



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

United Nations Development Programme Country: Lebanon Project Document

Project Title: Improving Living Conditions in Palestinian Gatherings Host Communities: Towards More Comprehensive and Sustainable Solutions.

Project Outcome: Resilience and stability of refugee host communities in Palestinian Gatherings strengthened through improving living conditions.

UNDAF Outcome 4: By 2014, the socio-economic status of vulnerable groups and their access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and quality basic social services are improved within a coherent policy framework of reduction of regional disparities.

UNDP Strategic Plan (2014-2017) Outcome 6: Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster situations.

LCRP Objective: Strengthen the capacity of national and local service delivery systems to expand access to and quality of basic public services: Expand safe water, sanitation and hygiene for the most vulnerable communities through emergency gap filling and by reinforcing existing services.

Expected Outputs:

- **Output 1:** Provide environmentally and economically sustainable WASH services at community level in the gatherings.
- **Output 2:** Improve environmental and structural conditions of shelter units in the gatherings.
- **Output 3:** Promote inclusive and safer environments in the gatherings through comprehensive neighbourhood upgrading interventions.
- **Output 4:** Improve hygiene conditions for host and new refugee communities in the gatherings.
- **Output 5:** Reduce youth risky behaviours in the gatherings through livelihood interventions.
- **Output 6:** Develop a national coordination and planning platform for response and development in Palestinian Gatherings.

Brief Description

Palestinian Gatherings represent one of the most vulnerable and marginalized host communities in Lebanon. The 140,000 host and new Palestinian refugees live in dire conditions that have long existed in the gatherings, marked by poverty and inequality; lack of service provision; run-down physical environments; and limited access to jobs and income generation opportunities. This situation has been leading to increased tensions and conflicts in the gatherings, undermining stability and promoting relapse to violence and risky behaviours.

Building on on-going efforts of UNDP in Palestinian gatherings in Lebanon, the project will seek to strengthen the resilience of the forty-two Palestinian gatherings host communities through enhancing living conditions. The project will focus on providing adequate WASH services and facilities; promoting healthier physical environments through neighbourhood upgrading projects; and avoiding youth risky behaviour through community and livelihood initiatives. This shall be carried out using a participatory approach that would bring various actors together and invest in building relationships and capacities of local actors.

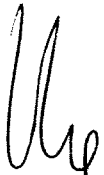
This Project, as a component of the broader UNDP Stabilization and Recovery Programme, is anchored in key Governmental and International instruments responding to the impact of the Syria crisis, including the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP).

Strategic Plan Output:	_____
Atlas Project ID:	00097505
Atlas Award ID:	00093058
Start Date:	1 January 2016
End Date:	31 December 2018
PAC Meeting Date:	15 December 2015

Total resources required:	USD 9,000,000
Total allocated resources:	USD 4,352,972.88
Regular	_____
Other:	
KFW*:	USD 914,285.88
SDC:	USD 1,666,667
BPRM:	USD 1,232,020
Netherlands:	USD 540,000
Unfunded:	USD 4,647,027.12

**amount in USD is based on the signed cost sharing agreement; the real collected USD amount might differ in accordance with EUR/USD exchange rate since the currency of the agreement is EUR while the working currency of UNDP is USD*

Agreed by (UNDP):



Luca Renda
Country Director
Date: January 13, 2016

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Palestinian Gatherings represent one of the most vulnerable and marginalized host communities in Lebanon. 140,000 original and new Palestinian refugees living in forty-two Palestinian gatherings distributed along the regions of Lebanon (refer to Table 1) suffer from dire conditions that have long existed in the gatherings. In addition to poverty caused by insufficient household income, legal restrictions imposed on Palestinian refugees in Lebanon contribute to the worsening of their socio-economic conditions. In spite of the recent limited changes in labour regulations, Palestinian refugees in Lebanon remain excluded from economic life in general due to the restrictions applied to their working in many professions in the formal sectors. According to the Labour Force Survey in 2011, economic activity rate was 42 percent for Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon, which means that more than half of the population is practically inactive. Women's participation is low, where in 2010 only 13 percent of women between the ages of 15 and 65 were employed compared to 65 percent of men. In addition, Palestinian refugees are unable to own property assets in the country since 2001 and required to bequeath them to religious authorities, if they have already purchased them.

Palestinian refugees living in the gatherings suffer from yet additional layers that contributes to the worsening of their living conditions. While all registered Palestinian refugees in Lebanon are entitled to UNRWA health, education and relief services, UNRWA's mandate defines its role in the provision of urban and infrastructure services to the borders of the twelve recognized refugee camps. At the same time, while municipalities in general do not provide these services in the gatherings, there exists no mechanisms for coordination between municipalities and local actors in the gatherings to address the needs of refugees. Being informal areas, Palestinian Gatherings remain excluded from wider sector development plans or local upgrading projects. The presence of other service providers is almost inexistent, leaving the responsibility of accessing and maintaining basic urban services to residents' efforts along with their locally formed committees, aggravating the already precarious economic conditions. Despite the fact that local committees are the dynamic actors inside gatherings, they suffer from lack of financial resources and technical capacities.

All these factors have contributed to not only worsening the living conditions of Palestinian refugees in the gatherings, but also to the rise of tensions within the gatherings as well as with their surroundings communities and to the occurrence of conflicts and violent incidents. The situation was worsened since the Syrian crisis that entailed some 27% population rise in these already impoverished areas with the displacement of some 30,000 refugees. As a result, Palestinian gatherings have been witnessing unmet demand on services and infrastructure networks, unprecedented pressure on available shelters and spaces, and additional competition over resources, jobs and relief.

Table 1: Population in Palestinian Gatherings in Lebanon before and after the Syrian Crisis

Region	Number of Gatherings	Number of Municipalities	Estimated Number of Original Dwellers		Total Original Dwellers	Estimated Number of New Dwellers		Total New Refugees	Total Population
			PRL	Others		PRS	SRS		
Beirut	4	3	6,305	1,560	7,865	1,120	1,070	2,190	10,055
Saida	14	5	40,780	4,630	45,410	10,090	650	10,740	56,150
Tyre	12	7	13,450	1,010	14,460	5,580	1,800	7,380	21,840
North	8	5	34,985	895	35,880	4,420	395	4,815	40,695
Beqaa	4	5	6,175	NA	6,175	5,020	NA	5,020	11,195
TOTAL	42	25	101,695	8,095	109,790	26,230	3,915	30,145	139,935

Source: UNDP & UN-Habitat, 2014.

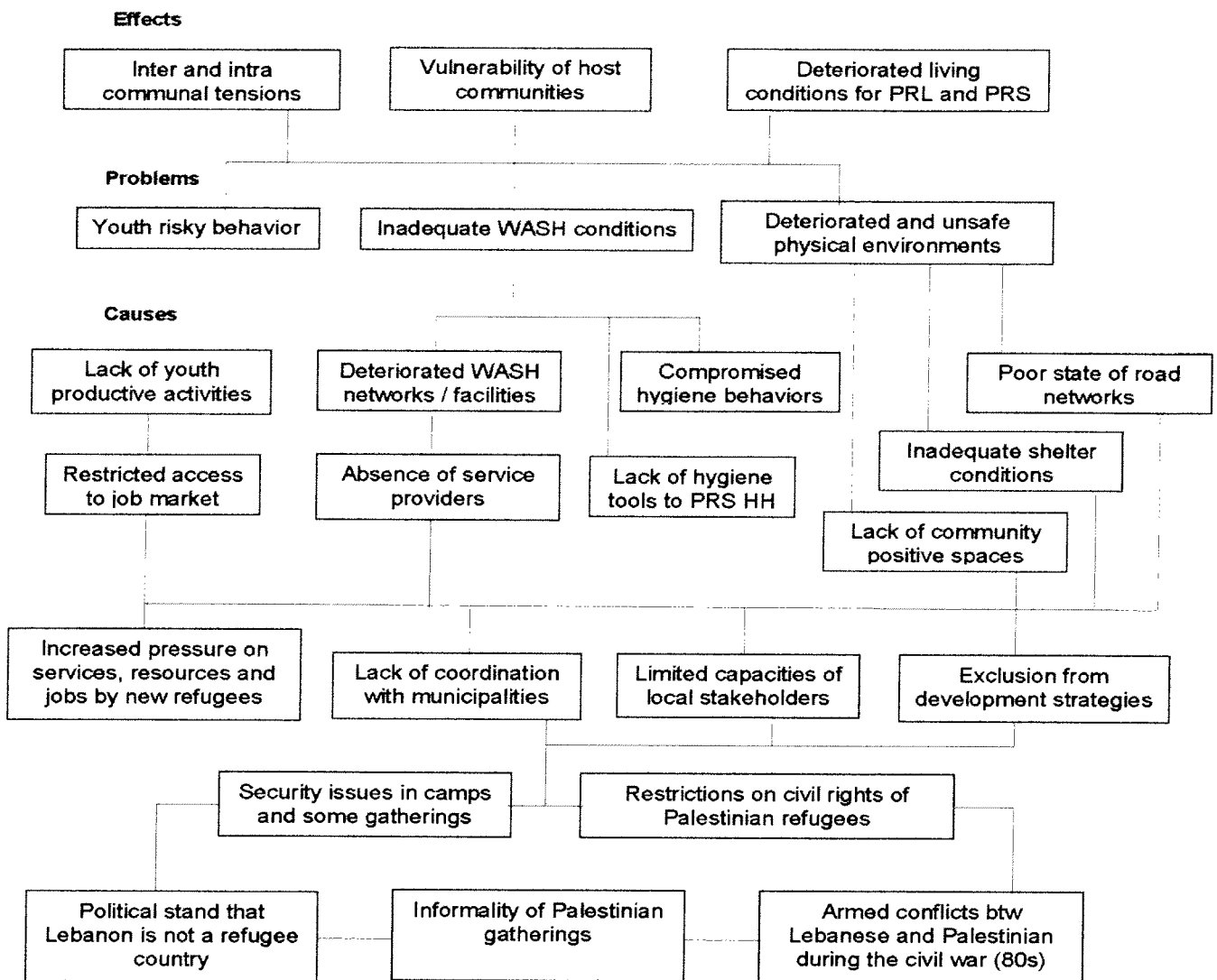
All of the above mentioned factors have resulted in a number of key challenges that were found to mostly affect refugees living in Palestinian gatherings, both Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL) and Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS). These challenges have been identified as gaps through UNDP work in the gatherings since 2012 to be addressed by the proposed project:

- Inadequate access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions marked by the poor state of networks; the lack of WASH facilities; and the absence of sustainable service delivery mechanisms. While UNDP has been working to respond to urgent needs in Palestinian gatherings as a result of the displacement of new refugees, major challenges still exist in the provision of economically and environmentally sustainable WASH service delivery. A recent Rapid Needs Assessment undertaken by the project showed that over 70% of refugees living in the gatherings do not have access to acceptable water and sanitation facilities. The implications of inadequate access to WASH facilities together with insufficient awareness on hygiene related matters are particularly severe on women and children. Cases related to reproductive health for women and water borne diseases and hygiene related diseases (such as head lice and scabies) were reported by local NGOs working in the field.
- Deteriorated physical environments both at household and community levels. At household level, UNDP has carried out a shelter assessment in the 42 gatherings and identified over 1,500 shelters in need of rehabilitation. While UNDP has been previously focusing on shelter rehabilitation for PRS households, the need arises today to address the 1,500 unsafe and environmentally unsound shelters inhabited by a majority of PRL households. At community level, challenges that need to be addressed are mostly related to unsafe access and mobility especially for women, the elderly and children as a result of poorly lit and equipped roads. Similarly children and youth suffer from the lack of safe and positive communal spaces.
- Increased youth risky and violent behaviour due to lack of income generation and livelihood opportunities. A participatory Community Planning carried out by UNDP in 2015 with 50 representatives in 10 gatherings revealed that the impact of poverty and deteriorated living conditions on Palestinian male youth is severe with increased reports on substance abuse, extreme ways of survival and relapse into violence.

