity and debt
Non-financial barriers	

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Governance	- Political instability and power vacuum - Lack of coordination on climate and development finance between different ministries
Policy and regulatory	- Lack of political consensus over effective policy initiatives - Uncertainty around renewable energy strategy implementation, absence of integrated electricity/energy strategy, lack of streamlined Power Purchase Agreement process - Monetary policy not aligned with climate physical and transition risk inclusion
Technical	- Most financial intermediaries, particularly commercial banks, lack the technical capacity to assess and manage climate-related investments, including physical risk assessment
Information and awareness	- Data collection and distribution. - Limited capacity to monitor investments
Pipeline	- Lack of national direct access Accredited Entities - Underdeveloped project pipelines, due to lack of sectoral technical expertise, and perceived high risk in the current uncertain economic and political environment

ii) Institutional Framework

39. Lebanon's climate action and sustainable development framework are driven by a combination of national institutions that play key roles in planning, programming, and implementing policies across various sectors. The framework revolves around the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, which are crucial in addressing climate change impacts and advancing sustainable development goals. Below is an overview of the primary ministries, agencies, and other key institutions involved in this framework, their roles, and focus areas.

40. **Ministry of Environment (MoE):** The Ministry of Environment is Lebanon's lead authority responsible for coordinating the country's climate change strategy. It serves as the chair of the NDC committee, which was established by the Council of Ministers (Decision 33/2017). This committee includes representatives from multiple government bodies and ensures a cohesive approach to climate change governance. The MoE's key focus areas include:

    - Climate mitigation and adaptation policies.
    - Coordination with international climate frameworks such as the UNFCCC.
    - Monitoring the implementation of NDC commitments.
    - Engaging stakeholders across sectors to align national climate priorities with the Paris Agreement and other international obligations.

41. **Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW).** The MoEW plays a significant role in Lebanon's climate action by focusing on energy-related initiatives, such as renewable energy and energy efficiency. The ministry's responsibilities include:

    - Development of strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector.
    - Implementing renewable energy projects to meet Lebanon's NDC targets.
    - Enhancing energy efficiency in public and private sectors.

42. **Ministry of Agriculture (MoA):** The Ministry of Agriculture is central to addressing climate impacts on agriculture, a critical sector in Lebanon. Its role involves integrating climate adaptation strategies into national agricultural policies. The ministry focuses on:

    - Promoting sustainable agricultural practices to reduce climate vulnerability.
    - Supporting adaptation initiatives for smallholder farmers.
    - Ensuring food security by aligning agricultural practices with climate resilience strategies.

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43. **Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MoPWT):** This ministry is essential in mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation within the transport and infrastructure sectors. The MoPWT is responsible for:

    - Developing sustainable transport systems.
    - Reducing emissions from the transport sector.
    - Climate-proofing infrastructure projects to withstand future climate impacts.

44. **Ministry of Finance (MoF):** The Ministry of Finance supports climate finance efforts by incorporating environmental and climate considerations into fiscal policies. In coordination with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the MoF focuses on:

    - Mobilizing resources for climate action through national and international funding mechanisms.
    - Incorporating climate finance into public budgeting processes.
    - Promoting green investments that contribute to Lebanon's NDC targets.

45. **Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM):** The PCM plays a strategic oversight role in coordinating national development plans with climate action. It ensures that climate resilience and sustainability are embedded into broader socio-economic policies, fostering a whole-of-government approach.

46. **Civil Society and Community Engagement:** Civil society organizations (CSOs), local communities, and indigenous peoples are critical stakeholders in Lebanon's climate governance. The institutional framework emphasizes the engagement of these groups through consultations, public awareness campaigns, and collaborative projects. CSOs help bridge the gap between government policies and local implementation by:

    - Raising awareness on climate issues.
    - Supporting local adaptation projects.
    - Advocating for stronger climate governance and transparency.

47. **Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR):** The CDR plays a key role in developing and implementing infrastructure projects with an emphasis on sustainability. It ensures that climate change considerations are integrated into Lebanon's development projects, particularly those related to urban planning and transport infrastructure

48. Under the UNDP CBIT project, institutional arrangements have been put in place to strengthen climate change coordination mechanisms for data sharing, policy guidance and NDC tracking and update processes. As illustrated in the Figure 2, these arrangements include:

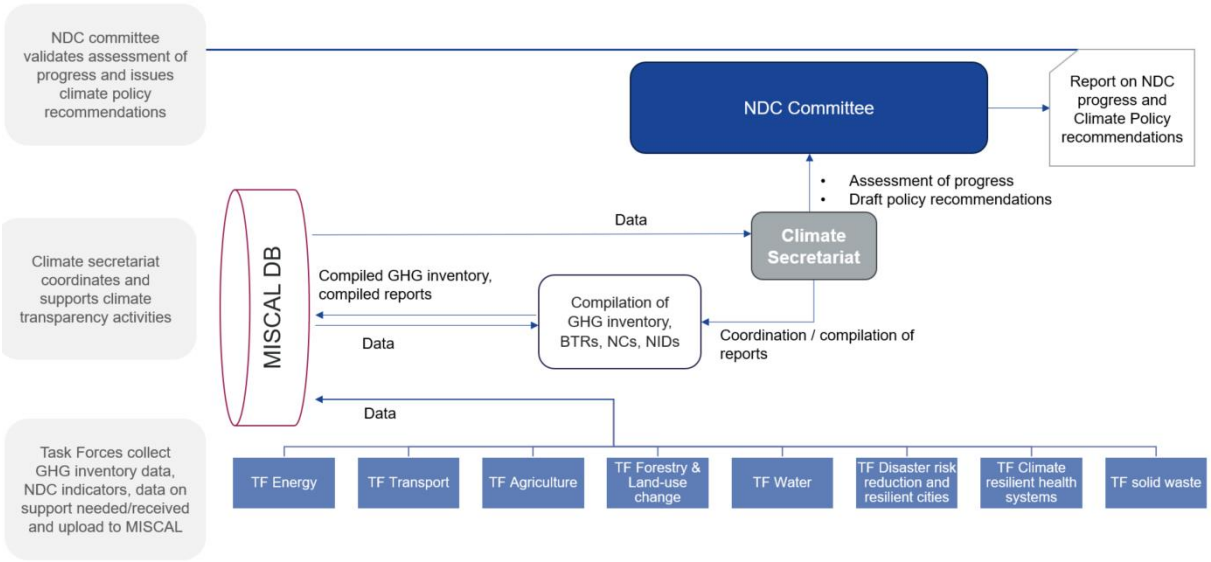
    a. 7 sectoral tasks forces responsible for the compilation and validation of data and indicators to support policy-making and improve NDC implementation. The task forces have already been established, consisting of a small number of selected experts related to the task force scope, including relevant ministry staff, agencies, donors, NGO staff and academics with bespoke sectoral expertise.
    b. A Climate Secretariat to the NDC Committee, to coordinate the processes under the climate transparency framework, providing inputs and further support to the NDC Committee, and compiling selected reports to the UNFCCC. This entity is the driver of Lebanon's Climate Transparency Framework, consisting of a small number of staff members with broad experience in climate transparency under the UNFCCC, including NDC drafting, implementation and tracking, GHG inventory compilation and UNFCCC reporting.
    c. Lebanon's existing NDC Committee, established under a COM decision in 2017, to follow discussion of progress towards the NDC, provide continuity to prior NDC commitments and to issue policy recommendations to decision-makers in climate planning, implementation and NDC update.

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d. An online data management and exchange system (Monitoring Information System for Climate Action in Lebanon MISCAL) to provide up-to-date data to guide NDC update and implementation.

These new institutional structures focus on providing and elaborating a practical coordination mechanism considered viable under Lebanon's current situation of political uncertainty and scarcity of staff resource across relevant stakeholders.

Figure 2 Institutional framework for Lebanon's Climate transparency framework



49. In addition, under the UNDP CBIT project, an NDC tracking system has been established with specific NDC indicators that will be completed by task forces, shared through the MISCAL, compiled and analyzed by the climate change secretariat and results shared to the NDC committee for final endorsement. The indicators are structured hierarchically into headline and supporting indicators to effectively track Lebanon's NDC progress. Headline indicators focus on trends in GHG emissions and key adaptation priorities, serving as primary measures of progress, while supporting indicators provide context by analyzing the drivers behind these trends and tracking adaptation activities. Implementation factors, such as policy development and project procurement, are also monitored to assess enabling conditions for future mitigation efforts. This structured approach consolidates Lebanon's progress in mitigation and adaptation by linking emissions trends, influencing drivers, and facilitating activities. In mitigation, indicators compare GHG trends against BAU scenarios and past inventory years, while adaptation indicators emphasize activities and project implementation due to the complexity of measuring adaptation outcomes quantitatively.

2.3 Gender equality analysis

50. Lebanon is facing multiple challenges linked to gender equality and climate change. In Lebanon, there are significant gender-based inequalities which are reflected in its major development indices. In 2024, Lebanon was ranked 133 out of 146 in the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap index[25], depicting considerable gender disparities. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Lebanon's Human Development Index (HDI) for 2022 was 0.723[26], placing it in the high human development category. The Gender Development Index (GDI)[27], which compares female and male HDI values, was 0.928 for Lebanon in 2022. This indicates that the HDI for women

[25] Global Gender Gap 2024 Insight Report. June 2024, World Economic Forum, Geneva.
[26] UNDP 2024. Human Development Report 2023/2024 – Breaking the Gridlock. New York.
[27] Idem.

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was approximately 7.14% lower than that for men, highlighting notable gender disparities in human development within the country. The figures in the country highlight clear inequalities between women and men, especially as the country holds amongst the lowest rates of women's labor market participation, hovering at 29% for women and 76% for men. This reflects existing inequalities for women, including that women remain significantly under-represented in public and elected office, holding only 4.6% of managerial and decision-making positions and having minimal leadership roles in national and local peace agreements. Moreover, within the refugee community, refugee women are the most food insecure, and significantly more likely to note have legal residence or access to adequate shelter[28].

51. The COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with the economic crisis in the country, has exacerbated their situation, causing loss of livelihoods and unemployment. These combined crises have pushed women and girls further into extreme poverty and hunger, increasing their vulnerabilities. Gender disparities are likely to intensify under a changing climate because women are responsible for securing food, water, and fuel, which becomes a lot more challenging during extreme weather events. In addition, underlying gender disparities in Lebanon, including access to education, information, mobility, resources, training or healthcare, may exacerbate women's vulnerability and, consequently, leave women with less means to adapt to the climate impacts than men. In fact, the economic crisis, shortage of natural resources because of climate impacts, and inflation, has been deepened by continued sectarian impasse, creating a reinforcing cycle of political and economic crises. It is estimated by UN's Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA) estimated that more than 55% of the country's population is now tapped in poverty and struggling for bare necessities; while extreme poverty threefold increased from 8% in 2019 to 23% in 2020, while women's employment in Lebanon was set to fall by 14-19% because of current economic contraction rates [29].
52. Climate change, with its increasingly erratic precipitation and increasing temperatures, along-side extreme events such as droughts, floods and sea level rise, contributes to the water insecurity of the most vulnerable population in Lebanon, especially women, who will find it most difficult to develop livelihoods outside agriculture, given the current position in the framework of the Lebanese society – in combination with economic and political crises.
53. Additionally, the ongoing hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah since October 2023 have profoundly affected Lebanon, particularly its southern regions. Intensified Israeli airstrikes and military operations have led to significant civilian casualties and widespread displacement. As of October 2024, over 1 million individuals have been internally displaced, with women and children comprising a substantial portion of this population.
54. Internally displaced women face heightened vulnerabilities amid these crises. The destruction of infrastructure and limited access to essential services have exacerbated their challenges. Many shelters lack adequate sanitation facilities, leading to health concerns due to water shortages. Additionally, the overcrowded and insecure conditions in displacement settings increase the risk of gender-based violence, with limited access to protection and support services.

55. **Legal and Policy Framework:** Lebanon has demonstrated its commitment to gender equality through various national policies and international commitments. Gender equality is enshrined in Lebanon's National Gender Policy, aligned with the climate action agenda and close collaboration with government agencies to ensure gender considerations are integrated into national planning. Additionally, Lebanon's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) explicitly address gender inequalities, reflecting a commitment to gender-responsive climate action by mainstreaming gender in the adaptation and mitigation indicators that have been developed under the CBIT project which will be used to report on Lebanon's progress in achieving its NDCs through the MRV platform which is also being developed. Moreover, under the NAP project, Lebanon will be ensuring gender balance in its NAP development. Lebanon has also ratified various international agreements, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1997 which catalyzed a gender awareness

[28] UN Women, 2019, "Addressing Gender Amongst Syrian Refugees in Lebanon. https://arabstates.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2019/10/addressing-gender-amongst-syrian-refugees-in-lebanon
[29] United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). (2021). Multidimensional poverty in Lebanon (2019-2021): Painful reality and uncertain prospects. United Nations.