The socio-economic status of vulnerable groups and their access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and quality basic social services were identified as a priority outcome by the UNDAF. In addition, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) recognized that the increase in population in Palestinian gatherings has brought additional pressure on water supply sources and distribution networks, sewerage and drainage systems, and solid waste management operations – all contributing to deteriorating hygiene conditions. It also included gatherings as neighbourhoods with a high degree of informal and unplanned structures, high population density and high poverty levels, which have the same shelter needs as others living in substandard shelters.

A diagram mapping the causes, problems and causes of the challenges identified above is represented in figure 1 hereafter.

Figure 1: Problem Tree



II. STRATEGY

Project Background

Building on its previous interventions in Palestinian Gatherings since 2012 and the support programmes implemented with the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC), UN-Habitat and UNRWA, UNDP has started implementing since 2013 a project that mainly focused on responding to the urgent needs in the context of emergency in the gatherings through WASH projects and shelter interventions. Since September 2013, the project has implemented infrastructure and shelter interventions in the 42 Palestinian gatherings with a total budget exceeding USD 5 Million. At the national level, UNDP chaired the Gatherings Working Group, a planning and coordination platform that brought together international and national NGOs active in Palestinian gatherings. After responding to the urgent needs increased by the displacement of new refugees into the gatherings, the need arises today for a more strategic approach that would link emergency response to longer-term sustainable development solutions in these host refugee communities. UNDP will build on its previous work in the gatherings, the structures established with local communities in the gatherings and the partnerships it built to expand the scope of its interventions in Palestinian gatherings.

In addition, UNDP possesses a number of advantages that will contribute to the successful implementation of the proposed project; these include:

- Global expertise & experience in supporting host communities & refugees (Afghanistan, Kenya, Kosovo, Tanzania & Thailand).

- Convening Power: in the context of Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, UNDP co-chairs the task force on Support to Host Communities and the Social Stability.
- History of Successful Recovery Programmes in Lebanon: UNDP played a successful leading role in the aftermath of the 2006 War & the 2007 Nahr-el-Bard crisis.
- Experience, Established Networks, Local Knowledge: UNDP has a field presence in host communities with the highest refugee concentrations. The ART Initiative, a UNDP local development programme operating since 2006 in the North, South, Bekaa and the Southern Suburbs of Beirut brings in established tools for local planning and a network of partners for decentralized cooperation.

Project Outcome and Objectives

This project falls under UNDP Lebanon Stabilization and Recovery Program – Supporting Resilience in a Time of Crisis, designed to help stabilize and develop the resilience of the communities who are hosting refugees from Syria. It aims at strengthening the resilience and stability of refugee host communities in Palestinian Gatherings through improving living conditions. It is by addressing the living conditions of these very vulnerable communities that stability is reinforced and tensions are mitigated. The proposed project will therefore have the following objectives:

- Improve living conditions to original and new refugees in Palestinian gatherings
- Promote coexistence and strengthen the stability of host Palestinian gatherings
- Reduce and mitigate inter and intra communal tensions in the gatherings and with surrounding communities

In order to achieve the project main outcome and objectives, UNDP designed an integrated approach to empower local development through implementing physical and community interventions while building relationships and capacities of local actors. It aims at supporting local committees, CBOs and groups; local authorities; individuals and at creating networks between them to address challenges in the gatherings in a more sustainable manner. The project will respond to the challenges that were identified as a gap in the gatherings, namely the provision of WASH services, the state of the physical living environment and productive youth and community activities.

The project will rely on the established relationships, partnerships and mechanisms that UNDP has already invested in establishing in the 42 Palestinian gatherings. It will build on those structures to expand its interventions and present more enduring solutions to tackle a number of issues in a more environmentally and economically sustainable manner. These include responding to water shortage and promoting water conservation methods; ensuring proper sewage disposal and treatment systems; provision of safe and efficient electricity networks; planning for enhanced schemes of solid waste management; and improving hygiene conditions and practices. The project will also use a neighbourhood upgrading approach in the gatherings that addresses the quality of housing, streets and communal spaces and promotes healthier and safer living environments. It will also address youth to prevent risky behaviour mainly through the creation of income generating opportunities and community livelihood projects. At a more national level, the programme aims at developing a more comprehensive development and response strategy in the gatherings with all active organizations and institutions, through continuing to invest in the Gatherings Working Group and engaging national and local authorities.

Project Approach

The project will foster a participatory bottom-up approach that actively engages local communities and bring together various stakeholders and actors in its different stages including decision-making, planning, implementation and follow-up. This approach, identified as good practice implemented in a conflict-sensitive environment by an external Monitoring and Evaluation assignment in 2014, could be summarized by the following:

- Addressing the gatherings as part of their wider contexts, including the municipalities that host gatherings and promoting communication and coordination between local actors to tackle common issues. Bringing actors from the gatherings and surrounding municipalities together to discuss common needs and plan for improved services benefiting both communities has been crucial. UNDP has succeeded in engaging a number of municipalities who have led the implementation of projects in the gatherings, through technical and financial support, a step that was highly regarded by dwellers in the gatherings.

- Addressing the needs of both host PRL communities as well as the new PRS communities in the project activities as well as in the planning process. This has alleviated part of the burden assumed by the host communities in the gatherings, improving the living conditions of both communities and contributing to mitigating tensions.
- Following a participatory bottom up approach that involves local communities and stakeholders in decision-making and implementation. This has proved essential for identifying and designing interventions that respond to urgent needs and are sustainable and for ensuring local ownership.
- The active participation of women as decision-makers as well as beneficiaries contributes to reducing gender inequality in their communities, break traditional gender roles and provide role models for younger women. In its interventions, UNDP ensures the active engagement of women from the early stages of needs appraisal and prioritization of interventions, mainly through women and youth groups as well as local NGOs formed in the gatherings. During implementation, women groups are involved in following up on the projects, providing feedback and suggesting additional needs. Throughout the project implementation, women have been capable of communicating their personal concerns as well as the needs of their children and spouses, and therefore inspired the design of an informed and effective WASH projects, shelter interventions and hygiene campaigns. Specifically, the hygiene awareness campaign will mainly target women and children in its design and execution. Similarly in shelter, activities that promote protection, such as enhancing privacy and availability of toilets, will mainly impact women and children. The livelihood activities will ensure the inclusion of both male and female beneficiaries and will aim at strengthening ideas for alternative income generation led by youth and women groups.

Project Outputs

The project is designed to be implemented over a period of three years with a total budget of USD 9M. The activities proposed in this project are part of the 3RP developed in the context of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP). The project aims at improving living conditions in Palestinian gatherings through an integrated approach that encompasses the following outputs:

- **Output 1:** Provide environmentally and economically sustainable WASH services at community level in the gatherings.

This output aims at providing sustainable WASH solutions in the gatherings that takes into consideration the current needs of original and new refugees, while laying the foundations for longer-term development. While improving access to WASH would have an impact on the health of whole communities in one area, impact is significant on women and children who suffer the most from WASH borne diseases and protection issues.

- **Output 2:** Improve environmental and structural conditions of shelter units in the gatherings. Shelter works covered by this project are mainly aimed at improving shelter conditions of the most vulnerable PRL and PRS refugee households through durable and sustainable solutions. These solutions will ensure sound structure, protection from natural elements, proper WASH facilities, safe electricity connections, and privacy. Priority will be given to households with hardships cases or members with special needs, households with no source of income and female headed households.

- **Output 3:** Promote inclusive and safer environments in the gatherings through comprehensive neighbourhood upgrading interventions.

This output aims at providing more environmentally sound, friendlier and safer neighbourhoods in Palestinian gatherings through an integrated neighbourhood upgrading approach. This shall be achieved through undertaking physical upgrading interventions to ensure safer roads and spaces, especially for children, women and the elderly, and the creation of child and youth friendly community spaces.

- **Output 4:** Improve hygiene conditions for host and new refugee communities in the gatherings. Hygiene needs and conditions in Palestinian Gatherings have been escalating, especially since the arrival of new refugees from Syria. Bridging humanitarian response with longer-term behavioural change, UNDP will expand its hygiene campaign in the gatherings, raising awareness to change behaviours for host communities and new refugees and ensuring that refugees have access to necessary hygiene tools. The hygiene awareness campaign will mainly target women and children and

will invest in supporting local NGOs and CBOs training women from the gatherings to carry out hygiene activities in their areas, thereby providing livelihood opportunities to these women.

- **Output 5:** Reduce youth risky and violent behaviours in the gatherings through livelihood interventions.

This output aims at empowering youth living in Palestinian gatherings to combat and deviate from engagement in risky behaviors and resorting to extreme ways of survival. This shall be done through support to livelihood and income generating opportunities both at community and individual levels that target youth and women.

- **Output 6:** Develop a national coordination and planning platform for response and development in Palestinian Gatherings.

In 2014, UNDP succeeded in reactivating the Gatherings Working Group as a coordination and information sharing platform for Palestinian gatherings. The Gatherings WG is a national platform that includes main international and national NGOs and organizations that work to serve refugees living in the Palestinian Gatherings. UNDP aims at continuing chairing the Gatherings WG and at developing and updating a national database on Palestinian Gatherings and sharing collected and consolidated data with the Group. Data shall be used to guide planning for priorities and interventions in the gatherings.

During the first year of implementation, the project will ensure response to most basic urgent needs in the gatherings, such as access to proper water and sanitation and hygiene services and adequate shelter conditions. Similarly, the distribution of hygiene kits to vulnerable PRS will be the highest during year one, assuming that the number of PRS might decrease gradually if an end to the crisis in Syria took place. On the other hand, new interventions undertaken by the project such as the livelihood component will start as a pilot in 2016 and develop into wider activities in next two years.

Key Assumptions

In order to improve living conditions in the host Palestinian gathering communities, a number of assumptions are entailed that involves various factors and stakeholders. The project is designed to achieve its objectives taking the current political and institutional context that affects the lives of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon into consideration, abiding by the Lebanese laws. It aligns its strategies with national priorities to promote stability and improve living conditions for vulnerable host communities without raising fears about the permanent resettlement of refugees. In this context, it follows an approach built on empowerment and upgrading rather than legalization and it involves national entities such as ministries, the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) and the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC) since the early process of project initiation. Another crucial factor is that the international donor community remains committed to strengthening the resilience of host Palestinian gatherings communities and improving living conditions of refugees. In this context, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan includes Palestinian refugees living in the gatherings among the vulnerable host communities to be targeted.