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of women's rights within the Lebanese society, followed by the establishment of the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW), which is affiliated with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, further strengthening its framework for gender equality.

56. The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) process, supported by the UNDP- Climate Promise initiative, has assessed gender-responsiveness within climate policies, providing recommendations for integrating gender aspects into climate-related strategies and reporting. Lebanon also adheres to a gender-responsive just transition, addressing challenges faced by women, particularly those in vulnerable communities, and aims to institutionalize gender mainstreaming in climate governance through integrating gender aspects into the developed indicators under CBIT that Lebanon will have to report on in terms of adaptation and mitigation.

57. Socio-Economic Indicators

The gender gap in Lebanon's socio-economic indicators highlights persistent inequalities that affect both women's participation in climate action and their vulnerability to climate impacts. Below (Table 2) are key gender-disaggregated socio-economic indicators:

Table 2: Gender socio-economic indicator *(Source: CAS/UNDP, 2021; World Bank, 2022)*

Indicator	Men	Women	Source/Context
Literacy Rate	97%	93%	Men tend to have slightly higher literacy rates, though the gap has narrowed.
Labor Force Participation	67%	23%	Women face significant barriers to employment, particularly in rural areas.
Unemployment Rate	8%	14%	Women are more affected by unemployment, often linked to limited job opportunities.
Political Participation	96% of Parliament	4% of Parliament	Very low representation of women in decision-making roles, with minimal progress.
Access to Healthcare	Adequate but not universal	Limited access to specialized services, especially maternal health	Many women in rural areas struggle with healthcare access.

58. **Cultural and Social Norms.** Prevailing cultural norms in Lebanon significantly influence gender roles, often limiting women's participation in formal labor markets and decision-making processes. These norms also influence women's access to resources like land and credit, especially in rural and agricultural settings. Women are traditionally seen as primary caregivers and managers of household resources, such as water and food, roles that are becoming more difficult with the impacts of climate change.

59. Climate Vulnerability and Risks: Climate change impacts women and men differently in Lebanon, with women, especially in rural and marginalized communities, being more vulnerable. In agriculture, women often do not have the same access to resources (land, credit, technology) as men, making it harder for them to adapt to climate variability. For example, water scarcity impacts women more significantly because they are traditionally responsible for water collection, sanitation, and household management. In the context of health, women are also more exposed to the health impacts of climate change, including heat-related illnesses and diseases transmitted by vector-borne organisms, due to their disproportionate care responsibilities for children and the elderly. In terms of disaster risk, women tend to experience greater loss of livelihoods and slower recovery following climate-related disasters, such as floods or droughts. Displacement disproportionately affects women and children, especially in households where women are the sole breadwinners.

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60. **Enhanced Outcomes.** To ensure gender equality and representation, the project aims for increased participation of women and men, with a target of 40-60 participation in all project events. The deliverables of the project will be gender-responsive, considering the interest and needs of both men and women throughout the implementation process. The project will also engage the National Commission of Lebanese Women to ensure that the NDC and climate change governance framework are gender-responsive, fostering inclusivity and equitable participation in climate action strategies.

61. This readiness proposal will comply with the GCF Gender Policy and will be in alignment with the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025 as well as UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. The various activities of the proposal include training, workshops and meetings conducted under the grant, which will be planned with a gender-responsive approach.

62. Promoting gender equality can significantly enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of Lebanon's climate readiness proposal. Including both men and women in the design and implementation of climate actions ensures that the needs of all segments of society are addressed. Gender equality enhances resilience by ensuring that women, as critical managers of natural resources, can actively contribute to and benefit from climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.

63. **Integration of Gender Equality into the Logical Framework.** The integration of gender equality into Lebanon's NDC 3.0 is essential for ensuring inclusivity and equity across all components of the climate action framework. Gender-sensitive indicators will be embedded in the monitoring and evaluation processes, ensuring at least 40% representation of women in decision-making and project implementation roles. Additionally, data collection will be disaggregated by gender to better understand the different impacts of climate change on men and women, particularly in sectors like energy, agriculture, and water management. In terms of climate law, Lebanon can strive to enact legislation mandating gender inclusion in climate planning and ensures that women have equal access to resources and decision-making bodies. Likewise, in the financing component, Lebanon's Green Investment Facility (LGIF)[30] is an SFDR (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation) Article 8 fund and as such it is required to report at minimum (in addition to carbon dioxide related indicators), gender disaggregated information related to the number of jobs created (permanent and temporary) or sustained as well as number of final beneficiaries, separated by gender. By ensuring gender-sensitive provisions in both the climate law and financial strategies, Lebanon will enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of its climate initiatives, empowering women to actively participate in and benefit from climate solutions. To that end, the readiness project will be recruiting a gender-specialist to ensure the integration of gender-considerations within the readiness projects outcomes.

2.4 Gaps and Barriers

64. ***Barrier 1: Insufficient mainstreaming of climate change into national planning.*** Climate change considerations have not been adequately integrated into Lebanon's national development planning and sectoral strategies, including post-conflict plans and disaster risk management. Key ministries like the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Energy and Water, and the Council of Development and Reconstruction are yet to effectively integrate climate change considerations into their operational strategies, particularly in sectors such as water, agriculture, and land use management. This has already resulted in consequences, including inefficient resource utilization, maladaptation, resulting in increased GHG emissions, biodiversity loss, and increased water scarcity. This gap is largely due to a fragmented governance structure, insufficient coordination among ministries, and limited technical capacities, especially during crisis response. The readiness proposal aims to design the NDC which will provide inputs to a comprehensive climate change law

[30] LGIF is Reserved Alternative Investment Fund (RAIF) under Luxembourg law structured as an investment company with variable capital (or what is known as SICAV - Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable), considered suitable for overcoming the current Lebanese economic, fiscal and legal context, operational within the national context/regulations. - The establishment of LGIF has been included in Lebanon's updated GCF country program 2024.

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to institutionalize climate action across sectors, fostering synergies in economic development, social cohesion, and policy coherence while ensuring compliance with Lebanon's climate commitments.

65. ***Barrier 2: Weak institutional and technical capacity in public sector for NDC development.*** Government ministries, particularly the Ministry of Environment (MoE), suffer from weak institutional capacities and limited technical expertise in climate change. High staff turnover and insufficient climate knowledge hinder effective climate policy development and implementation. This is particularly evident in the ministries' inability to mainstream climate actions into key sectors such as energy, agriculture, and water. Strengthening institutional and technical capacities in the public sector will enable agencies to develop data-driven climate policies, integrate climate considerations across sectors, and build long-term capacities within national institutions.

66. ***Barrier 3: Insufficient availability of mature projects to attract investment for climate action.*** Lebanon faces significant challenges in securing the financial resources needed to develop and implement its NDC 3.0. The country's financial sector lacks mechanisms to mobilize climate finance effectively, limiting investments and hindering the development of bankable projects. Lebanon's financial system is severely strained, characterized by high lending rates, limited capital access, hyperinflation, and a depreciating currency, which has eroded trust and reduced purchasing power. These constraints prevent the country from adequately funding its climate commitments, with low private sector engagement and a nonfunctional banking system, making it difficult to attract investment for large-scale climate action. Lebanon's readiness proposal seeks to address financial barriers by developing a comprehensive private sector engagement strategy, technical assessments, robust bankable project pipeline, leveraging the Lebanon Green Investment Facility (LGIF) to mobilize resources, aligned with international financial standards and frameworks and through identifying and assessing climate-related risks and implementation risk mitigation strategies and measures.

67. ***Barrier 4: Lack of an NDC implementation plan that relies on accountability and transparency to guide the NDC implementation.*** Lebanon lacks an NDC implementation plan, with clearly defined roles, responsibilities, and financial mechanism for it. This barrier is characterized by inadequate coordination, insufficient information about the investment opportunities of climate-oriented solutions, lack of transparency, indicators and data-sharing mechanisms to enhance quality and frequency of information related to NDC implementation. Without accurate data to inform the progress towards the targets of the NDC 3.0, it becomes difficult to assess the impact of climate actions and prioritize resources effectively for adaptation and mitigation efforts Consequently, the slow coordination and accountability hinders progress in implementing effective climate actions and achieving desired targets. Strengthening comprehensive NDC implementation plans that links indicators from ongoing capacity building and transparency strategies with, and data-sharing tools, while aligning private sector initiatives like LGIF can ensure effective support NDC implementation in Lebanon.

2.5 Problem statement

68. Lebanon faces systemic challenges in mainstreaming climate change considerations into national planning processes and sectoral policies, which has led to fragmented governance and missed opportunities for climate action. Key ministries, such as the Ministry of Finance and the Council of Development and Reconstruction, lack comprehensive strategies to incorporate climate considerations into their operations. This insufficient integration results in maladaptation, inefficient resource use, and missed opportunities to align national development initiatives with Lebanon's climate objectives. Strengthening governance structures, fostering inter-ministerial collaboration, and building technical capacities are essential to ensure effective climate mainstreaming across national and sectoral policies.

69. Compounding this issue, climate change remains inadequately integrated into Lebanon's crisis recovery plans and sectoral strategies. Although Lebanon's NDC update (2020) recognizes the importance of aligning recovery efforts with climate resilience, gaps in technical capacity and

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preparedness hinder implementation. Recovery initiatives often fail to address climate risks holistically, exacerbating emissions and perpetuating policy incoherence. Furthermore, weak institutional and technical capacity across public sector entities, particularly the Ministry of Environment, limits the ability to develop, implement, and monitor NDC-related policies. This challenge is aggravated by the lack of mature, bankable climate projects to attract investments. Lebanon's financial system struggles to mobilize domestic and international climate finance, hindering the country's progress toward achieving its NDC targets. Addressing these barriers through capacity-building, project pipeline development, and enhanced coordination will enable Lebanon to unlock climate finance, align recovery efforts with climate goals, and strengthen resilience to climate impacts.

70. Lebanon faces significant barriers that hinder effective climate change mitigation and adaptation, undermining its progress toward sustainable development and international climate commitments. Fragmented climate governance limited institutional and technical capacities, weak inter-ministerial coordination, and the focus on short-term recovery goals have stalled the integration of climate considerations into national plans and sectoral strategies. These gaps have resulted in missed opportunities for emission reductions in key sectors such as energy, transportation, and agriculture, while the absence of robust monitoring mechanisms and clear coordination frameworks impedes climate finance flows and project implementation. Financial constraints further exacerbate these challenges, as Lebanon's underdeveloped financial system, lack of innovative financing mechanisms, and weak accountability hinder the development of bankable climate projects and attract much-needed investments.

71. Given the scale and complexity of Lebanon's climate challenges, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is uniquely positioned to provide the necessary support, stemmed from its mandate to support systemic change, which aligns perfectly with Lebanon's need to address its complex climate challenges. Unlike other funding sources, the GCF focuses on fostering transformational change in developing countries through targeted climate investments that integrate both mitigation and adaptation efforts. By funding this readiness proposal, the GCF will enable Lebanon to comprehensively address its systemic barriers, including enhancing institutional capacities, improving data systems, and developing effective governance and coordination mechanisms. This project will also unlock significant climate finance and align sector-specific policies with national climate objectives, helping Lebanon transition toward a low-carbon and resilient economy. With estimated investments of USD 7.6 billion required between 2024 and 2030 across critical sectors such as energy, water, transport, and solid waste, GCF's involvement is vital. It ensures Lebanon can meet its NDC commitments, build resilience, and embark on a sustainable recovery pathway while creating opportunities for economic growth, social cohesion, and fulfilling its international obligations under the Paris Agreement.

2.6 Beneficiaries

The readiness proposal for Lebanon's NDC 3.0 is designed to benefit a wide range of stakeholders, both directly and indirectly. These beneficiaries can be disaggregated by sex/gender, stakeholder groups, and involvement levels in the climate governance process.

72. Direct Beneficiaries:

1. **Government Ministries and Agencies**: The Ministries of Environment (MoE), Energy and Water (MoEW), Agriculture (MoA), Finance (MoF), Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MoPWT), and other key agencies such as the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), will benefit from institutional strengthening and technical capacity-building initiatives. The readiness proposal will enhance their ability to integrate climate considerations into national and sectoral policies, aligning them with Lebanon's climate mitigation and adaptation goals.
2. **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**: Civil society organizations, including those focused on gender and climate justice, will directly benefit from stakeholder engagement activities,

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increasing their role in national climate governance. This will ensure that vulnerable and marginalized groups, including women and youth, have a voice in climate decision-making.

3. **Private Sector**: The readiness proposal will engage private sector stakeholders, particularly through the development of bankable climate projects and the mobilization of finance for green investments. This includes businesses in sectors such as renewable energy, transport, and waste management.
4. **Women and Youth**: Special emphasis will be placed on gender and youth inclusion. Women, who are often more vulnerable to climate impacts, will be targeted through gender-responsive measures integrated into climate action plans, while youth participation will be encouraged to foster long-term sustainability.

73. Indirect Beneficiaries:

1. **General Population**: The broader Lebanese population will indirectly benefit from enhanced climate resilience and improved socio-economic conditions through the successful implementation of NDC 3.0. The improved environmental policies, reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and adaptation measures will contribute to better living conditions and long-term sustainability.
2. **International Donors and Climate Finance Institutions**: By ensuring compliance with international climate commitments and mobilizing climate finance, the readiness proposal will indirectly benefit international donors and organizations that fund Lebanon's climate initiatives, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other global climate finance institutions.

74. Outputs Addressing Beneficiary Needs:

- **Institutional Strengthening**: Activities aimed at enhancing the technical capacities of government ministries will directly address their needs for better climate governance frameworks and technical expertise.
- **Gender and Youth Integration**: Gender-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators will ensure that the unique vulnerabilities and capacities of women and youth are addressed, enhancing their participation in climate action.
- **Private Sector Engagement**: The development of a private sector engagement strategy and climate-oriented project pipeline will creating new opportunities in climate-resilient projects.

2.7 Stakeholder engagement

75. To develop this GCF readiness grant, consultations with key national stakeholders were conducted in May, June, and July 2024, led by the Ministry of Environment with support from UNDP. The consultative outreach sought inputs and commitment from all stakeholders, fostering project ownership. The consultations included bilateral meetings and key stakeholder consultations. By integrating feedback from all relevant sectors, the proposal has been designed to address Lebanon's most pressing climate challenges, such as institutional weaknesses, limited data availability, and the lack of technical and financial capacities. The list of participants in the various consultations are found in Annex I.

76. Stakeholder engagement: During the implementation phase of the GCF Readiness grant, key stakeholders will be engaged in project activities based on the stakeholder analysis summarised in Table 3 bellow.

Table 3: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders	Type	Role in the project
NDA/Ministry of Environment	Government/NDA Heads the NDC Committee	The main beneficiary of the project and the ultimate owner of the project outputs and outcomes. The Ministry of Environment will coordinate and guide the project

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		implementation with support of UNDP
Line Ministries - Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Ministry of Energy and Water - Ministry of Agriculture - Ministry of Public Works and Transport - Ministry of Interior and Municipalities - Ministry of Public Health - Ministry of Industry - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants - Council for Development and Reconstruction - Ministry of Finance	Government (line ministries and agencies) NDC Committee members	Participate in the update of the NDC 3.0 Provision of information (baseline and progress) Validation of NDC 3.0 Provide input to the climate change framework legislation development
National Commission of Lebanese Women	Government agency NDC Committee member	Ensure gender-responsiveness of the NDC and climate change governance framework
Universities and Research/Policy centers	Academic/think tanks	Validation of evidence-based inputs of NDC development and participation in best-practices consultation in climate change framework legislation development
Youth and other groups of interest/coalition of environmental NGOs	CSOs/NGOs	Input towards the NDC 3.0 development Participate in the consultations of the climate change framework legislation development
Association of Lebanese Industrialists/other private sector entities	Private sector	Provide input on relevant sectoral NDC targets; provide information on needed financing and type of financing

77. Government Ministries and Agencies

Key government institutions such as the Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW), and the NDC Partnership in-country facilitator (which coordinates NDC Partnership activities with the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) and the Ministry of Environment designated country co-focal points for the Partnership). These stakeholders provided essential input on sectoral gaps and challenges. They also contributed to identifying barriers in data collection, capacity building, and the lack of coordination across sectors. The NDC Committee, established in 2017, played a critical role in ensuring these insights were incorporated into the readiness proposal and their inputs will be crucial in the development of NDC 3.0 targets.

78. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Local Communities

Consultation sessions were held with civil society organizations and local community representatives to ensure that grassroots perspectives were captured. These consultations allowed for the identification of local climate challenges, especially concerning energy, transport, water management, agriculture, and waste sectors. The involvement of CSOs helped highlight the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups, ensuring that their perspectives informed the development of sectoral mitigation and adaptation priorities in the new NDCs.

79. Private Sector

Private sector stakeholders were also consulted, particularly those involved in sectors like energy and transport. Their participation already helped in the design of the project and will continue to support in identifying opportunities for climate-resilient investments and pinpointing barriers related to finance and technological innovation. This input has and will shape the financial mechanisms proposed in the readiness plan, ensuring that private sector engagement is optimized for climate action. Private sector

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includes individual companies and associations such as the Association of Lebanese Industrialists who are already playing an active role in climate action in Lebanon.

80. Academic and Technical Experts

The readiness proposal builds on the technical expertise of academic institutions and sectoral experts. They provided critical insights on climate data needs, gaps in greenhouse gas inventory methodologies, and the technical capacity required for effective climate mitigation and adaptation. Their involvement ensures that the readiness proposal is grounded in scientific evidence and best practices.

In addition to engaging key government agencies, civil society organizations, and the private sector, the consultation process also actively involved youth groups. Their participation will be essential in ensuring that Lebanon's NDC 3.0 reflects the concerns and aspirations of the younger generation, who will face the long-term impacts of climate change. Youth inputs will be gathered through focus groups and workshops. These inputs will be considered when developing long-term climate projections and targets, ensuring that youth priorities are embedded in the NDC development process. In parallel, the National Commission for Lebanese Women, will be engaged through the NDC Committee, which they are a member of.

2.8 Synergies and Complementarity

Table 4: Relevant GCF Readiness grants and other relevant projects

Details of Readiness grants in the country (date of approval and implementation status/period, DP)	**Objectives and key results expected / delivered**	**Synergies and Complementarities**
Grant reference: LBN-RS001 Title: Strengthening and enhancing Lebanon's institutional arrangements and capacity to enable and optimize access to the GCF GCF readiness approved budget: USD 828,159 Duration: 24 months (16/10/2019 / End date 15/12/2022) DP: South Center Status: Implementation completed	Objective: To develop a strategic framework for the NDA to effectively engage with the GCF and relevant stakeholders to access and obtain GCF finance. Key Results: - Lebanon's GCF Country Programme. - No Objection procedure. - Stakeholder engagement framework. - Knowledge exchange for the NDA on private sector engagement. Three GCF concept notes for prioritized ideas under the Country Programme.	The key results of this readiness, notably the GCF Country Programme, lay an essential foundation for Lebanon's climate finance readiness. The GCF Country Programme provides the overall directions for Lebanon's GCF programming activities for climate change planning. the NDC 3.0 will be used to refine the Country Programme and project pipeline.
Grant reference: LBN-RS-002 Title: Development of Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling program for electric motors, transformers, washing machines and TVs in Lebanon GCF readiness approved budget: USD 584,048 Duration: 45 months (13/11/2020 -22/08/2024)	Objective: To create enabling environment for increased adoption of efficient appliances/equipment and increased investment in energy efficient products in Lebanon. Key Results: - A general legislative framework for Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS). - MEPS, labels and Monitoring, Verification and Enforcement plans for electric motors, washing machines, TVs and electric transformers.	Data collected from the project will inform the energy-efficiency measures under the NDC 3.0 .

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DP: UNEP-CTCN Status**:** Implementation Completed		
Grant reference: LBN-RS-003 Title: Increased climate resilience planning for municipal water resources in Lebanon GCF readiness approved budget: 1,936,960 USD, Duration: 7/4/2023 - 14/06/2027 DP: UNDP Status: under implementation	Objective: The project aims at preparing Lebanon's first Climate change adaptation strategy (CCA) strategy and National adaptation plan (NAP) roadmap through a multi-stakeholder process and a coordination mechanism. It also aims at improving the capacity of decision-makers and local communities to mainstream CCA into national and local water-sector planning processes in urban areas with improved access to climate information and ability to access and obtain climate finance through the GCF. Key results: - NAP process steering mechanism - NAP roadmap and Climate change strategy - Capacity building of technical personnel, decision makers and local communities to mainstream CCA - New climate information for improved water management for urban areas - Draft of local CCA actions for water resource management	Complementarity is established between the NDC3.0 and NAP project through their shared goals of enhancing national climate action and governance. Both initiatives promote multi-stakeholder coordination and aim to strengthen national and local capacities to mainstream climate adaptation. Through enhancing climate information, and building capacity to access climate finance, the NAP readiness project will align with the financial and governance strategies under the NDC 3.0, fostering a coherent national climate strategy The NAP will also conduct area-specific climate risks and vulnerability assessments to increase the resilience of urban water resources in Lebanon.
Grant reference: APA-RS-001 Title: Leveraging the Private Sector for Increased Climate Investment and Strengthened Partnerships in the West Asia Region Duration: 24 months GCF approved budget: USD 2,625,412 DP: IsDB Status: Under implementation	Objective: To increase private sector engagement and investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation including through public private partnerships in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, and the State of Palestine, following a regional portfolio approach. Key Results: - Support to private sector Direct Access applicants. - Public-private sector coordination plan. - Resource mobilization strategy for a green investment facility. - GCF concept note with a pre-feasibility study, demonstrating private sector engagement/investment per country. - Regional knowledge management mechanism.	The private-sector DAE support, green investment facility, and private-sector engagement plan through the readiness project will establish an enabling environment for increasing private-sector engagement and investment in climate change adaptation, particularly for the water sector in urban areas, to bridge the current investment gap.
GCF reference: FP151; FP152 Title: Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) Technical Assistance Facility (TA) GCF approved budget: USD 18,500,000 (IUCN) Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) - Equity	Objective: To catalyze long-term climate investment at the sub-national level for mitigation and adaptation solutions through attracting primarily private institutional investment and to deliver certified climate and Sustainable Development impacts and Nature-based Solutions at global scale (SDGs, NbS). 70% of known climate solutions are located within the boundaries of subnational authorities. Significant additional investment is needed in this sector to achieve the climate goals of the Paris Agreement.	Strong potential linkages exist between this project and NDC implementation by providing financing (equity) to the Lebanese private sector.

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USD 150,000,000 (PEGASUS CAPITAL ADVISORS) Duration: 13/11/2020 (under implementation 20/04/2021-20/04/2028 **13/11/2020 (under implementation 20/04/2021-20/04/2040**	The Fund is designed to overcome project-level barriers and limitations in attracting private investment that leads to chronic underfunding of bankable mitigation and adaptation projects at the sub-national level, specifically at the deal size of USD 5 million to 75 million. Thousands of high merit sub-national projects are bypassed by commercial financing because investors prefer perceived safer and larger investments.	
Title: Lebanon's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and a combined and Fifth National Communication (5NC) and Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Duration: 48months 1/09/2023- 31/8/2027 Budget: USD 1,233,000 DP: UNDP Status**:** **Under implementation**	Objective: to assist Lebanon in the preparation and submission of Lebanon's BTR1 by 2024 and 5NC/BTR2 by 2026 to the UNFCCC Key results: - National GHG inventories for the years 2022 and 2024 - Improved data collection and analysis for enhanced reporting - Vulnerability assessment, including recommended adaptation measures for priority sectors - Progress of emission reduction activities and NDC tracking, including recommendation interventions to further contribute to GHG emission reductions. - Gaps and constraints including assessment of financial, technology and capacity building needs.	Through updating GHG inventories, institutional arrangements and detailed reporting and assessment of progress toward the NDC goals the BTR1/5NC BTR2 project will technically support the development of the NDC 3.0. By improving data collection and identifying gaps and financial needs BTR project directly contributes to refining and adjusting Lebanon's NDC 3.0 targets, complementing its implementation plan and financial investment strategy. BTR has been submitted in December 2024.
Title: Climate promise 2.0 Duration: 30 months 01/06/2022- 31/12/2024 Budget: USD 743,040 DP: UNDP Status: Under implementation	Objective: Support the development of a private sector-oriented investment mechanism for NDC financing. The project also supports the development of Lebanon's low emission climate resilient strategy LTS-LEDS, with youth and gender participation Key results: - Establishment of the Lebanon Green Investment Facility - Development of Long-Term Strategy Lebanon's Low Emission Development Strategy- - Enhancing of the role of Youth in climate planning and implementation	The project will benefit from the LTS-LEDS pillars, activities and strategy to guide the development of the targets of the NDC to year 2035, in line with the LEDS 2050 targets. In addition, the financial and investment strategy of the NDC will serve as the main guidance resource for the LGIF operational areas. In addition, the development of a pipeline of projects will serve to provide bankable projects for LGIF.
Title: Establishing Lebanon's transparency framework – Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency Duration: 48months 1/11/2022- 30/6/2025 Budget: USD 990,000 DP: UNDP Status: Under implementation	Objective: To establish a national transparency framework through capacity-building and systemization to enable institutional improvements in the long-term. Key results. - Established MRV/transparency strategy and related institutional arrangements - Improved inventory's data accuracy and completeness – - Developed relevant indicators to enhance tracking of progress of mitigation and adaptation actions. - operationalized MRV platform for climate reporting.	The planned activities under this project will work in complementarity with CBIT as its objective is to enable the Government to enhance available data, perform targeted research, and strengthening technical and institutional capacity and institutions to implement and track the progress of the NDC 3.0