One of the main objectives of the project is to empower local communities in these vulnerable areas. This requires certain level of commitment and ownership, which UNDP promotes through the active engagement of communities in planning, prioritization and decision making. Furthermore, it requires building the capacities of local committees, CBOs and local NGOs to lead and maintain development interventions in a more sustainable manner. Another key objectives of the project is to pull in municipalities and regional service providers to recognize their responsibility towards the gatherings; as such UNDP encourages initiatives that strengthen the legitimacy of these actors in the gatherings to enhance sustainability. A key assumption is that municipalities will show interest in engagement, once they realize the benefits for both Lebanese and Palestinian communities living within the domains. A key assumption is that municipalities will show interest in engagement, once they realize the benefits for both Lebanese and Palestinian communities living within the domains. The project also aims at building relationships and establishing coordination mechanisms between local committees in the gatherings and municipalities, which entails a level of trust between these actors. Building trust is a process that requires time; UNDP has been working since 2012 to create relationships based on correct information instead of misperceptions and addressing common issues of local actors.

The theory of change of the project is summarized in figure 2 hereafter.

Figure 2: Theory of Change Diagram



III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results and Interventions

Interventions that are planned to achieve the expected results outlined in the project outputs are described hereafter.

Output 1: Provide environmentally and economically sustainable WASH services at community level in the gatherings.

Activities will focus on upgrading and rehabilitating existing water and sanitation systems and facilities or implementing new ones where necessary. They will also aim at building the capacities and strengthening coordination mechanisms among WASH actors (such as local committees, women groups, municipalities, local NGOs, public service agencies) for improved WASH services. The project will promote the use of economically and environmentally sustainable technologies where possible such as solar water pumping and biological sewage treatment. Planned interventions include the following:

- Carry out participatory needs appraisal in the gatherings and identify WASH interventions with representatives of local communities and stakeholders.
- Ensure equitable access to a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene through upgrading of water systems.
- Improve access to adequate and appropriate sanitation conditions through upgrading sewage systems and devising sound disposal methods.
- Promote an environment free of solid waste in the gatherings through supporting and better equipping service providers to provide efficient solid waste management services.
- Establish coordination mechanisms for improved service delivery and strengthen the capacities of local service delivery systems / stakeholders to resume their roles.

Output 2: Improve environmental and structural conditions of shelter units in the gatherings.

Shelter works, carried out by contracted companies or local NGOs, will mainly aim at strengthening the structures of unsound shelter units; ensuring protection from natural elements through proper insulation and availability of sound roofs, walls, doors and windows; providing proper WASH and electricity connections and facilities; and supporting water and energy conservation solutions where possible. Interventions will mainly include:

- Carry out and update a national shelter assessment in Palestinian gatherings, assessing the structural soundness of the housing stock, together with residents and in coordination with local committees.

- Provide adequate shelter conditions to refugee households in the gatherings through rehabilitation and equipping works.
- Promote water conservation and the use of sustainable energy solutions through installation of facilities and equipment at household level.

Output 3: Promote inclusive and safer environments in the gatherings through comprehensive neighbourhood upgrading interventions.

The project will implement a participatory neighbourhood upgrading approach that addresses the physical environment in one neighbourhood / gathering in a comprehensive manner and as part of its surrounding, through the following interventions:

- Develop neighbourhood upgrading plans in participation with the local communities in the gatherings.
- Provide access to safe and efficient electricity supply through rehabilitation of electricity networks in the gatherings.
- Promote safer roads through carrying out road rehabilitating and paving, installation of street lighting and proper stormwater disposal systems.
- Ensure equitable access to positive spaces through upgrading or insertion of community or green spaces, playgrounds, centres, etc.

Output 4: Improve hygiene conditions for host and new refugee communities in the gatherings.

The project will build on the results and lessons learned from its recent hygiene campaign to expand in scope and extend its activities to all gatherings. Interventions will mainly target women and children and will include:

- Develop hygiene strategy with all necessary material and tools; train local partners and women beneficiaries from the gatherings to implement the strategy in their neighbourhoods.
- Raise awareness on viable methods to access and use available WASH services and environmental resources at community level and in educational and health facilities.
- Promote positive hygiene behaviour and practices at personal and household levels through diverse activities (home sessions, open-days, clean-up campaigns, theatre, film production, etc.)
- Improve reproductive hygiene of women and youth through awareness raising and establishing a referral system within the gatherings.
- Provide vulnerable refugees with access to hygiene items to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being.

Output 5: Reduce youth risky and violent behaviours in the gatherings through livelihood interventions. Interventions will mainly target youth and women to promote more productive practices in the gatherings; they will aim to:

- Carry out market studies in areas of interventions.
- Support income generating opportunities through the provision of start-up grants to individuals and small businesses
- Develop the skills of youth and women through the provision of vocational skills (re-) training programmes based on market demand and supply.
- Support livelihoods through identifying and implementing community based projects run by youth and women.

Output 6: Develop a national coordination and planning platform for response and development in Palestinian Gatherings.

This shall be achieved through coordinating with various organizations and institutions at the national level based on reliable information and data. Interventions will mainly include:

- Promote integrated planning and coordination among organizations active in the gatherings through monthly meetings of the Gatherings Working Group.
- Generate reliable data and information on living conditions and needs in the gatherings
- Consolidate data into reports and studies and share with concerned organizations, stakeholders and the LCRP sector leads.

Partnerships

UNDP has a wide network of partnerships, which would enable it to scale up its programme in the gatherings without delay. These include:

- At the national level, UNDP has established partnerships with governmental institutions and other UN agencies. UNDP and UNHCR co-chair the Task Force on Support to Host Communities and the Social Stability; UNDP and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) launched the Lebanese Host Community Support Programme in March 2013 based on request from the Government of Lebanon.
- In addition, UNDP has established partnerships with other governmental institutions such as the Council of Development and Reconstruction (CDR), which represents the national counterpart, and the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC). These partners will be involved to provide overall guidance to the project, review performance and ensure accountability mainly through their participation in the project Steering Committee. The endorsement of governmental institutions represents a positive step towards overcoming misconceptions and fears of the permanent resettlement related to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.
- In the context of the project, UNDP has a history of close coordination and collaboration with other UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNHCR, UN-Habitat, and UNRWA to implement complimentary interventions to improve living conditions in Palestinian gatherings. UN agencies coordinate their efforts through their participation in the sector clusters but also in the Gatherings Working Group chaired by UNDP. Strong coordination has been established with UNRWA at both country and local levels. At the implementation level, coordination is ensured between UNRWA strategic interventions undertaken in the camps and those undertaken by the project in the Gatherings, especially in the case of the camps' Adjacent Areas. At the local level, UNRWA field officers and engineers take part in local consultations and established committees in the Gatherings to identify urgent projects and ensure continuous coordination of complimentary activities on the ground.
- The project aims at engaging the municipalities in addressing urban issues occurring within their municipal domains, including those in Palestinian Gatherings. It also aims at creating channels of communication and coordination between the municipalities and local committees in these Gatherings. The project has provided successful attempts at engaging municipalities, out of which 6 so far have directly implemented projects in Palestinian gatherings through grants;
- UNDP ensured its participation in the WASH, shelter and Social Stability and Livelihood sectors established within the context of Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP).
- Since 2012, UNDP has been supporting local NGOs carry out sustainable services and programmes in the gatherings. Through technical and financial support as well as capacity building and training, local NGOs have been partners in carrying out infrastructure and shelter works, implementing hygiene campaigns, and establishing local structures and groups in the gatherings.
- The project coordinates its activities in an active manner with these NGOs as well as with other NGOs working in the Gatherings and UNRWA, through the Gatherings Working Group. The main international and local NGOs active in Palestinian gatherings and members of the Gatherings WG are the following:
 - *Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)*: legal support mainly related to housing; shelter and WASH projects in gatherings across Lebanon.
 - *Danish Refugee Council (DRC)*: community based projects; shelter and WASH projects in the South.
 - *ICRC*: WASH support in gatherings across Lebanon.
 - *Terre des Hommes (TDH)*: Child protection; psychosocial support in Tyre gatherings.
 - *Popular Aid for Relief and Development (PARD)*: WASH, health and FI / NFIs projects in Beirut and Tyre gatherings.

Stakeholder Engagement

The project will mainly target the 140,000 host and new Palestinian refugees (PRL and PRS) living in the forty-two Palestinian Gatherings in Lebanon (refer to the map at the end of the document). Working in a comprehensive manner, the project will address the gatherings as part of their wider context, responding to the impact on and need of the surrounding communities. In addition, the project aims to address the needs of the remaining vulnerable PRL and PRS communities who live outside the borders of the camps as well as the recognized forty-two gatherings. For this reason, UNDP started in November 2015 an assignment to identify such communities in Lebanon and map their needs in the various sectors of intervention, main stakeholders as well as existing community assets and organizations. Results, expected to map some 20 locations, are due to be finalized in January 2016.

To reduce tensions and build for sustainability, the project will implement a participatory bottom-up approach that will involve and bring together beneficiaries and local stakeholders in the different project cycles from planning and decision-making to implementation and follow-up. Gender mainstreaming and empowering youth to have a voice will be ensured throughout the process:

- Active participation in needs appraisal and prioritization of interventions in the different project components through field visits, meetings, workshops and consultations;
- Suggesting solutions for the agreed-upon projects and initiatives, involving relevant stakeholders in the planning and design processes;
- Identifying and building the capacities of stakeholders and entities who will take part in operation and management of implemented initiatives;
- Follow-up on implementation of works through the formation of follow-up committees that include concerned stakeholders in each intervention;
- Support in community outreach throughout the different stages of the project.

The main stakeholders in Palestinian gatherings were identified through the project team work as well as a Rapid Needs Assessment carried out in 2013 and updated in 2014. These stakeholders were also involved in the Rapid Needs Assessment to identify short-term and long-term needs in the gatherings and their host surroundings, which have also been hosting Syrian refugees since the break of the crisis. Data were analysed and results were published in the report “Profiling Deprivation: Analysis of the Rapid Needs Assessment in Palestinian Gatherings Host Communities in Lebanon”. In November 2015 and in preparation to the activities in the context of this project, the project team has initiated an exercise to update the Rapid Needs Assessment list with representatives of the local communities in the forty-two gatherings. Main stakeholders could be classified under the following groups:

Local / Popular Committees: These are semi-official entities that act as the local authorities administering the gatherings. These committees are usually formed of representatives of the different political factions in one gathering and could act under the umbrella of a larger popular committee in a gathering or camp. Local and popular committees carry out tasks related to keeping peace and security, developing a housing registry, operating and maintaining infrastructure networks and WASH services and communicating with other national and local entities to seek financial support for small scale projects. UNDP actively engages these committees in decision-making and follow-up on project implementation. It also supports them to resume their roles as the local WASH actors in the gatherings through technical support and capacity building.

Local NGOs and CBOs: A number of Palestinian and Lebanese NGOs are active in Palestinian gatherings. The most prominent NGOs such as PARD, Nabaa, NISCVT and Najdeh provide services mainly related to health, pre-schooling and education support, vocational training, psycho-social support, women empowerment, WASH and most recently relief to PRS. In addition to involving local NGOs in identifying needs and suggesting solutions, UNDP has supported a number of NGOs through grants, technical assistance, training and capacity building to carry out activities in the context of its project in Palestinian gatherings. The gatherings also host active community based organizations such as women or youth groups, community empowerment groups, water committees, etc. UNDP empowers and supports such groups to take part in decision making as well as project activities. It builds their capacities and links them to other stakeholders to fulfill their plans in hygiene promotion, solid waste collection, management of water systems, etc.

Municipalities: The twenty-five municipalities represent another set of stakeholders in Palestinian gatherings. In 2012, UNDP carried out bilateral meetings with all municipalities to explain its interventions and raise awareness on living conditions in Palestinian gatherings, correcting misconceptions that these areas are served by UNRWA. Since then, municipalities have been involved based on individual cases to take part in needs appraisal and prioritization, taking impact on their domains into consideration, provide permits and implement projects through grants from UNDP that benefited both Lebanese and Palestinian refugee communities living within their domains. The involvement of municipalities varies according to a number of factors such as the personality of the mayor, availability of financial and human resources and political affiliation.

Public Service Agencies: Agencies such as *Electricite du Liban* (EDL) or the Water Authorities in each region of implementation represent in many cases the source of services in the gatherings. In 2014, UNDP coordinated with EDL offices in South Lebanon to finalize an electricity study for the South gatherings and started implementing electricity rehabilitation projects. Similarly, Water Authorities are

involved in engineering studies and approval of water projects that aim at diversifying water sources in the gatherings.

In March 2015 and with the aim to expanding the scope of its interventions in Palestinian gatherings, UNDP has completed a pilot Participatory Community Planning in South Lebanon. The activity brought together 50 representatives from local committees, CBOs and local groups; municipalities; and local NGOs in twelve gatherings. Through semi-structured interviews, field visits, workshops and retreats that included capacity building and coaching sessions, participants mapped urban assets, human capacities, and challenges in each gathering and identified needs in new sectors. These could be mainly summarized by the following:

- Respond to the increased unemployment in the gatherings through the creation of income generating and vocational training opportunities;
- Address youth risky behavior through the creation of community centers / spaces and productive activities;
- Provide after-school support to decrease drop-outs;
- Support health care providers mainly to respond to emergency cases.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

In the particular context of Palestinian gatherings in Lebanon, local ownership of implemented projects and interventions aims to enhance the project's efficiency and sustainability. Engaging municipalities and public service agencies in the planning, decision making and implementation phases of the project shall contribute to recalling their responsibilities in the vulnerable Palestinian gatherings. Sustainability of implemented projects and initiatives will be strengthened through setting up coordination mechanism with clear involvement of municipalities and local communities and / or through signature of Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) between local stakeholders. In addition, sustainability would be ensured through the involvement of partnering local NGOs in areas where these NGOs are already active in the gatherings. In the other cases, UNDP will aim at establishing or strengthening local committees to follow-up on the operation and maintenance of implemented initiatives. The active coordination with UNRWA in the case of gatherings that are adjacent to the camps would contribute to enhancing the sustainability of implemented projects.

At the national level, the Gatherings Working Group represents an opportunity of sustaining and scaling up results through the involvement of the various international and national organisations active in the gatherings. Being a planning platform, the Gatherings WG allows for developing a consolidated response and development strategy for all Palestinian gatherings covering urgent needs and division of responsibilities and activities. This strategy is shared and coordinated with the various sectors operating at the national level in the current context of response to the crisis in Lebanon. As a coordination platform, the Gatherings WG aims at sustaining results through linking implemented projects and interventions to the operational programmes of mainly local NGOs. Scaling up of results is also promoted through coordinating and complimenting activities of various organizations in order to increase targeted groups and impact.

A Social and Environmental Screening for the project is presented in Annex 1.

IV. PROJECT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management

Deteriorated living conditions escalated by the arrival of new refugees and competition over resources, aid and jobs have contributed to inter-community as well as intra-community tensions and conflicts in the gatherings, as mentioned earlier. In order to mitigate these risks but also address some of the underlying causes, UNDP implements a conflict sensitive approach in its project in Palestinian gatherings. This includes responding to the needs of both host and new refugee communities, bringing them together as decision-makers and beneficiaries without discrimination. It also involves bringing various stakeholders together to build consensus on interventions and their sustainability, providing a win-win situation to local communities, municipalities, local NGOs and public service agencies. UNDP makes sure to respect and work with existing structures established in Palestinian gatherings and building the capacities of popular and local committees who are considered the official authority in

these areas. While respecting existing power relationships and governance mechanisms, this has not prevented UNDP from engaging other groups such as CBOs, women and youth groups and local NGOs.

Another major risk is related to the security situation, which has significantly deteriorated in some gatherings, such as those around Tripoli in the North and Saida in the South. Armed conflicts in Ain Helwe Saida in 2015 for example has led to the displacements of hundreds of refugee families to the surrounding areas in Saida. In addition to causing damages to the houses and urban assets, these conflicts have affected access to the gatherings. In order to mitigate risks on implementation due to the security situation in the gatherings, UNDP prioritizes working with local contractors, local companies and local NGOs to implement projects. In addition, UNDP ensured the formation of local committees to follow-up on the works and relay any comments or suggestions to the project team during implementation.

For further information on project risks, refer to the Risk Log in Annex 2.

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

All activities will be conducted by the project team, under the overall guidance and supervision of UNDP's Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR) portfolio. The CPR portfolio provides administrative services that are shared across projects, similarly with the operational departments at the country Office such as finance, Procurement and HR.

UNDP ensures cost effectiveness through building on existing systems and local resources. Physical and infrastructure projects for example focus on rehabilitating and repairing existing systems and facilities before constructing new ones. Local partners and structures are strengthened to implement and maintain interventions through support and capacity building. The project will continue its practice in diversifying the methods of implementing works to achieve maximum results with while economizing on resources. Where possible and depending on the policies of local authorities, the project will seek to engage municipalities in implementation of works to benefit both Palestinian and Lebanese dwellers. While municipalities in Lebanon generally suffer from lack of resources, support to municipalities will be in form of technical expertise and financial resources to cover costs of material and works. In other areas, projects would be implemented in partnership with local NGOs who have been active in the gatherings through their own operations and programmes. When implementing works through the private sector, UNDP aims first at contracting local contractors or companies, depending on the contract requirements. While these methods have a positive impact on maximizing resources, they contribute to providing jobs to local dwellers and mitigating tensions and conflicts that could impede implementation. Implementing projects through any of the three previously mentioned methods, UNDP best practices in terms of transparency and value for money are addressed.

At a more national level, the Gatherings Working Group provides an effective tool for joining efforts and resources and avoiding duplication. During the WG meetings, participating organizations share updates and assessments or studies, raise emerging needs in the gatherings and jointly plan and coordinate interventions and. NGOs follow-up on joint approaches or complimentary activities such as joint shelter assessments, collaborative advocacy efforts, and complimentary WASH interventions in the same gathering.

Project Management

The project will be operational in the forty-two Palestinian gatherings as well as newly identified locations for vulnerable Palestinian refugee communities that will result from the current mapping exercise. These gatherings and locations are distributed along the various regions of Lebanon in descending order: Tyre, Saida, the North, the Beqaa and Beirut (refer to the indicative map in Annex 3). The project office is located in Beirut; however project team is available on filed on daily basis to carry out meetings and workshops with stakeholders, supervise works and follow-up on progress.

V. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<p>Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: The socio-economic status of vulnerable groups and their access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and quality basic social services are improved within a coherent policy framework of reduction of regional disparities.</p>				
<p>Applicable Output(s) from 2014-17 Strategic Plan: Outcome 6 - Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster situations.</p>				
<p>Project title and ID : Improving Living Conditions in Palestinian Gatherings Host Communities - Towards More Comprehensive and Sustainable Solutions</p>				
OUTPUTS AND TOC	OUTPUT INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES, RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INPUTS
<p>Output 1: Provide environmentally and economically sustainable WASH services at community level in the gatherings.</p> <p>Improving WASH services and facilities and supporting local service providers to improve and sustain service delivery will enhance access to safe water and proper sanitation conditions and hence improve the health and conditions of refugees.</p>	<p>Results Indicator 1.1: # Of individuals with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service. <i>Data Source: monitoring during implementation, Annual reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i> <i>Baseline (2015): 40,000</i> <i>Target (2018): 70,000</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 1.2: # Of individuals with access to wastewater/sewage systems. <i>Data Source: monitoring during implementation, Annual reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i> <i>Baseline (2015): 50,000</i> <i>Target (2018): 75,000</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 1.3: # Of individuals with access to reliable solid waste services. <i>Data Source: monitoring during implementation, Annual reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i> <i>Baseline (2015): 30,000</i> <i>Target (2018): 45,000</i></p>	<p>Activity1.1: Carry out and update WASH needs appraisal with local communities and actors.</p> <p>Activity1.2: Implement civil works to upgrade / install water and sanitation systems</p> <p>Activity1.3: Purchase and provide WASH equipment to local service providers</p> <p>Activity1.4: Set up / strengthen local mechanisms to operate and maintain services</p> <p>Activity1.5: Develop the capacities of local service providers and WASH actors</p> <p>Assumptions: - Local actors and stakeholders are willing to cooperate. - Local service providers gain skills and capacities that enable them to better manage and sustain service provision.</p>	<p>Local Committees and CBOs: participate in needs appraisal; identify priorities for interventions; follow-up on implementation; take part in operation and maintenance.</p> <p>Municipalities: participate in needs appraisal; suggest interventions; facilitate permits; implement works in some areas; take part in operation and maintenance.</p> <p>Local NGOs: participate in needs appraisal; identify priorities for interventions; implement works in some areas; take part in operation and maintenance.</p> <p>Public Service Agencies: provide support in developing engineering studies and monitoring of works.</p>	<p>Project Personnel USD 206,307.40</p> <p>WASH studies 30,000</p> <p>Civil works contracts (water and sanitation projects) USD 1,400,000</p> <p>Procurement of equipment and tools (Solid waste interventions) USD 150,000</p> <p>Support to local mechanisms USD 30,000</p> <p>Miscellaneous USD 46,174.95</p> <p>M&E costs USD 10,315.37</p> <p>GMS costs USD 152,820.29</p> <p>ISS costs</p>

	<p>Results Indicator 1.4: # of local mechanisms with systems and capacities strengthened for improved service delivery. <i>Data Source: monitoring during implementation, Annual reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i> <i>Baseline (2015): 10</i> <i>Target (2018): 25</i></p>	<p>Risks: - Security situation deteriorates in the gatherings. - Security procedures impose restrictions on access of goods.</p>	<p>UNRWA: coordinate with complimentary projects; provide technical expertise. LAF: provide permits to allow access of goods in gatherings adjacent to camps</p>	<p>USD 37,455.95</p>
<p>Output 2: Improve environmental and structural conditions of shelter units in the gatherings. Improving structural and environmental shelter conditions would contribute to improving safety and health and socio-economic conditions for refugees; enhancing privacy, separation and the installation of toilets increase protection particularly for women and children</p>	<p>Results Indicator 2.1: # Of refugees living in structurally safe shelters. <i>Data Source: monitoring during implementation, Annual reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i> <i>Baseline (2015): 60,000</i> <i>Target (2018): 65,000</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 2.2: # Of refugees living in environmentally adequate shelters. <i>Data Source: monitoring during implementation, Annual reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i> <i>Baseline (2015): 30,000</i> <i>Target (2018): 35,000</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 2.3: # Of refugees with access to water and energy conservation solutions. <i>Data Source: monitoring during implementation, Annual reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i> <i>Baseline (2015): 300</i> <i>Target (2018): 1,000</i></p>	<p>Activity 2.1: Carry out and update shelter assessment at the national level</p> <p>Activity 2.2: Select shelters for rehabilitation works according to priority criteria an develop BOQs</p> <p>Activity 2.3: Implement civil works to improve structural and environmental conditions of shelters</p> <p>Activity 2.4: Purchase and install water and energy conservation equipment and solutions</p> <p>Assumptions: - Agreements are signed among local committees, tenants and lessors. - Local authorities will issue permits to facilitate works.</p> <p>Risks: - Security situation deteriorates in the gatherings. - Security procedures impose restrictions on access of goods.</p>	<p>Local Committees: provide access to their housing registry; facilitate identification of shelters on field; follow-up on implementation.</p> <p>Local Authorities: facilitate permits.</p> <p>Local NGOs: Carry out shelter assessment in areas of operation; implement works in some areas.</p>	<p>Total USD 2,063,073.97</p> <p>Project Personnel USD 255,962.13</p> <p>Shelter Assessment USD 97,500.00</p> <p>Shelter works contracts USD 1,900,000</p> <p>Miscellaneous USD 57,288.49</p> <p>M&E costs USD 12,798.11</p> <p>GMS costs USD 189,601.58</p> <p>ISS costs USD 46,470.97</p> <p>Total USD 2,559,621.27</p>