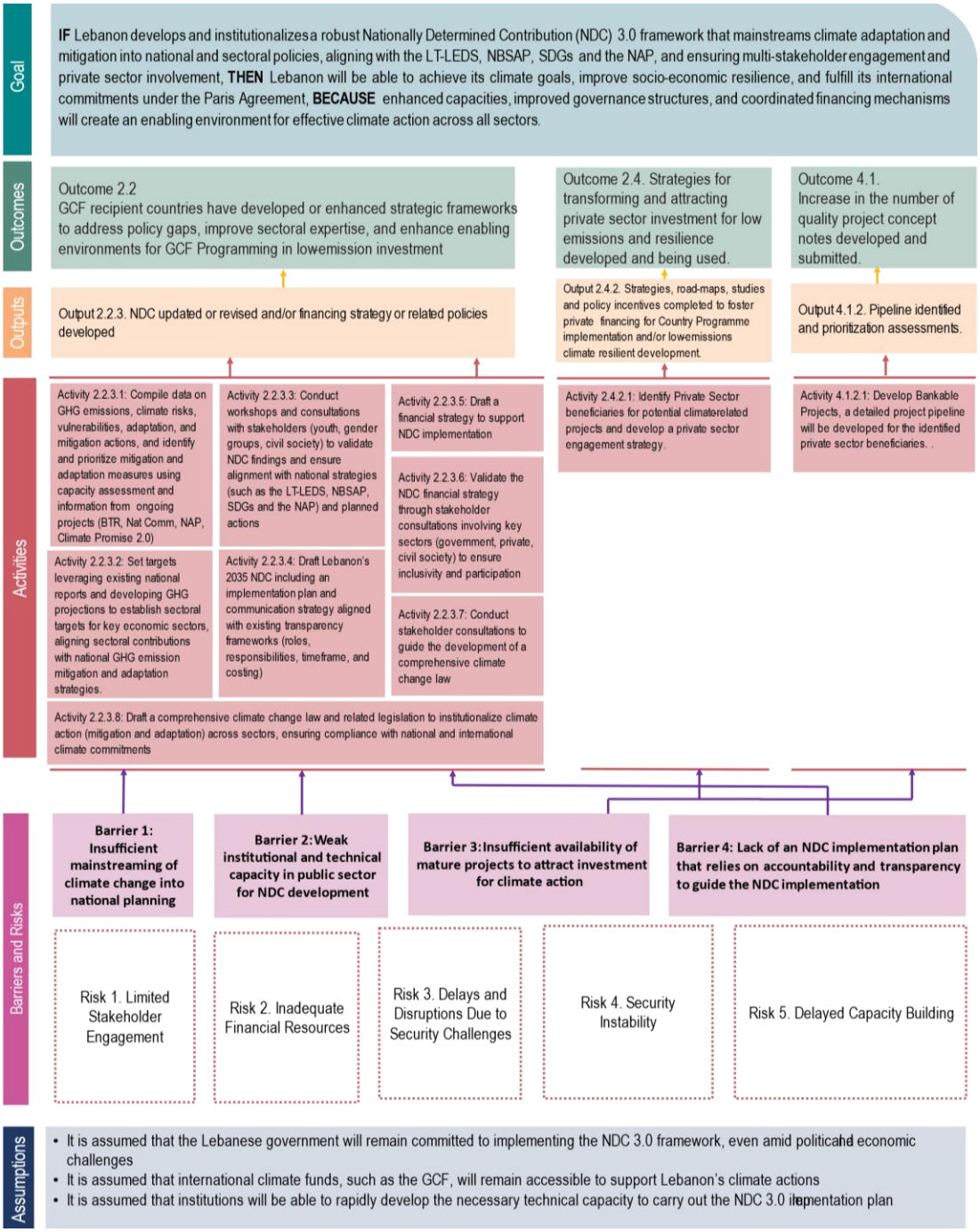
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Title: Lebanon sustainable low emission transport systems project Duration: 48 months 2022-2027 Budget: USD 3,522,000 DP: UNDP Status: Under implementation	Objective: To establish a national transparency framework through capacity-building and systemization to enable institutional improvements in the long-term. Key results. - Institutional and policy support for the promotion of sustainable low emissions transport systems - Short-term barrier removal through e-mobility and other low-carbon demonstrations - Knowledge management, capacity development and awareness raising.	The NDC 3.0 will use the results of the sustainable transport project, namely the e-mobility strategy, to shape its transport emission reduction target and accordingly include specific activities in the NDC 3.0 implementation plan.

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Section 3. Theory of change (ToC)

3.1. Theory of Change – Diagram



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3.2. Theory of Change – Narrative

Goal Statement: IF Lebanon develops and institutionalizes a robust Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0 framework that mainstreams climate adaptation and mitigation into national and sectoral policies, aligning with the LT-LEDS, NBSAP, SDGs and the NAP, and ensuring multi-stakeholder engagement and private sector involvement, **THEN** Lebanon will be able to achieve its climate goals, improve socio-economic resilience, and fulfill its international commitments under the Paris Agreement, **BECAUSE** enhanced capacities, improved governance structures, and coordinated financing mechanisms will create an enabling environment for effective climate action across all sectors.

Outcomes and Outputs:

Outcome 2.2: GCF recipient countries have developed or enhanced strategic frameworks to address policy gaps, improve sectoral expertise, and enhance enabling environments for GCF Programming in low-emission investment.

This outcome focuses on enhancing Lebanon's capacity to create and implement strategic frameworks for addressing policy gaps and unlocking low-emission investments.

Output 2.2.3: NDC updated or revised and/or financing strategy or related policies developed. The project will update the NDC, revising mitigation strategies using greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data and adaptation policies to new sectoral and financial targets. Adaptation strategies will also be revised. This will be based on a capacity assessment and robust data analysis from the ongoing BTR, NAP, LT-LEDS and related projects (CBIT, Climate Promise 2, etc.), and in line with ICTU guidance[31].

To address output 2.2.3, the following activities will be implemented:

Activity 2.2.3.1: Compile data on GHG emissions, climate risks, vulnerabilities, adaptation, and mitigation actions, to identify and prioritize mitigation and adaptation measures using information from ongoing projects (BTR, Nat Comm, NAP, Climate Promise 2.0)

This activity will focus on compiling GHG emissions data, updating climate risks, and revising national targets using the best available information and outcomes from existing projects such as the BTR, CBIT, and NAP. The resulting targets will be used to update sectoral contributions to mitigation and adaptation strategies. This activity addresses **Barrier 2 (Weak institutional and technical capacity in the public sector for NDC development)** by enhancing institutional capacity to utilize data effectively and ensures that updated targets are informed by reliable, accurate data. Some sub activities include:

- Compile GHG emissions, climate risks and vulnerabilities and take stock of ongoing climate mitigation and adaptation measures/actions
- Conduct a comprehensive analysis of key sectors to identify additional feasible mitigation and adaptation technologies, policies, and actions, ensuring gender equality and social inclusion.
- Gather and analyze data to prioritize sectoral actions for adaptation and mitigation based on a cost benefit analysis for mitigation and a multicriteria analysis for adaptation, to further enhance the ambition of the NDCs.
- Conduct a detailed capacity assessment to identify gaps (human, institutional, regulatory/policy-related, sectoral integration, monitoring, etc.) that hinder the development and implementation of Lebanon's NDC 3.0 and propose a roadmap for future capacity-building initiatives.

***Activity 2.2.3.2: Set targets leveraging existing national reports and developing GHG projections to establish sectoral targets for key economic sectors, aligning sectoral contributions with national GHG emission mitigation and adaptation strategies*.**

This activity will focus on setting sectoral targets using results of activity 2.2.3.1 and data from existing national reports, including the BTR, CBIT, and NAP, and developing GHG projections to align these targets with Lebanon's mitigation and adaptation strategies. This activity addresses **Barrier 1 (Insufficient mainstreaming of climate change into national planning)** by embedding sectoral targets into broader national strategies, by ensuring targets are aligned with crisis recovery efforts, and **Barrier 4 (Lack of an NDC implementation plan that relies on accountability and transparency to**

[31] ICTU (Information for Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding) guidance, outlined in Decision 4/CMA.1 of the Paris Agreement, sets reporting requirements for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to ensure transparency, consistency, and comparability of climate action reporting.

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guide the NDC implementation) by developing robust sectoral targets backed by the transparency framework through refined and measurable targets.

Some sub activities to implement this activity include:

- Develop GHG projections to establish mitigation sectoral targets for key economic sectors. Based on the latest GHG inventory reported under Lebanon's BTR1, GHG projections will simulate different scenarios for 2022-2035 including a BAU scenario, a scenario with existing measures and a scenario with additional measures to determine the emission reduction potential of Lebanon for 2035 and the impacts of mitigation measures in a specific sector or at a national level both in the medium and long-term. The results of these projections will be used to propose Lebanon's NDC 3.0 targets to the NDC committee for validation and endorsement.
- Use existing national reports and results of the assessments conducted under activity 2.2.3.1 to refine sectoral contributions to national GHG mitigation and adaptation strategies.

Activity 2.2.3.3: Conduct workshops and consultations with stakeholders (youth, gender groups, civil society) to validate NDC findings and ensure alignment with national strategies (such as the LT-LEDS, NBSAP, SDGs and the NAP) and planned actions.

Conduct one workshop with youth, gender groups, and civil society to validate NDC findings and align them with national strategies such as the LT-LEDS, NBSAP, SDGs, and NAP, these sub-activities directly address **Barrier 1 (Insufficient mainstreaming of climate change into national planning)** by enhancing the capacity of national stakeholders to integrate climate considerations into their policies and practices.

Activity 2.2.3.4: Draft Lebanon's 2035 NDC including an implementation plan and communication strategy aligned with existing transparency frameworks (roles, responsibilities, timeframe, and costing).

This activity focuses on drafting Lebanon's 2035 NDC, accompanied by a comprehensive implementation plan and communication strategy, and a robust NDC tracking system based on institutional arrangements. The implementation plan will clearly define roles, responsibilities, and timeframes to ensure all activities are well-planned and executed. This activity is essential in addressing **Barrier 4 (Lack of an NDC implementation plan that relies on accountability and transparency to guide the NDC implementation).**

The NDC tracking system will build upon the achievements of the CBIT, leveraging its institutional arrangements, tracking indicators, and data-sharing tools to improve the quality and frequency of information. By providing reliable, coordinated data systems, this activity will strengthen Lebanon's ability to monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of its climate actions.

Some sub activities to implement this activity include:

- Develop a detailed implementation strategy with defined timeframes, roles and responsibilities.
- Take stock of the existing climate financing landscape and identify potential climate mitigation and adaptation investment needs for the key sectors identified.
- Align with the NDC tracking system developed under the CBIT project to monitor NDC progress, ensure data quality, and enhance accountability, building on the developed transparency framework.
- Create a communication strategy to regularly report progress to national and international stakeholders, ensuring alignment with Lebanon's transparency commitments.

Activity 2.2.3.5: Draft a financial strategy to support NDC implementation.

This activity focuses on developing a financial strategy, based on the stock take in activity 2.2.3.1, and inspired by the NDC Partnership's Climate Investment Planning Framework, to ensure the implementation of NDC actions for the period 2025–2035. This activity will prioritize climate financing resources effectively and align investments with national and international climate goals. This is essential for attracting international support, which requires clear and transparent tracking of investments and outcomes. This activity is essential in addressing **Barrier 4 (Lack of an NDC**

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implementation plan that relies on accountability and transparency to guide the NDC implementation).

Activity 2.2.3.6: Validate the NDC document through stakeholder consultations involving key sectors (government, private, civil society) to ensure inclusivity and participation.

Facilitate one stakeholder consultation workshop with key sectors (government, private, civil society) to validate the NDC document, ensuring inclusivity and broad participation to strengthen institutional capacity and address **Barrier 2 (Weak institutional and technical capacity in the public sector for NDC development)** by fostering collaboration and coherence in NDC development.

Activity 2.2.3.7: Draft a comprehensive climate change law and related legislation to institutionalize climate action (mitigation and adaptation) across sectors, ensuring compliance with national and international climate commitments.

This activity focuses on drafting a climate change law to institutionalize mitigation and adaptation efforts across all sectors, aligning with Lebanon's national and international climate commitments. The legislation will establish a national climate governance framework, defining clear roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms among government agencies, private sector entities, and civil society. This framework addresses **Barrier 1 (Insufficient mainstreaming of climate change into national planning)** by integrating climate considerations into governance frameworks and national strategies, and **Barrier 2 (Weak institutional and technical capacity in the public sector for NDC development)** by providing a clear structure for institutional roles and enhancing coordination.

- Draft the legislative framework to institutionalize climate action, ensuring alignment with Lebanon's NDC, the Paris Agreement, and other international obligations.
- Conduct stakeholder consultations to identify legislative gaps and priorities, incorporating input from government, private sector, and civil society, with attention to gender and youth inclusion.
- Align the climate change law with the platform developed under the CBIT project to ensure streamlined use of existing data-sharing and transparency tools, enhancing coherence in climate action implementation

Activity 2.2.3.8: Conduct stakeholder consultations to guide the development of a comprehensive climate change law.

Organize one stakeholder consultation to guide the drafting of a comprehensive climate change law, addressing **Barrier 1 (Insufficient mainstreaming of climate change into national planning)** by institutionalizing climate action and ensuring the systematic integration of climate considerations into national planning and governance framework.

Outcome 2.4. Strategies for transforming and attracting private sector investment for low emissions and resilience developed and being used.

This outcome focuses on strengthening Lebanon's ability to develop and implement strategies that drive private sector investment toward low-emission and climate-resilient development.

Output 2.4.2. Strategies, road-maps, studies and policy incentives completed to foster private financing for Country Programme implementation and/or low-emissions climate resilient development.

This output focuses on developing a private sector engagement strategy to facilitate their participation in climate mitigation and adaptation projects. It directly addresses barriers to private sector investment by enabling stakeholders to make informed decisions.

Activity 2.4.2.1: Identify Private Sector beneficiaries for potential climate-related projects and develop a private sector engagement strategy.

To achieve this, private sector beneficiaries will be identified through a national-level mapping exercise and assessed for their potential to participate in climate mitigation and adaptation projects. Sub-activities include:

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- **Private Sector Engagement Strategy Development:** A comprehensive strategy will be designed to engage private sector beneficiaries in the development of climate projects, emphasizing alignment with national and global climate goals. One workshop will be conducted to engage stakeholders in the development of the strategy and strengthen their capacity to better quantify climate risks and identify climate business opportunities.

These activities directly address **Barrier 3 (Insufficient Availability of Mature Projects to Attract Investment for Climate Action)** and ensure that private sector engagement is systematically enhanced, with a focus on bankable projects for the LGIF.

Outcome 4.1. Increase in the number of quality project concept notes developed and submitted.

This outcome targets the development of technical assessment and mature projects in favor of the private sector beneficiaries into low-emission and climate resilient projects.

Output 4.1.2: Pipeline Identified and Prioritization Assessments

To achieve this output, the project will identify and prioritize potential climate-related projects, focusing on developing a bankable project pipeline. Activities will emphasize the importance of engaging private sector beneficiaries and conducting technical assessments to ensure project viability.

Activity 4.1.2.1: Develop Bankable Projects, a detailed project pipeline will be developed for the identified private sector beneficiaries.

A detailed project pipeline will be developed for private sector beneficiaries, with a focus on prioritizing projects that offer significant mitigation and adaptation benefits. The sub-activities under this activity include:

- **Technical Feasibility Studies:** Detailed technical assessments will be conducted on potential climate-related projects in the identified private sector entities.
- **Project Climate-Oriented Pipeline Development:** A climate-oriented project pipeline will be developed, prioritizing projects that align with the Lebanon Green Investment Facility (LGIF).

These activities directly address **Barrier 3 (Insufficient Availability of Mature Projects to Attract Investment for Climate Action)**.

Risks and Mitigation Strategies: The identified risks for implementation of this grant include:

1. **Risk of Limited Stakeholder Engagement:**
    - A lack of stakeholder engagement could result in poorly informed decisions, reduced buy-in, and limited adoption of climate initiatives, ultimately undermining the effectiveness and sustainability of the project's outcomes. This risk is mitigated through early and continuous engagement with stakeholders, ensuring that diverse groups, including youth and gender-focused organizations, are involved in decision-making processes.
2. **Risk of Inadequate Financial Resources:**
    - Insufficient funding could delay or hinder the implementation of NDC 3.0 initiatives, reducing the scope and impact of climate actions. This risk is mitigated by leveraging LGIF and engaging with international climate finance mechanisms to secure investments for NDC 3.0 projects.
3. **Risk of Delays and Disruptions Due to Security Challenges:**
    - Delays and disruptions caused by security challenges could derail project timelines and limit stakeholder engagement in high-risk areas, compromising project objectives. To mitigate security risks, contingency plans will be developed, including remote work options and alternative project locations, while collaboration with local authorities and security experts will ensure timely adjustments to evolving conditions.
4. **Risk of Security Instability:**
    - Security instability could threaten the safety of project personnel and disrupt field activities, leading to delays and incomplete deliverables. To mitigate security risks,

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close coordination with UNDP Country Office Security and UN DSS will be maintained for the duration of the project.

5. **Risk of Delayed Capacity Building:**
    - Delayed capacity-building efforts could weaken institutional frameworks and limit the ability of stakeholders to effectively implement climate initiatives, undermining project goals. To mitigate this risk, targeted and inclusive workshops and consultations will engage stakeholders from various sectors to validate findings and align them with national strategies, while also developing a comprehensive climate change law to ensure timely capacity building and broad participation.

Assumptions: The proposal assumes the following preconditions:

1. **Political Commitment:** It is assumed that the Lebanese government will remain committed to implementing the NDC 3.0 framework, even amid political and economic challenges.
2. **Availability of International Climate Financing:** It is assumed that international climate funds, such as the GCF, will remain accessible to support Lebanon's climate actions.
3. **Institutional Capacity to Implement the NDC:** It is assumed that institutions will be able to rapidly develop the necessary technical capacity to carry out the NDC 3.0 implementation plan.

Alignment between outputs and activities with corresponding gaps and barriers is highlighted in the Table 5 below:

Table 5: Alignment between outputs and activities with corresponding gaps and barriers

Outcome	**Output**	**Activities**	**Gap/Barrier**
Outcome 2.2: GCF recipient countries have developed or enhanced strategic frameworks to address policy gaps, improve sectoral expertise, and enhance enabling environments for GCF Programming in low-emission investment.	Output 2.2.3: NDC updated or revised and/or financing strategy or related policies developed.	Activity 2.2.3.1: Compile data on GHG emissions, climate risks, vulnerabilities, adaptation, and mitigation actions, and identify and prioritize mitigation and adaptation measures using capacity assessment and information from ongoing projects (BTR, Nat Comm, NAP, Climate Promise 2.0)	Barrier 2: Weak institutional and technical capacity in the public sector for NDC development
		Activity 2.2.3.2: Set targets leveraging existing national reports and developing GHG projections to establish sectoral targets for key economic sectors, aligning sectoral contributions with national GHG emission mitigation and adaptation strategies.	Barrier 1: Insufficient mainstreaming of climate change into national planning Barrier 4: Lack of an NDC implementation plan that relies on accountability and transparency to guide the NDC implementation.
		Activity 2.2.3.3: Conduct workshops and consultations with stakeholders (youth, gender groups, civil	Barrier 4: Lack of an NDC implementation plan that relies on accountability and transparency to guide

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		society) to validate NDC findings and ensure alignment with national strategies (such as the LT-LEDS, NBSAP, SDGs and the NAP) and planned actions.	the NDC implementation.
		Activity 2.2.3.4: Draft Lebanon's 2035 NDC including an implementation plan and communication strategy aligned with existing transparency frameworks (roles, responsibilities, timeframe, and costing).	Barrier 1: Insufficient mainstreaming of climate change into national planning
		Activity 2.2.3.5: Draft a financial strategy to support NDC implementation	Barrier 4: Lack of an NDC implementation plan that relies on accountability and transparency to guide the NDC implementation.
		Activity 2.2.3.6: Validate the NDC financial strategy through stakeholder consultations involving key sectors (government, private, civil society) to ensure inclusivity and participation.	Barrier 2: Weak institutional and technical capacity in the public sector for NDC development
Outcome 2.2: GCF recipient countries have developed or enhanced strategic frameworks to address policy gaps, improve sectoral expertise, and enhance enabling environments for GCF Programming in low-emission investment.	Output 2.2.3: NDC updated or revised and/or financing strategy or related policies developed.	Activity 2.2.3.7: Draft a comprehensive climate change law and related legislation to institutionalize climate action (mitigation and adaptation) across sectors, ensuring compliance with national and international climate commitments	Barrier 1: Insufficient mainstreaming of climate change into national planning Barrier 2: Weak institutional and technical capacity in the public Sector for NDC development.
		Activity 2.2.3.8: Conduct stakeholder consultations to guide the development of a comprehensive climate change law	Barrier 1: Insufficient mainstreaming of climate change into national planning.

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Outcome 2.4. Strategies for transforming and attracting private sector investment for low emissions and resilience developed and being used.	Output 2.4.2. Strategies, road-maps, studies and policy incentives completed to foster private financing for Country Programme implementation and/or low-emissions climate resilient development.	Activity 2.4.2.1: Identify Private Sector beneficiaries for potential climate-related projects and develop a private sector engagement strategy.	Barrier 3: Insufficient Availability of Mature Projects to Attract Investment for Climate Action
Outcome 4.1. Increase in the number of quality project concept notes developed and submitted	Output 4.1.4: Prefeasibility Studies Conducted	Activity 4.1.4.1: Identify Private Sector beneficiaries and conduct capacity building and technical Assessments for potential climate-related projects from the identified private sector beneficiaries	Barrier 3: Insufficient Availability of Mature Projects to Attract Investment for Climate Action

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Section 4. Logical framework

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Section 5. Implementation arrangements and other information

5.1. Implementation arrangements

Delivery Partner. The Government of **Lebanon** has identified UNDP as its **delivery partner** for the current Readiness grant. UNDP will take responsibility, under the leadership and guidance of the NDA, for the implementation of this Readiness grant and will carry out all fiduciary and financial management, procurement of goods and services, monitoring, and reporting activities in compliance with UNDP's policies and procedures and in accordance with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the GCF and UNDP dated 22 July 2020. No grant funds will be used to pay for staff or consultants of the government or any beneficiaries.

The project will be implemented under Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) following UNDP POPP guidelines[32]. Implementation will follow the Operational Guide of the Internal Control Framework for UNDP as well as relevant Programme and Operational Policies and Procedures applicable to DIM projects.

UNDP as a Delivery Partner will be responsible for services related to recruitment of project staff and consultants, travel, contracting and organization of national workshops. UNDP will have direct supervision, through its Lebanon Country Office. UNDP will delegate spending authority to the UNDP Country Office. UNDP will approve the budget, and UNDP Country Office can spend within the approved spending limits established by UNDP. The project will be overseen by the UNDP-GEF Global GCF Readiness Coordinator while day-to-day management will be undertaken by the Country Office in coordination with the NDA. UNDP will provide financial and technical oversight services for the outcomes and outputs of the project. UNDP will ensure that project monitoring and evaluation run according to an agreed schedule, and in line with UNDP and GCF requirements.

NDA. The Ministry of Environment is the NDA for Lebanon, and as a beneficiary of the Readiness grant, it will facilitate and convene meetings of technical and administrative nature, support in gaining access to data and information, and keep all relevant stakeholders informed of the progress of the Readiness grant. The NDA is responsible for guiding the GCF priorities in Lebanon and approving GCF projects. The NDA will support the implementation of all technical activities, provide inputs for the preparation of the workshop programs, propose lists of national participants, prepare technical inputs for the preparation of the workshops' minutes and provide technical feedback on the Terms of References for the hiring of consultants, both national and international, and provide feedback about technical documents elaborated by the consultants hired by UNDP. No grant funds will be used to pay for existing staff or consultants of the government or any beneficiaries.

The Project Steering Committee is the most senior dedicated body for the project. The composition of the Project steering committee is the MoE and UNDP. The NFP-GCF and UNDP will jointly chair the Steering Committee. The Project Steering Committee is responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions when the Project Manager request further guidance. The project steering committee will ensure that the project is on track, discuss strategies for mitigating the identified risks, and discuss any necessary revisions. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Steering Committee decisions should follow standards that ensure development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition. If the Steering Committee cannot reach a consensus, the final decision shall rest with the UNDP. UNDP's tie-breaker vote ensures fiduciary compliance only when the Steering Committee cannot reach a consensus agreement. This accountability only extends to the execution of approved activities and budget resources under the project (as approved by the NDA).

The project steering committee will meet once a year. Specific responsibilities include:

- Provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints.
- Guides new project risks and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks.