<p>Output 3: Promote inclusive and safer environments in the gatherings though comprehensive neighbourhood upgrading interventions. Providing neighbourhoods with safer roads, with proper electricity, roads and storm water networks, and inclusive spaces would contribute to healthier environments in the gatherings and improving socio-economic conditions of refugees.</p>	<p>Results Indicator 3.1: # Of neighbourhood upgrading plans developed in the gatherings. <i>Data Source: Plans, Annual reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i> <i>Baseline (2015): 0</i> <i>Target (2018): 12</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 3.2: # Of neighbourhoods with safer roads including electricity networks and street lighting, storm water disposal, paving and). <i>Data Source: monitoring during implementation, Annual reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i> <i>Baseline (2015): 10</i> <i>Target (2018): 30</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 3.3: # Of neighbourhoods with inclusive and positive community spaces. <i>Data Source: monitoring during implementation, Annual reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i> <i>Baseline (2015): 10</i> <i>Target (2018): 22</i></p>	<p>Activity 3.1: Develop participatory neighbourhood upgrading plans in selected gatherings</p> <p>Activity 3.2: Implement upgrading works to rehabilitate and upgrade roads, electricity networks and public domain.</p> <p>Activity 3.3: Insert / upgrade positive community spaces such as playgrounds, community centres, green areas, etc.</p> <p>Activity 3.4: Support local community to promote the use and management of these spaces.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local community possess the capacity to engage in participatory planning. - Local communities maintain and preserve assets. <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security situation deteriorates in the gatherings. 	<p>Local Committees and CBOs: participate in planning; identify priorities for interventions; follow-up on implementation; take part in operation and maintenance.</p> <p>Municipalities: participate in planning; suggest interventions; facilitate permits; implement works in some areas; take part in operation and maintenance.</p> <p>Local NGOs: participate in planning; implement works in some areas; take part in operation and maintenance.</p> <p>Public Service Agencies: provide support in developing engineering studies and monitoring of works.</p> <p>UNRWA: coordinate with complimentary projects; provide technical expertise.</p>	<p>Project Personnel USD 99,437.60</p> <p>Neighbourhood upgrading plans contracts USD 36,000</p> <p>Civil works contracts (electricity, roads, storm water networks, etc.) USD 650,000</p> <p>Works contracts for community spaces USD 90,000</p> <p>Miscellaneous USD 22,255.75</p> <p>M&E costs USD 4,971.88</p> <p>GMS costs USD 73,657.48</p> <p>ISS costs USD 18,053.30</p> <p>Total USD 994,376.02</p>
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<p>Output 4: Improve hygiene conditions for host and new refugee communities in the gatherings.</p> <p>Raising awareness on hygiene practices and providing hygiene tools to refugees have direct impact on improving the health of individuals and families as well as on promoting healthier living environments.</p>	<p>Results Indicator 4.1: # Of individuals who have experienced behaviour change session/activities. <i>Data Source: monitoring during implementation, Annual reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i> <i>Baseline (2015): 10,000</i> <i>Target (2018): 45,000</i> <i>Women: 10,000</i> <i>Men: 5,000</i> <i>Children: 30,000</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 4.2: # Of individuals who have received training on promoting positive hygiene practices in their communities. <i>Data Source: monitoring during implementation, Annual reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i> <i>Baseline (2015): 0</i> <i>Target (2018): 150 women</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 4.3: # Of individuals with access to hygiene or baby kits. <i>Data Source: monitoring during implementation, Annual reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i> <i>Baseline (2015): 15,000</i> <i>Target (2018): 35,000</i></p>	<p>Activity 4.1: Develop a comprehensive WASH strategy based on lesson learned with necessary materials and tools.</p> <p>Activity 4.2: Support and train members of local communities, CBOs and local NGOs on WASH awareness raising activities.</p> <p>Activity 4.3: Roll out hygiene campaign activities in selected gathering</p> <p>Activity 4.4: Purchase and distribute hygiene household and baby kits to most vulnerable refugees.</p> <p>Assumptions: - Local NGOs are committed to improving hygiene conditions in the gatherings. - Local communities are willing to discuss sensitive topics related to personal hygiene and reproductive health.</p> <p>Risks: - Disruption of activities (due to conflicts or programmatic issues) compromise the possibility of attaining long term behavioural changes.</p>	<p>Local Committees and CBOs: community outreach; assessment of main issues and selection of topics, participate in activities.</p> <p>Municipalities: community outreach; assessment of main issues and selection of topics, participate in activities.</p> <p>Local NGOs: community outreach; assessment of main issues and selection of topics, delivery of activities.</p> <p>UNRWA: coordinate with complimentary programmes; collaboration in activities in UNRWA schools</p> <p>Women: participate in training to promote hygiene practices in their communities</p>	<p>Project Personnel USD 130,705.07</p> <p>Production and printing of materials and tools USD 30,000</p> <p>Contracts for awareness raising activities USD 120,000</p> <p>Purchase and quarterly distribution of hygiene kits USD 870,000</p> <p>Miscellaneous USD 29,253.70</p> <p>M&E costs USD 6,535.20</p> <p>GMS costs USD 96,817.83</p> <p>ISS costs USD 23,729.86</p>	
<p>Output 5: Reduce youth risky behaviours in the gatherings through interventions.</p> <p>Interventions that support</p>		<p>Results Indicator 5.1: # Of self-sustained livelihood projects. <i>Data Source: monitoring during implementation, Annual reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i></p>	<p>Activity 5.1: Develop socio-economic / market studies.</p> <p>Activity 5.2: Set-up livelihood community projects that are operated and sustained by local</p>	<p>Local Committees: community outreach; take part in planning.</p> <p>CBOs: community outreach; participate in planning; participate in</p>	<p>Project Personnel USD 191,571.15</p> <p>Contracts for socio-economic and market studies</p>
				<p>Total USD 1,307,040.65</p>	

<p>income generation and community empowerment contributes to channelling youth time and energy into positive rather than risky behaviour and alleviates poverty.</p>	<p>Baseline (2015): 0 Target (2018): 5</p> <p>Results Indicator 5.2: # Of individuals who have received vocational training. Data Source: <i>monitoring during implementation, Annual reports</i> Frequency: yearly Baseline (2015): Target (2018): 500 Women: 250 Men: 250</p> <p>Results Indicator 5.3: # Of small businesses that have received start-up grants. Data Source: <i>monitoring during implementation, Annual reports</i> Frequency: yearly Baseline (2015): 0 Target (2018): 350 Women: 175 Men: 175</p>	<p>mechanisms.</p> <p>Activity 5.3: Enrol youth in vocational training programmes based on market demand and supply.</p> <p>Activity 5.4: Carry out competition to award small grants to individuals to start small businesses.</p> <p>Assumptions: - Community projects and individual grants represent an option for generating income for Palestinian refugees under the current employment laws. - Local CBOs or NGOs have the capacities to manage and sustain community projects.</p> <p>Risks: Further restrictions on work for Palestinian refugees take place.</p>	<p>mechanisms to operate and sustain community projects.</p> <p>Local NGOs: community outreach; planning; participate in mechanisms to operate and sustain community projects.</p>	<p>USD 75,000</p> <p>Community livelihood projects USD 150,000</p> <p>Vocational training USD 250,000</p> <p>Start-up grants USD 1,020,000</p> <p>Miscellaneous USD 42,876.74</p> <p>M&E costs USD 9,578.56</p> <p>GMS costs USD 141,904.56</p> <p>ISS costs USD 34,780.53</p> <p>Total USD 1,915,711.54</p>
<p>Output 6: Develop a national coordination and planning platform for response and development in Palestinian Gatherings. National planning based on reliable data ensure that a strategy for development and response in the gatherings address local needs and utilize resources in the most efficient manner. Coordination among organizations increase impact</p>	<p>Results Indicator 6.1: # Of meeting of the Gatherings working Group Data Source: <i>MoMs, Annual reports</i> Frequency: yearly Baseline (2015): 20 Target (2018): 56</p> <p>Results Indicator 6.2: Database on living conditions, needs and interventions in Palestinian gatherings developed and shared with active</p>	<p>Activity 6.1: Continue to organize and chair monthly meetings of the Gatherings Working Group, consolidating MoMs and 4Ws.</p> <p>Activity 6.2: Develop and update database on living conditions in Palestinian Gatherings.</p> <p>Activity 6.3: Devise method to share data with national actors and members of the Gatherings Working Group.</p>	<p>(I)NGOs and UN agencies: participate in the gatherings WG; share information and data; jointly plan intervention strategy in Palestinian gatherings.</p>	<p>Project Personnel USD 16,017.66</p> <p>Studies and reports, including costs of developing and publishing USD 90,000</p> <p>Information sharing meetings, workshops and national events USD 35,000</p>

<p>on improving living conditions in the gatherings through complementarity and avoiding duplication.</p>	<p>organizations. <i>Data Source: 4Ws, on-line system, Annual reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i> <i>Baseline (2015): 0</i> <i>Target (2018): 1</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 6.3: Number of studies / reports issued. <i>Data Source: Studies / reports</i> <i>Frequency: yearly</i> <i>Baseline (2015): 2</i> <i>Target (2018): 5</i></p>	<p>Activity 6.4: Produce sectoral / thematic reports and studies and share with relevant originations and stakeholders.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizations active in the gatherings remain committed to participating in the WG. - Organizations continue to share information and data. 	
			<p>Miscellaneous USD 3,585.01</p> <p>M&E costs USD 800.88</p> <p>GMS costs USD 11,864.93</p> <p>ISS costs USD 2,908.07</p> <p>Total USD 160,176.55</p>
TOTAL OUTPUTS			USD 9,000,000.00

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- **Track Progress.** Following the frequency cited in the monitoring plan, progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs. National data sources should be used whenever possible. Slower than expected progress will be addressed by the project management. Beneficiary feedback will be part of regular data collection and performance assessment.
- **Monitor and Manage Risk.** Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 2), a risk log shall be actively maintained, including by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation. Risk management actions will be identified and monitored using a risk log. This includes monitoring social and environmental management measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (see annex 3). Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.
- **Evaluate and Learn.** Evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with the evaluation plan. Knowledge, good practices and lessons should be captured and shared, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners, and integrated back into the project. If a project evaluation is required (e.g., when mandated by partnership principles, or due to the complexity or innovative aspects of the project), it should be conducted in accordance with the project's evaluation plan.
- **Review and Make Course Corrections.** The project management will review the data and evidence collected (through all of the above) on a regular basis within the annual cycle, and make course corrections as needed. The frequency of review depends on the needs of the project, but an internal review of the available progress data against the results indicators is required at least quarterly. Any significant course corrections that require a decision by the Project Board should be raised at the next Project Board meeting.