32 https://popp.undp.org/programme-and-project-management

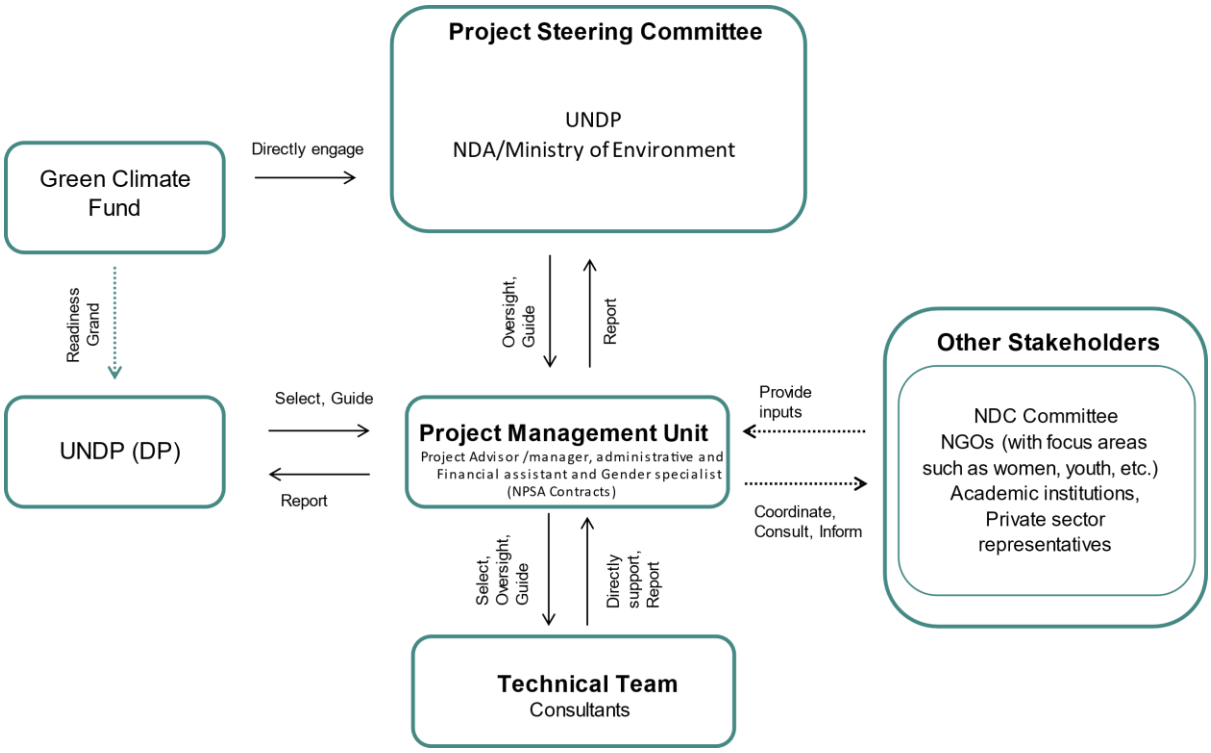
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- Agrees on project manager's tolerances as required.
- Reviews the project progress and provide direction and recommendations to ensure.
- that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Appraises the annual project implementation report, including the quality.
- assessment rating report; makes recommendations for the work-plan.
- Provides ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project.
- manager's tolerances are exceeded and
- Assesses and decides to proceed with project changes through appropriate revisions.

The UNDP Project Management Unit (PMU) will ensure seamless communication, coordination, planning and delivery of technical inputs and will be under the direct supervision of UNDP Lebanon. The PMU oversees the day-to-day administration, financial, reporting and logistical support to execute the grant activities. The PMU will be responsible for the overall coordination with the NDA for delivering project outputs in a timely and effective manner. The PMU will consist of a **Project advisor, a Gender Officer, and an Admin/Financial Assistant.** The team of consultants will be required temporarily and work under the direct supervision of PMU under the guidance of the NDA.
The PMU will:

- Oversee the day-to-day implementation of project activities.
- Provide interim report including the budget & expenditure reporting and procurement plan for the project.
- Identify relevant stakeholders to participate in project activities.
- Develop and approve the TORs (technically cleared by NDA) for consultants to be hired to carry out technical assessments under the project.
- Conduct regular meetings with stakeholders and local consultants including coordination of all relevant meetings of (technical committees, working teams, stakeholders' consultations, etc.).
- Validate the project deliverables with the relevant stakeholders.

The Green and Inclusive Development Programme Manager and Programme Associate from the UNDP Lebanon Country office will also provide technical inputs and support to coordinate activities between projects and programmes and mainstream project results with other UN agencies, the government, civil society and the donor community.



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Other stakeholders
During the inception phase of the project, the NFP-GCF and MoE working together with UNDP, will consult with all stakeholders, including women, vulnerable community members, NGOs, Community-Based Organizations, civil society, etc., to facilitate an understanding of the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the Project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution Mechanisms.

5.2. Implementation and Execution Roles and responsibilities

As Delivery Partner, UNDP will manage and implement this grant and be responsible for procurement and contracting all services and consultants. Brief Terms of Reference (TOR) are provided below for each type of individual consultants:

UNDP will manage and implement this grant and be responsible for procurement and contracting of all services and consultants. Staff and consultants should preferably be fluent in Arabic and English. Brief Terms of Reference (TOR) are provided below for each type of individual consultant (project manager/advisor, and Admin/Financial assistant) and the two consulting firms that will support the GCF readiness implementation.

	Position Title	**Outputs**	**Responsibilities**	**Brief ToR (refer to Annex II for details)**	**Budget note**
DP	Project manager/ advisor (local)	Grant delivered within the approved scope, cost and timeline	Oversee and manage the grant delivery	Academic qualifications: - Advance degree in climate change, agriculture, rural development, or related field. Professional qualifications: More than 7 years of relevant experience at the national or international level in design, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of development projects and establishing inter-relationships among international organizations and national governments. Experience in working on climate change projects; experience in setting priorities, budgets, work plans, participating in programme development. Prior experience in the UN System is an asset	NA (No allocated budget under this grant)
DP	Project admin/financial assistant (local)	Grant delivered within the approved scope, cost and timeline		Academic qualifications: • A University Degree (Bachelor or equivalent) in business administrations, finance, economics or other relevant fields. A Graduate Degree (master's or equivalent) is a plus. Professional qualifications: • 3 years of relevant professional experience (UN experience is a plus)	NA (no budget allocated under this grant)

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				• Proven track record of progressively responsible role in managing administrative and institutional development projects	
DP	National Gender Officer (local)	Grant delivered within the approved scope, cost and timeline	Mainstream gender in NDC and its implementation plan	• Master's degree in gender studies, gender and development, environment, sustainable development, or closely related area. • Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender and sustainable development; at least 5 years of practical working experience in gender mainstreaming, women's empowerment and sustainable development in relevant Country/Region/Area of Work; • Proven experience in gender issues in Country/Region/Area of Work • Previous experience with UN projects will be a definite asset; • Demonstrated understanding of the links between sustainable development, social and gender issues; • Experience in gender responsive capacity building;	B
DP	National Programme Associate	Grant delivered within the approved scope, cost and timeline	Technical project support	Secondary Education or University Degree in Business or Public Administration, Economics, Political Sciences and Social Sciences would be desirable, but it is not a requirement. **Min. years of relevant Work experience** 7 years (with secondary education) or 4 years (with Bachelor's degree) of relevant progressively responsible administrative or programme experience is required at the national or international level. Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc.) and advanced knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages, experience in handling of web-based management systems.	H
DP	National Programme Manager	Grant delivered within the approved scope,	Technical project support	Advanced university degree (master or equivalent) in Social Sciences, Environmental Sciences, Environmental	G

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		cost and timeline		Engineering, Renewable Energies or related fields; or A first-level university degree (Bachelor's degree) in combination with an additional two years of qualifications in lieu of the advanced university degree. 6 years (with Master's degree) or 7 years (with Bachelor's degree) of relevant experience at the national or international level in: a) The provision of analytical, advisory and technical assistance in complex development settings. b) The design, monitoring and development strategies/programmes; and c) The establishment of effective partnerships with a wide set of stakeholders including national governments, civil society, academia, the UN and private sector.	

Consultants	Main scope of work	Key deliverables	Budget note
Consultant to design the NDC Document and develop related infographics	Design the NDC document in English and Arabic versions and design related infographics for us to be used in communication campaign	- designed NDC reports in Arabic and English - designed at least 4 infographics in Arabic and English	A
Audio-Visual expert for 1 consultation and 1 dissemination event to take, edit and publish videos and photos	Cover 1 consultation meeting and 1 dissemination event with online participation, and produce photos and videos to be used in communication campaign	- Online participation links for 1 consultation workshop and 1 dissemination event - 2 sets of photos - 2 videos	A
Translator to translate the NDC Document and infographics to Arabic	Translate NDC documents and infographic from English to Arabic	- 1 translated NDC document - At least 4 translated infographics	A
International/national service providers identify NDC 3.0 targets and priority sectors and draft NDC 3.0 document including implementation, financial and communication plan	- Develop a baseline assessment of current and planned sectoral policies related to the NDC,	- 1 baseline assessment of current and planned sectoral policies - 1 report with sectoral targets for priority sectors	F

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	- Develop sectoral targets for priority sectors - Conduct GHG projections to determine 2035 targets - Draft NDC document and its implementation strategy including the development of a financial strategy and a communication plan	- 1 report on GHG projections to determine 2035 targets - 1 Draft NDC document - 1 Implementation strategy - 1 Financial strategy - 1 communication plan	
National service provider to draft a climate change law and related legislation	Draft a climate change law and legislation based on Lebanon's national circumstances and legal landscape	- 1 draft climate change law - At least 2 draft legislations	I
International service provider to prepare a private sector engagement strategy and develop bankable projects	- Identify and prioritize potential climate-related projects - Develop bankable projects pipeline - Propose a private sector investment strategy to support NDC 3.0 implementation through the Lebanon Green Investment Facility	- 1 report on prioritized private sector investments - 1 list of bankable projects for climate investments - 1 private sector engagement strategy	J

5.3. Risk and Mitigation Measures

5.3.1 Risk Assessment and Risk Monitoring Plan

Risk Category[33]	Specific Risk(s) / Description	Probability of occurrence (Low, Medium, High)	Impact Level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation Actions	Entity(ies) Responsible
Political	Lack of political will to support the project and insufficient commitment to climate change measures endanger implementation and sustainability.	High	High	Awareness-raising among key decision-makers about the near and long-term mitigation and adaptation measures; organizing consultations to maintain government	UNDP, NDA

[33] Risk categories can include Operational, Political, Stakeholder engagement, Implementation, Natural-hazards related disasters, Unsustainability, Compliance, Money laundering, terrorist financing and prohibited practices, etc.

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				ownership; collaboration with other cooperation projects to maintain political visibility.	
Organizational	Institutional capacity and public financial constraints may affect project implementation, data collection, and coordination among government agencies.	High	Medium	Enhance institutional capacity through stakeholder consultations, workshops, and data-sharing commitments. The Project steering committee will coordinate activities and encourage data sharing across agencies. Establish links to other projects and programs to secure additional funding.	UNDP, NDA
Operational	High staff turnover within the government might lead to gaps in institutional memory and impact capacity building efforts.	Medium	High	Build capacity for new staff through targeted training programs, continue engaging with the Project steering committee to mitigate staff turnover impacts, and develop an institutional knowledge retention system. Designate alternate focal points and engage other stakeholders to retain built capacities and institutional memory	MoE, UNDP
Strategic	Lack of private sector engagement may slow down project momentum and investment.	Medium	High	Identify constraints on private sector participation and establish connections with private sector entities to foster engagement in project activities.	UNDP
Organizational/Operational	Delays in project startup due to recruitment of project staff and consultants, or inadequate institutional coordination, impacting implementation.	Medium	Medium	Monitor the procurement process through regular internal and operational meetings. Create and regularly update a procurement plan to adapt to evolving circumstances. Ensure adequate allocation of staff and resources from UNDP and the government.	UNDP, MoE

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Security	Hostility-related disruptions, including delays in procurement, stakeholder consultations, and travel of consultants, may impact project timelines.	High	High	The project has been designed specifically to work in areas where security is not an issue. The activities can be moved to alternative locations or rescheduled, if needed. Besides that, UNDP and staff / consultants are going to continue safety protocols in Lebanon. This will include: - Relocation of Activities: Identify alternative locations that offer greater security and stability. Prioritize venues with lower security risks, such as government or trusted partner facilities, for hosting critical activities. - Rescheduling: Evaluate the feasibility of rescheduling activities to times when security risks are lower. Coordinate with relevant stakeholders to adjust timelines and deadlines, considering factors like peak security threats or conflict periods - Communication plan: Develop a robust communication plan to inform all stakeholders about the relocation or rescheduling of activities. Ensure clear and timely dissemination of information to	UNDP, MoE

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				minimize confusion and maintain stakeholder engagement.	
Social/Environmental	The project could unintentionally lead to adverse social, environmental, or gender impacts if safeguards are not implemented properly.	Medium	Low	Apply environmental and social safeguards during the planning phase, including a gender-sensitive approach to ensure inclusiveness. Conduct gender impact assessments and regular screening to prevent unintended consequences.	UNDP, MoE
Social/Environmental	Certain stakeholders may be excluded from project consultations or activities, impacting project inclusivity and success.	Medium	Low	Ensure consultations with a broad range of stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and women. Continuous dialogue will be maintained at national and sub-national levels to ensure inclusiveness.	UNDP, MoE
Financial	Limited control measures may lead to risks related to money laundering or terrorist financing.	Low	Low	The project will be implemented under UNDP's strict vendor due diligence, utilizing screening against UN Sanctions Lists. Quarterly reviews of vendor lists will ensure compliance with anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing regulations. To the extent that UNDP will rely on third party vendors, UNDP's procurement processes will apply to ensure adherence to UNDP's core procurement principles of best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, competitive selection, and best interests of UNDP	UNDP

Risk Monitoring Frequency

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- **Quarterly Monitoring and Reporting**: Each risk will be assessed quarterly, with updates provided in project progress reports. Any high-probability risks or urgent issues will trigger immediate action and escalation to senior management.
- **Adaptive Management**: If risks escalate, the mitigation plan will be reviewed and adapted in consultation with key stakeholders and the Project Steering Committee.