Annually

- **Annual Project Quality Rating.** On an annual basis and at the end of the project, the quality of the project will be rated by the QA Assessor against the quality criteria identified in UNDP's Project Quality Assurance System. Any quality concerns flagged by the process must be addressed by project management.
- **Annual Project Review and Report.** The Project Board shall hold a project review at least once per year to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. An annual report will be presented to the Project Board for the review, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period. Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project and management actions agreed to address the issues identified. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required.

Closure

- In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up.

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and RESULT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Budget Description	Amount USD
<p>Output 1: Provide environmentally and economically sustainable WASH services at community level in the gatherings.</p> <p>Results Indicator 1.2: # Of individuals with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service. Baseline (2015): 40,000 Target (2018): 70,000</p> <p>Results Indicator 1.2: # Of individuals with access to wastewater/sewage systems. Baseline (2015): 50,000 Target (2018): 75,000</p> <p>Results Indicator 1.3: # Of individuals with access to reliable solid waste services. Baseline (2015): 30,000 Target (2018): 45,000</p> <p>Results Indicator 1.4: # of local mechanisms with systems and capacities strengthened for improved service delivery. Baseline (2015): 10 Target (2018): 25</p>	1.1 Carry out and update WASH needs appraisal with local communities and actors.				UNDP	Project Personnel	206,307.40
	1.2: Implement civil works to upgrade / install water and sanitation systems					Civil works contracts	1,400,000
	1.3: Purchase and provide WASH equipment to local service providers					Procurement of solid waste equipment and tools	150,000
	1.4: Set up / strengthen local mechanisms to operate and maintain services					Technical support to local mechanisms	30,000
	1.5: Develop the capacities of local service providers and WASH actors					WASH studies	30,000
					Miscellaneous	46,174.95	
					M&E costs	10,315.37	
					GMS costs	152,820.29	
					ISS costs	37,455.95	
Subtotal Output 1							2,063,073.97
Output 2: Improve environmental and structural conditions of shelter units in	2.1: Carry out and update shelter assessment at the national level				UNDP	Project Personnel	255,962.13

the gatherings. Results Indicator 2.1: # Of refugees living in structurally safe shelters. <i>Baseline (2015): 60,000</i> <i>Target (2018): 65,000</i>	2.2: Select shelters for rehabilitation works according to priority criteria an develop BOQs 2.3: Implement civil works to improve structural and environmental conditions of shelters 2.4: Purchase and install water and energy conservation equipment and solution						Shelter Assessment	97,500.00
Results Indicator 2.2: # Of refugees living in environmentally adequate shelters. <i>Baseline (2015): 30,000</i> <i>Target (2018): 35,000</i>							Shelter works contracts	1,900,000.00
Results Indicator 2.3: # Of refugees with access to water and energy conservation solutions. <i>Baseline (2015): 300</i> <i>Target (2018): 1,000</i>							Miscellaneous	57,228.49
							M&E costs	12,798.11
							GMS costs ISS costs	189,601.58 46,470.97
Subtotal Output 2								2,559,621.27
Output 3: Promote inclusive and safer environments in the gatherings through comprehensive neighbourhood upgrading interventions. Results Indicator 3.1: # Of neighbourhood upgrading plans developed in the gatherings. <i>Baseline (2015): 0</i> <i>Target (2018): 12</i>	3.1: Develop participatory neighbourhood upgrading plans in selected gatherings 3.2: Implement upgrading works to rehabilitate and upgrade roads, electricity networks and public domain. 3.3: Insert / upgrade positive community spaces such as playgrounds, community centres, green areas, etc. 3.4: Support local community to promote the use and management of these spaces.						Project Personnel	99,437.60
Results Indicator 3.2: # Of neighbourhoods with safer roads including electricity networks and street lighting, stormwater disposal, paving and).							Neighbourhood upgrading plans contracts	36,000
							Civil works contracts	740,000
							Miscellaneous	22,255.75
							M&E costs	4,971.88

<p>Results Indicator 3.3: # Of neighbourhoods with inclusive and positive community spaces. Baseline (2015): 10 Target (2018): 22</p>						<p>GMS costs ISS costs</p> <p>73,657.48 18,053.30</p>
Subtotal Output 3						
<p>Output 4: Improve hygiene conditions for host and new refugee communities in the gatherings. Results Indicator 4.1: # Of individuals who have experienced behaviour change session/activities. Baseline (2015): 10,000 Target (2018): 45,000</p>	<p>4.1: Develop a comprehensive WASH strategy based on lesson learned with necessary materials and tools. 4.2: Support and train members of local communities, CBOs and local NGOs on WASH awareness raising activities.</p>				<p>Project Personnel</p>	<p>130,705.07</p>
<p>Results Indicator 4.2: # Of individuals who have received training on promoting positive hygiene practices in their communities. Baseline (2015): 0 Target (2018): 150 women</p>	<p>4.3: Roll out hygiene campaign activities in selected gatherings.</p>		UNDP		<p>Production and printing of materials & tools Contracts for awareness raising activities</p>	<p>30,000 120,000</p>
<p>Results Indicator 4.3: # Of individuals with access to hygiene or baby kits. Baseline (2015): 15,000 Target (2018): 35,000</p>	<p>4.4: Purchase and distribute hygiene household and baby kits to most vulnerable refugees.</p>		UNDP		<p>Purchase and quarterly distribution of 25,000 hygiene kits</p>	<p>870,000</p>
Subtotal Output 4						
<p>Output 5: Reduce youth risky behaviours in the gatherings through livelihood interventions. Results Indicator 5.1: # Of self-sustained livelihood community projects. Baseline (2015): 0 Target (2018): 5</p>	<p>5.1: Develop socio-economic / market studies. 5.2: Set-up livelihood community projects that are operated and sustained by local mechanisms. 5.3: Enrol youth in vocational training programmes based on market demand and supply.</p>		UNDP		<p>Project Personnel</p>	<p>191,571.15</p>
<p>Results Indicator 5.2: # Of individuals who have received</p>					<p>Contracts for socio-economic and market studies</p>	<p>75,000</p>
<p>Results Indicator 5.2: # Of individuals who have received</p>					<p>Community livelihood projects contracts</p>	<p>150,000</p>
Subtotal Output 5						
1,307,040.65						

vocational training. <i>Baseline (2015):</i> <i>Target (2018): 500</i>	5.4: Carry out competition to award small grants to individuals to start small businesses.			Vocational training	250,000
Results Indicator 5.3: # Of small businesses that have received start-up grants. <i>Baseline (2015): 0</i> <i>Target (2018): 350</i>				Start-up grants	1,020,000
				Miscellaneous	42,876.74
				M&E costs	9,578.56
				GMS costs	141,904.56
				ISS costs	34,780.53
Subtotal Output 5					1,915,711.54
Output 6: Develop a national coordination and planning platform for response and development in Palestinian Gatherings.	6.1: Continue to organize and chair monthly meetings of the Gatherings Working Group, consolidating MoMs and 4Ws.			Project Personnel	16,017.66
Results Indicator 6.1: # Of meeting of the Gatherings working Group <i>Baseline (2015): 20</i> <i>Target (2018): 56</i>	6.2: Develop and update database on living conditions in Palestinian Gatherings.			Studies and reports, including costs of developing and publishing	90,000
Results Indicator 6.2: Database on living conditions, needs and interventions in Palestinian gatherings developed and shared with active organizations.	6.3: Devise method to share data with national actors and members of the Gatherings Working Group.		UNDP	Information sharing meetings, workshops and national events	35,000
<i>Baseline (2015): 0</i> <i>Target (2018): 1</i>	6.4: Produce sectoral / thematic reports and studies and share with relevant originations and stakeholders.			Miscellaneous	3,585.01
				M&E costs	800.88
Results Indicator 6.3: Number of studies / reports issued.				GMS costs	11,864.93
<i>Baseline (2015): 2</i> <i>Target (2018): 5</i>				ISS costs	2,908.07
Subtotal Output 6					160,176.55
GRAND TOTAL					9,000,000.00

Note: An Annual Work Plan for 2016 is presented in Annex 5.

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be directly executed by UNDP and will follow a direct implementation (DIM) modality. All activities are to be conducted by the project team, under the overall guidance and supervision of the Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR) portfolio. The Steering Committee will be chaired by UNDP and will include representatives from concerned actors such as the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC), UNRWA, as well as donors engaged in supporting this initiative. The Steering Committee will mainly provide overall guidance and direction to the project, assess its performance and ensure transparency and accountability. For further information on the responsibilities of the SC, refer to Annex 4.

UNDP will be responsible of coordinating with donors, government counterparts and other partners in order to ensure effective implementation of the project, avoiding duplication with others working in the selected areas and capturing lessons learnt. The UNDP Country Office will provide these services:

General Management Support:

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

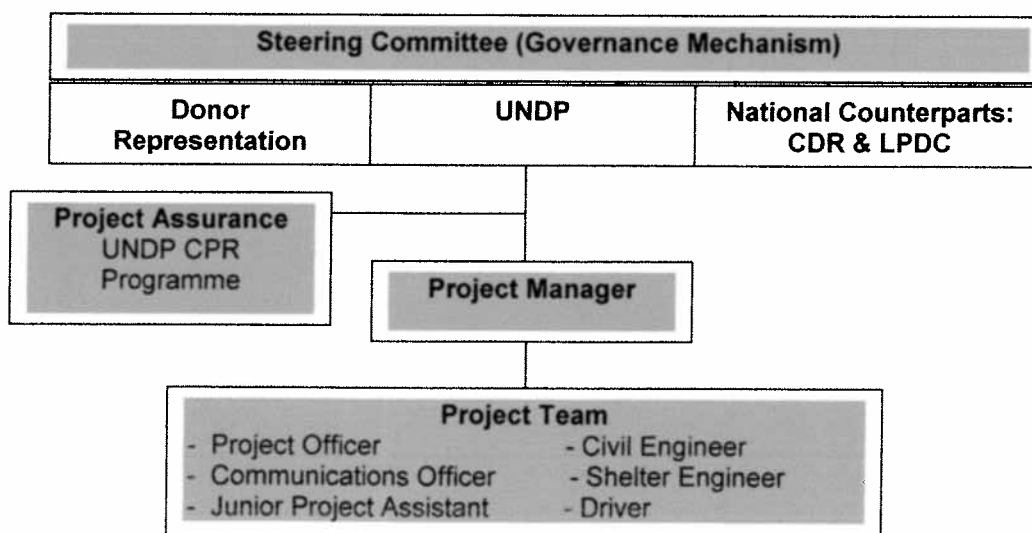
Implementation Support Services

- Payments, disbursements and other financial transactions
- Recruitment of staff, project personnel, and consultants
- Procurement of services and equipment, including disposal
- Organization of training activities, conferences, and workshops, including fellowships
- Travel authorization, visa requests, ticketing, and travel arrangements
- Shipment, custom clearance, vehicle registration, and accreditation

All services shall be provided in accordance with UNDP procedures, rules and regulations. The Project Manager should act as secretariat of the Steering Committee with the responsibility to call for meetings, distribute information and follow up on their recommendations. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. Project Manager prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results (outputs) specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. For the TORs of key management positions, refer to Annex 4.

The audit of the project is made through the regular external (UN Board of Auditors) or internal audits (audits managed by UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigation).

Figure 3: Project Organizational Structure



IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated herein by reference, constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA); as such all provisions of the CPAP apply to this document. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner", as such term is defined and used in the CPAP and this document.

UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations safety and security management system.

UNDP will agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/ag_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

Annex 1. Social and Environmental Screening Template

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Improving Living Conditions in Palestinian Gatherings Host Communities: Towards More Comprehensive and Sustainable Solutions
2. Project Number	00097505
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Lebanon

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach</i>
The project acknowledges healthy living environment as a right for refugees living in Palestinian gatherings. Such a notion would include access to clean water and proper sanitation and hygiene conditions, adequate shelters, and livelihood opportunities. The project approach empowers local communities to improve their situation and strengthen their resilience. This is done mainly by giving communities voice to raise their needs and plan for interventions.
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment</i>
The active participation of women as decision-makers as well as beneficiaries contributes to reducing gender inequality in their communities, break traditional gender roles and provide role models for younger women. In its interventions, UNDP ensures the active engagement of women from the early stages of needs appraisal and prioritization of interventions, mainly through women and youth groups as well as local NGOs formed in the gatherings.
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability</i>
The project aims at implementing environmentally sustainable solutions to access WASH services in the gatherings; the approach includes rehabilitation of existing networks and facilities where possible and devising sustainable local mechanisms to operate and sustain these services. The project will promote the use of environmentally sustainable solutions such as solar pumping and biological sewage treatment at community level as well as the installation of water and energy conservation devices at household level.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>	QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?		
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider

				<i>oil potential impacts and risks.</i>
Risk 1: Low capacity of implementing partners to carry out their roles	I: 5 P: 2	M		Early identification of partners; hand holding; training and capacity building.
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
<i>Low Risk</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Moderate Risk</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>High Risk</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?				
Check all that apply			Comments	
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor: Fadi Abilmona		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver: Edgard Chehab		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair: Luca Renda		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹	No
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	

¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	N/A
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No

² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 2: RISK LOG

Project Title: Improving Living Conditions in Palestinian Gatherings Host Communities: Towards More Comprehensive and Sustainable Solutions		Award ID: 00093058	Date: December 2015
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#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Deteriorated security situation in the gatherings	2012	Operational	I: 5 P: 2	Participatory bottom up approach; collaboration with local actors, NGOs, CBOs and local companies and contractors	PM	PM	2015	increasing
2	Low capacity of implementing partners to carry out their roles	2012	Organizational	I: 5 P: 2	Early identification of partners; hand holding; training and capacity building	PM	PM	2015	Reducing
3	Willingness to collaborate by other stakeholders such as municipalities, public service agencies, NGOs	2012	Strategic	I: 4 P: 1	Strengthening of existing partnerships and coordination forums such as Working Groups	PM	PM	2015	Reducing
4	Accommodation of new refugees displaced as a result of the Syrian crisis is prolonged	2013	Strategic	I: 4 P: 1	Strengthening the resilience of host communities; addressing the needs of both host and new refugees	PM	PM	2015	No change

Annex 1: Map of Palestinian Gatherings in Lebanon

- BEKAA**
- 1: Al Marj
- ▲ 2: Bar Elias
- 3: Goro
- 4: Taalebaya- Saad Nayel
- 5: Al Maabab
- ▲ 6: Wavel Camp

- TRIPOLI**
- ▲ 6: Al Mina
- ▲ 7: Bab el Rameh
- ▲ 8: Bab el Tabane
- 9: Mamkoubin
- 10: Moughajarin
- 11: Nahr El Bared Surroundings
- ▲ 12: Zahrtiye
- ▲ A: Beddawi Camp
- ▲ B: Nahr el Bared Camp

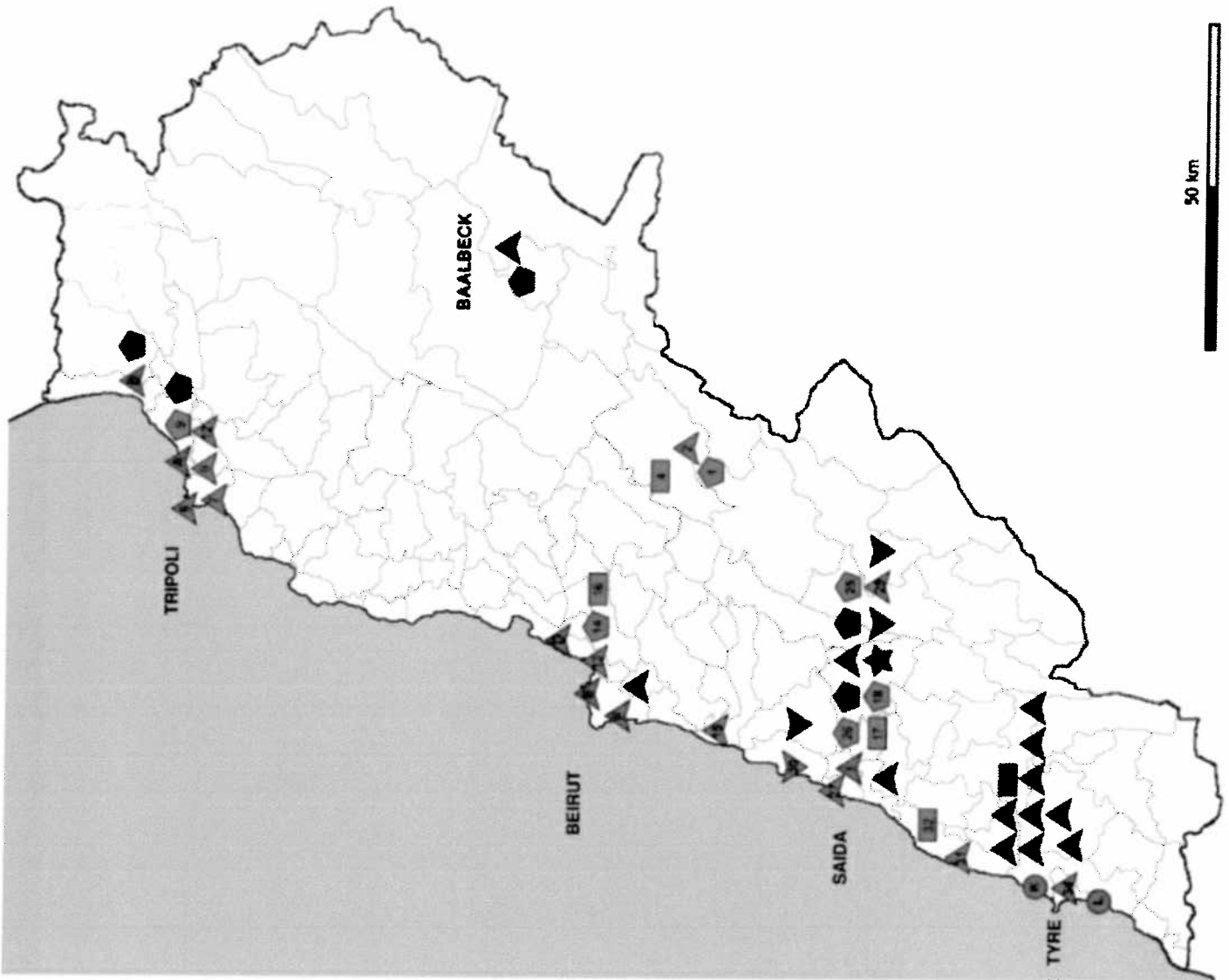
- BEIRUT**
- ▲ 13: Deouk
- 14: Gaza Buildings
- ▲ 15: Naam
- 16: Saïid Ghawash
- ▲ C: Burj el Berejneh Camp
- ▲ D: Dbayeh Camp
- ▲ E: Mar Elias Camp
- F: Chatika Camp

- TYRE**
- ▲ 31: Adloun
- 32: Baysariyeh
- ▲ 33: Shabrîha
- ▲ 34: Al Eib
- ▲ 35: Itaniyeh
- ▲ 36: Jal el Beher
- 37: Jim Jim
- ▲ 38: Qasimiyeh
- ▲ 39: Burghuliyeh
- ▲ 40: Kfar Ba'dda
- ▲ 41: Maschouk
- ▲ 42: Wasta
- ▲ J: Burj el Shermakî Camp
- K: El Buss Camp
- L: Rashidiyeh Camp

- SAIDA**
- 17: Barak'sat
- 18: Bustan El Kudis
- ▼ 19: Chehim
- 20: Hamsari
- ★ 21: Jabal el Halib
- ▲ 22: Hay el Sohon
- ▼ 23: Bustan Abou Jarrâh
- 24: Fedlo Wakim
- 25: Mashareet el Miba
- 26: Mieh Mieh Surroundings
- ▲ 27: Old Saïda
- ▼ 28: Sekke
- ▼ 29: Seerob
- ▼ 30: Wadi el Zeini
- ▲ H: Ain el Hikweh Camp
- ▲ I: Mieh Mieh Camp

- Settlements Established in 1939
- ▲ Settlements Established in 1948 - 1960
- Settlements Established in 1968 - 1970
- ▼ Settlements Established in 1974 - 1978
- Settlements Established in 1982 - 1987
- ★ Settlements Established after 1987

- CAMPS
- GATHERINGS



50 km

Annex 4: Terms of References

Steering Committee TERMS OF REFERENCE

The UNDP project “Improving Living Conditions in Palestinian Gatherings Host Communities: Towards More Comprehensive and Sustainable Solutions” is chaired by a Steering Committee, which will provide strategic direction and ensure proper implementation of this initiative. The Steering Committee will be chaired by UNDP and will include representatives from concerned actors such as the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC), UNRWA, the Department of Palestinian Refugee Affairs (DPRA) as well as donors engaged in supporting this initiative. Other organisations may be invited to the meetings of the Joint Steering Committee, on a needs basis, as observers.

The Steering Committee will meet twice a year or as needed, and shall be responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions to ensure that the project runs effectively. In particular, the Steering Committee will:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project;
- Ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place to guarantee the transparency and accountability as well as the efficiency of the project operations;
- Provide advice when substantive changes are needed in the planned outputs, strategies or implementation arrangements;
- Assess performance, approve the work-plans and budget revisions;
- Provide guidance on other issues which may arise during the implementation of the project;
- Review project performance against the intended results, i.e. outcome and outputs.

Project Manager TERMS OF REFERENCE

1 - Scope/Objective

This TOR for a project manager falls under the UNDP project "Improving Living Conditions in Palestinian Gatherings Host Communities", which aims at enhancing living conditions (with focus on WASH and shelter) and stability in Palestinian gatherings in Lebanon. In addition to the 12 official Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon, a total of 42 Palestinian Gatherings are distributed along the regions of Lebanon, housing Palestinian refugees in the South (Tyr and Saida), North, Beirut and Beqaa. Palestinian Gatherings are informal settlements 'constituting relatively homogenous refugee communities, such as smaller villages or households living in the same multi-story residential buildings' (fafo, 2003).