5.3.2 Sanctions and Restrictive Measures

The normal verification of vendors on the sanctions list is done by checking the UNGM ineligibility list at various stages of the procurement processes - at the evaluation, in the submission to the Procurement Review Committees, further verified by the Procurement Review Committees prior to the award of contracts and at the point of vendor creation in Quantum. These checks are documented in the evaluation reports. The UNGM Ineligibility list automatically compares the details of vendors registering on UNGM or any vendor that is searched on the site with the details of companies or individuals on lists such as the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List (CUNSCSL), World Bank's Listing of Ineligible Firms & Individuals, and lists of sanctioned/suspended vendors maintained by UN organizations. It specifically compares the company name, contacts and email addresses of registered vendors with the details on the mentioned lists. It is an automated search engine that is utilized by all UN Agencies.

The UNDP Regulations and Rules include a policy for protection against retaliation. This policy can be publicly accessed (Please refer to: https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/Ethics_Protection%20against%20Retaliation.docx&action=default)

It is the Policy of UNDP that Retaliation against individuals holding UNDP assignments/contracts (i.e., staff members, interns, UN Volunteers and contractors) who have, in good faith, properly reported allegations of misconduct, or who have cooperated with a duly authorized audit or investigation, is strictly prohibited. Such Retaliation violates the fundamental obligation of all staff members to uphold the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity as required under the UN Charter, and to discharge their functions and regulate their conduct with the interests of UNDP only in view.

The Readiness grant will be implemented under DIM modality and entities/individuals designated on UNSC sanctions list will not be counterparties or beneficiaries. The UNDP will ensure compliance with UN Sanctions.

5.3.3 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

UNDP promotes accountability to programme and project stakeholders by (i) enabling active local community engagement and participation in decision-making, particularly those at risk of being left behind; (ii) ensuring transparency of programming interventions through provision of timely, accessible and functional information regarding supported activities, including on potential environmental and social risks and impacts and management measures; (iii) ensuring stakeholders can communicate their concerns and have access to rights-compatible complaints redress processes and mechanisms; and (iv) ensuring effective monitoring—and where appropriate, participatory monitoring with stakeholders—and reporting on implementation of social and environmental risk management measures.
UNDP recognizes that even with strong planning and stakeholder engagement, unanticipated issues can still arise. Therefore, various channels and mechanisms are available to promote accountability and transparency.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism opens the possibility for individuals and communities to submit complaints and feedback directly to UNDP when they believe that a project implemented by UNDP affects or may be having an adverse impact on them, their community or the environment. The project-level GRM functions on two levels: at the Project Management level, under the direction of the Project Manager (supported by the project management unit), and as part of UNDP's Project Assurance role in consultation with and in support of the Project Steering Committee. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function.

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Additionally, UNDP's social and environmental standards are underpinned by an Accountability Mechanism with two key components: (i) the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) (at the Country Office level and HQ level) that ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and jointly addressing complaints and disputes related to the social and/or environmental impacts of UNDP-supported projects; and (ii) the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) which investigates alleged non-compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards and screening procedure from project-affected stakeholders and recommends measures to address findings of non-compliance. For more details, refer to UNDP Accountability.

Further, UNDP has a policy for reporting misconduct and a strict **Policy for Protection Against Retaliation** for reporting misconduct and cooperating with a duly authorized audit or investigation.
Below are links to key UNDP documents and registries:

- Link 1: UNDP Accountability: https://www.undp.org/accountability/audit/social-and-environmental-compliance-review-and-stakeholder-response-mechanism
- Link 2: Stakeholder Response Mechanism - Case Registry: https://srm.info.undp.org/
- Link 3: Social and Environmental Compliance- Case Registry: https://secu.info.undp.org/
- Link 4: Project-level grievance redress mechanisms: https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/UNDP%20SES%20Supplemental%20Guidance_Grievance%20Redress%20Mechanisms.pdf

5.4. Monitoring

The project results will be monitored and reported annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure that the project effectively achieves the stated results.
Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. While these UNDP requirements are not outlined in this project document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high-quality standards. The stakeholders will play an active role in monitoring and evaluating the progress of the project at various stage of the implementation phase: the inception workshop, the approval of deliverables, the project steering committee meetings and the terminal evaluation among others. Additional mandatory GCF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with relevant GCF policies.

M&E Oversight, Results Monitoring and Reporting Responsibilities:
Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project personnel maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Steering Committee, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Advisor of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted. The Project Manager will develop annual work plans to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. The Project Manager will collect indicators to monitor the project progress and report the results to the stakeholders.

Project Steering Committee: The Project steering committee will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project steering committee will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. Meetings with the Project steering committee will take place at least once a year. In the project's final

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year, the Project steering committee will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

UNDP as delivery partner: UNDP will retain all project records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure to support any ex-post reviews and evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GCF. UNDP is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP. This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually, regularly updating the Quantum risk log and updating the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the Annual Project Report and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. Annual Project Report quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the Project Manager. UNDP will initiate and organize key M&E activities including the Annual Project Report and the end-of-project workshop and report. UNDP will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including during annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project steering committee within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office and the project team will support GCF staff (or their designated representative) during any missions undertaken in the country and support any ad-hoc checks or ex-post evaluations that may be required by the GCF.

Project Assurance: UNDP provides a three – tier oversight and quality assurance role involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. For the Country Office level, the project assurance role will be played by the portfolio manager, with the Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP Vertical Funds Compliance Unit at regional and Headquarters levels respectively. The quality assurance role supports the Project steering committee by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance must be independent of the Project Management function; the Project steering committee cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. The project assurance role is covered by the delivery partner fee provided by the GCF. As a delivery partner, UNDP is required to deliver GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services including: (i) Day-to-day oversight supervision, (ii) Oversight of project completion, (iii) Oversight of project reporting.

Audit: The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects.[34] Additional audits may be undertaken at the request of the GCF.

Additional monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: The project will hold a project inception workshop within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties in order achieve the following goals:

a. Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms
c. Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities
e. Finalize the M&E budget
f. Identify national and regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E

[34] See guidance here: https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/pages/financial-management-and-execution-modalities.aspx

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g. Identify how project M&E can support national monitoring of SDG indicators as needed
h. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log[35]
i. Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements and agree on arrangements for the audit
j. Plan and schedule Project steering committee meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception workshop report no later than one month after the inception workshop. UNDP CO and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Advisor will clear the inception workshop report, and the Project steering committee will approve the report.

Annual Project Report (APR): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual Project Report covering the calendar year for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance so that progress can be included in the report. The APR will include reporting of environmental and social risks and related management plans, gender, co-financing and financial commitments, amongst other issues. The annual project report will be due for submission to the GCF in the first quarter of each year for the duration of the project. The last project report will be due for submission within 3 months after the project completion date.

The annual Project Report submitted to the GCF will also be shared with the Project steering committee and signed by the National Designated Authority. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of other stakeholders to the report as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's report will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent report.

Project Completion Report: At the end of the implementation period, UNDP will prepare a completion report and submit it to the GCF. It will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems resolved, and areas where results were not achieved. It will also present recommendations on any further steps to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of Readiness results. The reports (annual, completion and financial reports) to be submitted to the GCF will be those included in the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement dated 22 July 2020.

Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation: Results from the project will be disseminated during and after the project implementation through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based networks or any other networks which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and widely disseminate these lessons. This project will continuously exchange information with other projects of similar focus domestically, regionally and globally.

Audit: The grant will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects. Additional audits may be undertaken at the request of the GCF.

5.5. Other relevant information

UNDP has developed an Enterprise Risk Management Policy (amended March 2019) that covers risks across all levels of the organization, considering the internal and external context. Risk is defined as the effect of uncertainty on organizational objectives. The policy prioritizes preventing and managing potential negative effects and prescribes an integrated approach to the identification of risk, its analysis, evaluation, treatment (including ownership and escalation), monitoring and review, recording and reporting. The above policies are publicly available ((https://popp.undp.org/programme-and-project-management).

[35] Refer to pre-identified "Risk Assessment Summary" included at the end of this Section

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In accordance with ST/SGB/2017/2/Rev.1 UNDP has established a Policy for Protection against Retaliation (Revised Oct 2019) and accompanying procedures and guidelines to encourage individuals to, in good faith, report misconduct and/or cooperate with a duly authorized audit or investigation, without fear of Retaliation or retribution. Establish a basis by which UNDP can effectively address such situations, manage risks and protect Individuals who make such good faith reports of Retaliation; and foster an environment where UNDP functions in a transparent and accountable manner. This policy is publicly available in the following link: https://popp.undp.org/policy-page/protection-against-retaliation.

5.6. Exit and sustainability strategy

The sustainability of the Readiness grant outcomes will be ensured by enhancing Lebanon's strategic frameworks, building institutional capacities, and actively engaging stakeholders. **Outcome 2.2** supports the development of strategic frameworks to address policy gaps, strengthen sectoral expertise, and foster an enabling environment for low-emission investments. Under **Output 2.2.3**, the focus will be on updating the NDC, revising mitigation and adaptation strategies, and creating a financing strategy informed by robust data from ongoing initiatives such as the BTR, NAP, and LT-LEDS. Activities include setting sectoral targets, drafting Lebanon's 2035 NDC, and establishing a climate governance framework to institutionalize climate action and address barriers such as insufficient capacity and weak integration of climate considerations in national planning.
Outcome 4.1 aims to increase the number of quality project concept notes developed, focusing on private sector engagement in climate-resilient and low-emission investments. Under **Output 4.1.2**, the project will identify and prioritize potential climate-related projects, creating a pipeline of bankable projects aligned with the Lebanon Green Investment Facility (LGIF). This includes conducting technical feasibility studies, developing a private sector engagement strategy, and publishing a climate-oriented project pipeline. Complementing this, **Output 4.1.4** will focus on prefeasibility studies to enhance project concept note quality, overcoming barriers to private sector investment and aligning efforts with national and international climate priorities.
By embedding climate action into governance frameworks, enhancing institutional capacity, and fostering collaboration, the Readiness grant will deliver sustainable and replicable solutions for Lebanon's climate initiatives.

Grant closure: Upon completion of the grant activities, the grant recipient (Delivery Partner) shall transfer all tangible and intangible assets and their ownership to the grant beneficiaries, or any other body(ies) designated by the NDA.

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Section 6. Budget, Procurement, HR and Implementation plans:

6.1. Budget Plan

See attached excel

6.2. Procurement Plan

See attached excel

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6.3 Human Resources (HR) Plan

6.4 Implementation Plan

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Annex I: List of Stakeholders consulted during process

Name	Family Name	Affiliation
General consultation meetings		
Safa	Ibrahim	Ministry of Energy and Water
Hala	Mounajjed	Ministry of Environment - NDA
Suzy	Hoayek	Ministry of Energy and Water
Mona	Fakih	Ministry of Energy and Water
Hasmig	Dantziguian Khoury	IPT
Khodor	Yassine	Electricite de Liban
Ghazi	Rahal	Electricite de Liban
Khadija	Noureddine	Ministry of Energy and Water – Directorate of Petroleum
Karim	Osseiran	UNDP-CEDRO Project
Nada	Sabra	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Mohamad	Mawlawi	American University of Beirut
Mohamad	El Hajj	Lebanese Center for Energy Conservation
Mirna	Elkheshen	Ministry of Environment
Nabil	Mneimne	UNDP – E-mobility Project
Bahaa	Sabek	UNDP – E-mobility Project
Ali	Masri	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
Chadi	Faraj	NGO – Riders Right
Marc	Haddad	Lebanese American University
Alexa Maria	El Hed	IPT
Bassam	Sabbagh	Ministry of Environment - urban environment department
Georges	Abi Sleiman	UNDP
Rami	Nassif	UNDP – Solid Waste Project
Joslin Faith	Kehdy	Recycle Lebanon
Jad	Sakr	USAID/DAWERR
Jacques	Chahine	EDESSA
Oula	Mehyiddin	Lebanese Red Cross
Sawsan	Bou Fakhreddine	Prime Minister's office (Disaster Risk Unit at the PM's office)
Helen	Mounzer	UNDP – NBSAP project
Khouloud	Ozeir	Lebanese Red Cross
Chadi	Abdullah	National Centre for Marine Sciences
Hadi	AbdSater	National Centre for Marine Sciences
Lara	Kallas	UNDP – Land Degradation Project
Dr. Manal	Nader	Balamand University
Antoine	Kallab	American University of Beirut - Nature Conservation Center
Amina	Basbous	American University of Beirut - Nature Conservation Center
Ghaleb	Faour	National Centre for Marine Sciences