Being informal areas, Palestinian gatherings remain excluded from national strategies or local development plans, increasing poverty and marginalization of the local refugee communities and the deterioration of the living environment. The forty-two gatherings fall under the municipal domain of twenty-five municipalities; however, municipalities in general do not intervene to provide basic urban services or improve the physical environment in these areas. The lack of municipal intervention is attributed to a number of reasons mainly: lack of financial resources; the security situation in the gatherings mainly adjacent to camps; and most importantly misconceptions that the gatherings are served by UNRWA. In fact, as per UNRWA's mandate, the Agency's services targeting refugees living in the gatherings are restricted to education and health coverage. UNRWA's interventions in terms of basic urban services, including WASH, and shelter self-help programmes are restricted to the boundaries of the 12 official camps. Due to the lack of service providers, refugees living in the gatherings resort to a number of informal self-help initiatives to access and maintain basic urban services. While these informal practices that are affordable to dwellers ensure their access to some services, the services themselves are inadequate, insufficient and characterized by huge gaps and shortfalls. In addition, they are ultimately connected in an ad-hoc manner to the surrounding municipal networks or to the camps' networks in the case of gatherings that are adjacent to camps; however no coordination mechanisms exist between the actors. Since 2012 and with the increased influx of Palestinian and Syrian refugees from Syria, the conditions of the living environment in the gatherings have been dramatically worsening.

UNDP has been working in the gatherings since 2012 mainly to provide access to basic urban services and enhanced shelter and hygiene conditions in the gatherings. The project uses a participatory bottom up approach and aims at bringing local actors together mainly local committees in the gatherings and municipality. The project also chairs the Gatherings Working Group, a national planning and coordination platform for organizations active in Palestinian gatherings. In 2016, UNDP aims at adding a component that addresses youth in Palestinian gatherings to provide them with income generating initiatives and prevent risky behavior. The programme will have the following objectives:

Improve living conditions to original and new refugees in Palestinian gatherings

Promote coexistence and strengthen the stability of host Palestinian gatherings

Reduce and mitigate inter and intra communal tensions in the gatherings and with surrounding communities

The proposed programme will have the following main results:

WASH conditions improved in the gatherings through enhancing refugees' access to adequate water, sanitation and hygiene systems and support to local service delivery mechanisms.

This output aims at providing sustainable WASH solutions in the gatherings that takes into consideration the current needs of original and new refugees, while laying the foundations for longer-term development. For this reason, activities will focus on upgrading and rehabilitating existing infrastructure networks and facilities, promoting sound and positive hygiene practices, and strengthening coordination mechanisms among various actors for improved service delivery.

Inclusive and safer environments promoted in the gatherings through comprehensive neighborhood upgrading interventions.

This output aims at providing more environmentally sound, friendlier and safer neighborhoods in Palestinian gatherings. At the household level, this shall be achieved through improving the structural and environmental conditions of shelters. At community level, this shall be achieved through undertaking physical upgrading interventions to ensure safer roads and spaces and the creation of child and youth friendly community spaces.

Youth risky behaviors reduced in the gatherings through livelihood interventions.

This output aims at empowering youth living in Palestinian gatherings to combat and deviate from engagement in risky behaviors and resorting to extreme ways of survival. This shall be done through support to livelihood and income generating opportunities both at community and individual levels that target youth.

In this context, the Project Manager will report to the Programme Analyst of the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Programme.

2 - Functions / Key Results Expected

Overall project management:

Manage the realization of project outputs and results through activities;
Provide direction and guidance to project team and responsible parties;
Liaise with the Project Board/Steering Committee or its appointed Project Assurance roles to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
Identify and obtain support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
Responsible for project administration;
Liaise with suppliers;
Coordinate with project partners and stakeholders;
Perform Team Manager and Project Support roles if needed;

Running a project

Plan the activities and results of the project and monitor progress against the initial quality criteria;
Plan and manage project budgets and allocation of funds;
Mobilize goods and services to initiative activities, including drafting TORs and work specifications;
Monitor events as determined in the Monitoring & Communication Plan, and update the plan as required;
Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, using direct payments;
Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
Manage and monitor the project risks as initially identified in the Project Brief appraised by the LPAC, submit new risks to the Project Board/Project Steering Committee for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the Project Risks Log;
Be responsible for managing issues and requests for change by maintaining an Issues Log.
Prepare the Project Progress Reports (progress against planned activities, update on Risks and Issues, expenditures) and submit the report to the Project Board/Project Steering Committee and Project Assurance;
Prepare the Annual review Report, and submit the report to the Project Board/Project Steering Committee and the Outcome Board;
Based on the review, prepare the AWP for the following year, as well as Quarterly Plans if required;
Monitor and evaluate activities implemented by partners and coordinate project evaluations as necessary;
Foster and maintain strategic partnerships with key stakeholders, including donors, UNRWA, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, local committees in the gatherings, the relevant municipalities and NGOs;

Assist with the mobilization of resources;
Perform other duties as required.

Closing a Project

Prepare Final Project Review Reports to be submitted to the Project Board/Project Steering Committee and the Outcome Board;

Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board/Project Steering Committee;

Manage the transfer of project deliverables, documents, files, equipment and materials to national beneficiaries;

Prepare final CDR for signature by UNDP and the Implementing Partner.

3 - Competencies

- Proven inter-personal written and oral communication skills
- Strong managerial and team building skills and ability to take initiatives
- Proven ability to negotiate and trouble shoot with stakeholders
- Ability to draft, edit and produce results focused reports and excellent writing skills
- Understands process design and support

4 - Recruitment Qualifications

Education:	A master degree in urban planning, social sciences, political sciences or related field.
Experience:	A minimum of 7 years of increasingly responsible relevant experience, preferably in the area of Lebanese Palestinian issues. Prior knowledge of Palestinian refugee file in Lebanon. Proven experience in managing complex development projects. Experience in working with government counterparts as well as local actors desirable.
Language Requirements:	Fluent Arabic and English. French is an asset.

ANNEX 5: ANNUAL WORK PLAN – 2016

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and RESULT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Budget Description	Amount USD
<p>Output 1: Provide environmentally and economically sustainable WASH services at community level in the gatherings.</p> <p>Results Indicator 1.2: # Of individuals with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service. <i>Baseline (2015): 40,000</i> <i>Target (2016): 55,000</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 1.2: # Of individuals with access to wastewater/sewage systems. <i>Baseline (2015): 50,000</i> <i>Target (2016): 62,500</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 1.3: # Of individuals with access to reliable solid waste services. <i>Baseline (2015): 30,000</i> <i>Target (2016): 37,500</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 1.4: # of local mechanisms with systems and capacities strengthened for improved service delivery. <i>Baseline (2015): 10</i> <i>Target (2016): 15</i></p> <p>Total output 1</p> <p>Output 2: Improve environmental and structural conditions of shelter units in the gatherings.</p> <p>Results Indicator 2.1: # Of refugees living in structurally safe shelters.</p>	1.1 Carry out and update WASH needs appraisal with local communities and actors.					Project Personnel	80,327.61
	1.2: Implement civil works to upgrade / install water and sanitation systems					Civil works contracts	750,000
	1.3: Purchase and provide WASH equipment to local service providers					Procurement of solid waste equipment	75,000
	1.4: Set up / strengthen local mechanisms to operate and maintain services					Technical support to local mechanisms	10,000
	1.5: Develop the capacities of local service providers and WASH actors					WASH studies	15,000
						Miscellaneous	17,978.63
						M&E costs	4,016.38
						GMS costs	77,709.53
						ISS costs	19,046.45
	Total output 1						
	2.1: Carry out and update shelter assessment at the national level					Project Personnel	94,266.81
	2.2: Select shelters for rehabilitation works according to priority criteria and develop BOQs					Shelter works contracts	997,500

<p><i>Baseline (2015): 70,000</i> <i>Target (2016): 72,500</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 2.2: # Of refugees living in environmentally adequate shelters. <i>Baseline (2015): 30,000</i> <i>Target (2016): 32,500</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 2.3: # Of refugees with access to water and energy conservation solutions. <i>Baseline (2015): 300</i> <i>Target (2016): 700</i></p> <p>Total output 2</p>	<p>2.3: Implement civil works to improve structural and environmental conditions of shelters</p> <p>2.4: Purchase and install water and energy conservation equipment and solution</p>	<p>Miscellaneous</p> <p>M&E costs</p> <p>GMS costs ISS costs</p>	<p>21,098.45</p> <p>4,713.34</p> <p>91,194.41 22,351.57</p>
<p>Output 3: Promote inclusive and safer environments in the gatherings through comprehensive neighbourhood upgrading interventions.</p> <p>Results Indicator 3.1: # Of neighborhood upgrading plans developed in the gatherings. <i>Baseline (2015): 0</i> <i>Target (2016): 4</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 3.2: # Of neighborhoods with safer roads including electricity networks and street lighting, stormwater disposal, paving and). <i>Baseline (2015): 10</i> <i>Target (2016): 17</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 3.3: # Of neighborhoods with inclusive and positive community spaces. <i>Baseline (2015): 10</i> <i>Target (2016): 5</i></p> <p>Total output 3</p>	<p>3.1: Develop participatory neighbourhood upgrading plans in selected gatherings</p> <p>3.2: Implement upgrading works to rehabilitate and upgrade roads, electricity networks and public domain.</p> <p>3.3: Insert / upgrade positive community spaces such as playgrounds, community centres, green areas, etc.</p> <p>3.4: Support local community to promote the use and management of these spaces.</p>	<p>Project Personnel</p> <p>Neighborhood upgrading plans contracts</p> <p>Civil works contracts</p> <p>Miscellaneous</p> <p>M&E costs</p> <p>GMS costs ISS costs</p>	<p>1,231,124.59</p> <p>22,869.74</p> <p>12,000</p> <p>230,000</p> <p>5,118.62</p> <p>1,143.49</p> <p>22,124.36 5,422.64</p> <p>298,678.85</p>

<p># Of small businesses that have received start-up grants. <i>Baseline (2015): 0</i> <i>Target (2016): 70</i></p>				<p>Miscellaneous M&E costs GMS costs ISS costs</p>	<p>6,535.76 1,460.07 28,249.70 6,923.95</p>
<p>Total output 5 381,370.92</p>					
<p>Output 6: Develop a national coordination and planning platform for response and development in Palestinian Gatherings. Results Indicator 6.1: # Of meeting of the Gatherings working Group <i>Baseline (2015): 20</i> <i>Target (2016): 32</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 6.2: Database on living conditions, needs and interventions in Palestinian gatherings developed and shared with active organizations. <i>Baseline (2015): 0</i> <i>Target (2016): 1</i></p> <p>Results Indicator 6.3: Number of studies / reports issued. <i>Baseline (2015): 2</i> <i>Target (2016): 3</i></p>	<p>6.1: Continue to organize and chair monthly meetings of the Gatherings Working Group, consolidating MoMs and 4Ws. 6.2: Develop and update database on living conditions in Palestinian Gatherings. 6.3: Devise method to share data with national actors and members of the Gatherings Working Group. 6.4: Produce sectoral / thematic reports and studies and share with relevant originations and stakeholders.</p>		<p>Project Personnel Studies and reports, including costs of developing & publishing Information sharing meetings, workshops and national events Miscellaneous</p>	<p>2,835.09 20,000 10,000 634.54</p>	
<p>Total output 6 37,026.30</p>					
<p>TOTAL YEAR 1 3,918,000.00</p>					