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Joyce	Haddad	Ministry of Public Health
Myriam	Mrad	University of Balamand
Catherine	Abdo	Ministry of Environment
Jowy	Abi Hanna	University of Balamand
Nohal	Al Homsi	World Health Organization
Dr. Mey	Jerdi	American University of Beirut
Rana	Amer	International Organization for Migration
Nadine	Saade	Central Administration of Statistics
Nathalie	Zeaiter	Lebanese Red Cross
Talal	Darwish	Committee on fertilizers
Nadim	Farjallah	Lebanese American University
Racil	Charara	World Food Programme
Rasha	Kanj	Ministry of Environment
Chadi	Abdullah	National Centre for Marine Sciences
Walid	Naji	Lebanon Reforestation Initiative (LRI)
Fady	Asmar	Food and Agriculture Organization
Chadi	Mohanna	Ministry of Agriculture - Rural Development and Natural Resources directorate
Antoine	Kallab	American University of Beirut - Nature Conservation Center
Jessica	Bou Shroush	Association for Forest Development and Conservation
Leila Rossa	Mouawad	American University of Beirut
Helene	Mounzer	UNDP – NBSAP project
Suzy	Hoayek	Ministry of Energy and Water
Lea	Kai	UNDP/MoE Climate Change Projects
Leya	Zgheib	UNDP/MoE Climate Change Projects
Vahakn	Kabakian	UNDP/MoE Climate Change Projects; NDC Partnership in-country facilitator
Mona	Fakih	Ministry of Energy and Water
Anthony	Jabbour	Cedar Oxygen/LGIF
Marc	Smith	Cedar Oxygen/LGIF
Wassim	Dbouk	University of Southampton - YOUTH
Maria	Mouzannar	ECODIT- YOUTH
Jana	El Hassanieh	Official Human Rights Office for the High Commissioner - YOUTH
Elsy	Milan	Imperial College - YOUTH
Sara	Badran	American University of Beirut - Nature Conservation Center - YOUTH

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Annex II: Terms of reference for key project staff

Terms of Reference for Key Project Staff

Project Manager/advisor

Background
Under the direct supervision of UNDP and in close coordination with the National Designated Authority NDA, the project manager/advisor will be responsible for the overall execution of the project and will facilitate and coordinate between UNDP, the GCF, and the Lebanese Government represented by the NDA. The specific functions of the project manager/advisor are as follows:

Project elaboration and management:
- Develop detailed annual project work plans, budget breakdowns and schedules of implementation.
- Develop TORs of short-term consultants (national and international) on project needs with the guidance of UNDP and assist in the recruitment process based on UNDP procedures.
- Manage local project team and resources; assign tasks and roles as necessary.
- Oversee the implementation of all project activities with UNDP, the NDA and relevant stakeholders.

Project implementation and technical support:
- Monitor project progress and against set deliverables and timeframes.
- Supervise and follow up on all project delivery and execution at the different sites.
- Ensure smooth and successful implementation of the various project activities.
- Compile, revise and evaluate all technical reports and studies of the project.
- Ensure communication about the project is regular and accurate with decision makers.
- Maintain and improve the existing climate change institutional arrangements with governmental institutions and private sector.
- Liaise with institutions and local communities to ensure effective engagement of relevant stakeholders, private, public, civil society.

Advisory Support
- Provide upstream policy and technical advice to the NDA on climate change issues.
- Integrate the project results and findings within other ministerial strategies and policies.
- Identify and link to related ongoing activities within other institutions and encourage collaboration and synergies.
- Foster strategic partnerships with key stakeholders to move climate change forward.
- Prepare any follow-on project proposals as per the needs identified by NDA/UNDP/GCF.
- Mobilize resources for the climate change portfolio, with a focus on LGIF, through funding agencies and the government.

Competencies
- Strong leadership, managerial, and team building skills.
- Excellent communication, interpersonal, and liaison skills
- Proven ability to negotiate and troubleshoot relationships with stakeholders.
- Strong ability to draft, edit, and produce results focused reports.
- Good IT skills

Recruitment Qualifications
- Graduate or bachelor's degree in environmental science, environmental engineering, environmental policy, or any related field.
- Minimum of 8 years of experience in the field with graduate degree or bachelor's degree with minimum of 11 years of experience in the field.
- Experience in development projects and prior experience with UNDP and/or climate change is necessary.
- Proven experience in project management and demonstrated ability to lead teams.
- Effective verbal and written communication skills in both Arabic and English. French is a plus.

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Project administrative and financial assistant:

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager/advisor and the Project administrative and financial assistant shall carry out the following tasks:

Technical Tasks:

- Assist in planning, coordinating, and tracking all project activities.
- Assist in the preparation of project work plan and TOR for subcontracts.
- Prepare contractual documents (consulting contracts, staff employment agreements, sub-contracts, and procurement) in adherence with UNDP requirements.
- Follow-up on the timely submission of deliverables of national and international experts and institutions (in consultation with the PM).
- Managing and centralize all project information and reports provided by consultants, surveyors, and other data sources.

Administrative Tasks:

- Assist in drafting inception, progress and final reports, manuals, communications, press releases and awareness material.
- Assist in preparing for meetings and presentations.
- Coordinate logistics for field work and schedule for meetings.
- Carry out secretariat duties in meetings and draft minutes of meetings.
- Schedule and participate in conferences, workshops, and events.
- Draft correspondence in English and/or Arabic and follow up on correspondence.
- Maintain an up-to-date filling structure for all documents activities of the project.
- Follow up on all matters pertaining to the coordination with the NDA
- Oversee all work activities of administrative support aspect.
- Maintain and keep up to date on project expenditures and finances.
- Follow-up financial matters with the UNDP and GCF
- Enter data and assist in developing the project webpage and maintain it up to date.
- Assist the NDA in any related administrative tasks that are requested on an ad-hoc basis.
- Perform additional tasks, within scope of work and as required by the Project Manager

Competencies

Professionalism

- Strong understanding of UNDP and GCF procedures, procurement and financial management
- Strong experience in working and liaising with public administration, development partners, United Nations system, NGOs, academia, and the private sector.

Functional skills and abilities

- Strong commitment to problem solving and critical thinking;
- Strong research and analytical skills;
- Excellent communication skills;
- Excellent organizational skills;
- Ability to work under stress;
- Ability to work within a team;
- Proactive, motivated, and organized with an ability to be flexible and adaptive;
- Strong exposure and knowledge of Microsoft office applications, mainly, Excel, Word, Power Point;

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Qualifications

- A University Degree (Bachelor or equivalent) in business administration, finance, economics or other relevant fields. A Graduate Degree (master's or equivalent) is a plus.
- 3 years of relevant professional experience (UN experience is a plus)
- Proven track record of progressively responsible role in managing administrative and institutional development projects;
- Fluency in both spoken and written English and Arabic. French is a plus.

Project Gender Officer

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Gender Officer will have the responsibility for the preparation and implementation of the Gender Action Plan. The Gender Officer will work closely with the project manager, associate, and officer on related aspects of project implementation, reporting, monitoring, evaluation, and communication. Specific responsibilities will include:

- Prepare a gender action plan for the project
- Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met, and the reporting requirements are fulfilled.
- Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work;
- Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary.
- Work with the M&E officer and Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project;

The Project Gender Officer will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- Master's degree in gender studies, gender and development, environment, sustainable development, or closely related area.
- Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender and sustainable development; at least 5 years of practical working experience in gender mainstreaming, women's empowerment and sustainable development in relevant Country/Region/Area of Work;
- Proven experience in gender issues in Country/Region/Area of Work
- Previous experience with UN projects will be a definite asset;
- Demonstrated understanding of the links between sustainable development, social and gender issues;
- Experience in gender responsive capacity building;
- Experience with project development and results-based management methodologies is highly desired/required;
- Excellent analytical, writing, advocacy, presentation, and communications skills.
- Excellent language skills in English (writing, speaking, and reading) and in local languages.

Reference of Technical Services to be provided by UNDP:

Programme Associate

Summary of key functions:

1. Supports formulation of programme strategies and implementation of the Country Programme Action Plan focusing on achievement of the following results:
   - Collection, analysis, and presentation of background information for preparation of CCA, UNSF, Strategic Plan, CPD, and effective application of RBM tools and establishment of management targets (BSC).
   - Presentation of background information for formulation of country programme, draft project documents, work plans, budgets, proposals on implementation arrangements.
2. Provides effective support to management of the CO programme focusing on the achievement of the following results:
   - Creation of a project in Atlas, preparation of required budget revisions, revision of project award and project status, determination of unutilized funds, operational and financial close of a project.

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- Provision of guidance to the implementing agencies on routine project implementation.
- Presentation of information for audit of NIM and DIM projects, supports implementation of audit recommendations.

3. Provides administrative support to the Programme Unit focusing on achievement of the following results:
   - Review of NIM and DIM projects Financial Reports.
   - Maintenance of the internal expenditures control system and overseeing the sound implementation of programme budgets.
   - Provision of guidance to projects and executing agencies on UNDP rules, regulations and processes pertaining to procurement, Finance, and HR.
4. Supports resource mobilization focusing on achievement of the following results:
   - Analysis of information on donors, preparation of donor's profile.
   - Track and report on mobilized resources. Review of contributions agreement, managing contributions in quantum.
5. Ensures facilitation of knowledge building and knowledge sharing in the CO focusing on achievement of the following results:
   - Organization of training for the projects' staff on programme.
   - Synthesis of lessons learnt and best practices in programme.
   - Sound contributions to knowledge networks and communities of practice

Min. Academic Education
Secondary Education, preferably with specialized certification in Accounting and Finance. University Degree in Business or Public Administration, Economics, Political Sciences and Social Sciences or Environment would be desirable, but it is not a requirement.

Min. years of relevant Work experience
6 years of progressively responsible administrative or programme experience is required at the national or international level. Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc.) and advanced knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages, experience in handling of web-based management systems.

Programme Analyst
Summary of key functions:

1. Ensures implementation of programme strategies focusing on achievement of the following results:
   - Thorough analysis and research of the political, social and economic situation in the country and preparation of substantive inputs to CCA, UNSF, CPD, CPAP and other documents.
   - Identification of areas for support and interventions within the thematic/sectoral areas assigned.
   - CO business processes mapping and preparation of the content of internal Standard Operating Procedures in Results Management.

2. Ensures effective management of the CO programme within the thematic/sectoral areas assigned focusing on quality control from formulation to implementation of the country programme achieving the following results:
   - Effective application of RBM tools, establishment of management targets (BSC) and monitoring achievement of results.
   - Design and formulation of CO programme within the area of responsibility, translating UNDP's priorities into local interventions. Coordination of programme implementation with the executing agencies. Introduction of performance indicators/ success criteria, cost recovery, targets, and milestones.
   - Initiation of a project, presentation of the project to PAC, entering project into Atlas (in small offices), finalization of contribution agreement; determination of required revisions; coordination of the mandatory and budget re-phasing exercises, closure of projects through review. Programme Analyst can perform functions of Manager Level 1 in Atlas for POs and vouchers approval, participates in recruitment processes for projects.

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- Financial and substantive monitoring and evaluation of the projects, identification of operational and financial problems, development of solutions. Participation in audit of NIM projects.
- Follow up on audit recommendations. All exceptions are timely reported.
- Aggregate reports are regularly prepared on activities, outputs, and outcomes. Preparation of donor reports.

3. Ensures creation of strategic partnerships and implementation of the resource

- Development of partnerships with the UN Agencies, IFI's, government institutions, bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors, private sector, civil society in the specific thematic areas based on strategic goals of UNDP, country needs and donors' priorities.
- Analysis and research of information on donors, preparation of substantive briefs on possible areas of cooperation, identification of opportunities for initiation of new projects, active contribution to the overall office effort in resource mobilization on UNDP rules, regulations and processes pertaining to procurement, Finance, and HR.

4. Ensures provision of top-quality advisory services and facilitation of knowledge building and management focusing on achievement of the following results:

- Identification of sources of information related to policy-driven issues. Identification and synthesis of best practices and lessons learnt linked to programme country policy goals.
- Support to development of policies and institutions that will address the country's problems and needs in collaboration with the Government and other strategic partners.
- Sound contributions to knowledge networks and communities of practice.
- Organization of training for the operations/ projects staff on programme issues.

Min. Academic Education
Master's Degree or equivalent in Business Administration, Public Administration, Economics, Political Sciences, Social Sciences, Environmental Sciences, or related field.

Min. years of relevant Work experience
2 years of relevant experience at the national or international level in providing management advisory services, hands-on experience in design, monitoring, and evaluation of development projects.
Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages, experience in handling web-based management systems.