



Sustainable Integrated Municipal Action (SIMA)

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

3RF	Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework
BMLWE	Beirut and Mount Lebanon Water Establishment
BHI	Beirut Heritage Initiative
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation
CCI	Cultural and Creative Industries
CDR	Council for Development and Reconstruction
CDW	Construction Demolition Waste
CFP	Call for Proposals
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CEACR	Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations of the ILO
DGA	Directorate General of Antiquities
DGU	Directorate General of Urbanism
DGLAC	Directorate General of Local Administration and Councils
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EOI	Expression of Interest
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework of the World Bank
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety requirements
EHSB	Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines of the World Bank Group
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
GAC	Grant Approval Committee
GBVIMS	Gender Based Violence Information Management
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
IFI	International Financial Institution
ILO	International Labor Organization
ITB	Invitation to Bid
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LCRP	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan
LFF	Lebanon Financing Facility for Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
LRC	Lebanese Red Cross
MEP	Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing
MoB	Municipality of Beirut
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MoI	Ministry of Industry
MoIM	Ministry of Interior and Municipalities
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs

NGO	Non-Government Organization
OEA	Order of Engineers and Architects
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PCH	Public Corporation for Housing
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PoB	Port of Beirut
PRL	Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon
PRS	Palestinian Refugees from Syria
RDNA	World Bank Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment
RFP	Request for Proposals
RHA	Risk Hazard Assessment
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Management Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SMSE	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Executive Summary

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared by UNOPS for the Sustainable Integrated Municipal Action (SIMA) Project in Beirut and Bourj Hammoud (the *Project*), to meet the requirements of KfW, most particularly the requirement to comply with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of the World Bank, as well as with national environmental laws and regulations. It also seeks to meet the requirements of the UNOPS Health, Safety, Social and Environmental (HSSE) Management System.

The ESMF also includes Labor Management Procedures (LMP) to meet the requirements of ESS2, Labor and Working Conditions, as well as a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), to meet the requirements of ESS10, Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

The use of a framework is appropriate and necessary, given that the Project consists of a large number of subprojects in many different localities, and that the specific location and activities of each subproject will only be determined during implementation.

i. Project Description

KfW is financing the Project to:

- Improve access to critical municipal services and increase the resilience of the Beirut and Bourj Hammoud municipalities affected by the explosion
- put in place accompanying measures to mitigate measures, such as extensive community engagement activities and grants to local CSO/NGOs, to reduce tensions in the targeted communities, enhance community resilience, and help rebuild trust in local authorities.

ii. Project Components

The Project includes three components:

- (i) Rehabilitation of damaged municipal infrastructure and assets and restoration of critical municipal services such as water and sanitation, roads, and renewable energy solutions in an integrated and gender-sensitive manner, contributing to improved quality of life as well as to the economic recovery in the targeted areas. In this regard, an integrated assessment encompassing qualitative and technical aspects will be conducted under the preparatory project to inform the project interventions.
- (ii) Capacity building for municipal personnel and other project partners according to the needs and in line with UNOPS mandated areas, including to utilize and maintain the critical municipal services provided under this project, and to support sustainability. In areas not pertaining to the UNOPS mandate, UNOPS will coordinate with other actors for the provision of training.
- (iii) Given the key role played by local organizations in responding to the blast and their in-depth knowledge of communities' needs, the Project will provide small grants to NGOs and civil society actors, including women's organizations and civil society groups to fund activities promoting social cohesion and tension mitigation at the local level to the benefit affected communities.

Implementation Arrangements

The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) is responsible for overall project implementation. UNOPS has recruited an Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer (ESSO/HSSE), as well as a Grievance redress Mechanism Associate, and a Community Engagement and Communication Officer, all based in Beirut, to implement the ESMF, including the LMP and SEP.

iii. Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation

Given that the project activities range from minor construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure, to capacity building services, and providing grants to NGOs and CSOs for various purposes, their environmental and social risk profiles will significantly vary. Although, it is not possible at this stage to accurately detail the exact extent of the environmental and social impact of the project, based on the type of work, and the local experience, it is possible to make some assumptions in term of risks, impacts and mitigations measures, which will need to be updated once specific project subcomponents are selected and Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) are prepared. The overall environmental and social risk rating of the Project falls under “Category B: Moderate Risks”.

The Rehabilitation component in SIMA project will be supported by the capacity building and Grantt components. In terms of the rehabilitation works, the potential impacts are expected to be site specific, and mostly related to Occupational health and Safety (OHS), including disease transmission. Environmental impacts are also expected to be minor/moderate and site-specific, such as dust and waste management, and can be readily addressed through proper design, construction, and operation and maintenance. The social impacts related entire project componenets - taking into consideration the conduct of contractors and grantees, include preventing Sexual Harassment and other forms of Gender-Based Violence and ensuring equitable access to project benefits for both women and men and providing powerfull communication and outreach with the community and other stakeholders.

The Project will not finance activities that involve temporary or permanent land acquisition causing physical or economic displacement, however mitigation measures will be considered to address the minor economical displacement that might arise from the project activities. The project will not impact biodiversity or cultural heritage. Local contractors are expected to conduct all works using workers that already reside in the areas where the works are conducted, thereby avoiding the need for worker’s camps.

Once Specific project are selected, the project team will adopt the following approach:

1. Conduct the Sub-project screening to assess potential E&S impacts of the subproject.
2. Prepare the project ESMPs
3. Select a contractor who will be required to implement the ESMPs prepared in line with the ESMF
4. Monitor all workers activities and compliance with the ESMPs and this ESMF .

Management of contractors

The bulk of the environmental and social risks and impacts is directly associated with the activities of the contractors who will rehabilitate the targeted infrastructure. UNOPS must thus cascade environmental and social requirements to all contracted entities, including NGOs.

UNOPS will mitigate the environmental and social risks and impacts of contracted entities by requiring them to meet a set of Environmental and Social requirements for contractors that match the identified risks

and impacts. These requirements include UNOPS Minimum Health and Safety Requirements for Contractors, UNOPS' Guidance on minimum requirements for works contractors on Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH; GS04; Annex 4), and UNOPS' individual Code of Conduct.

iv. Labor Management Procedures

The ESMF includes Labor Management Procedures for the Project that define the set of measures required to meet ESS2 requirements.

v. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

UNOPS will implement the Stakeholder Engagement Plan throughout Project implementation. As detailed in the SEP, UNOPS will establish a Grievance Mechanism (GM). The Grievance Redress Mechanism Associate will handle Project activity-related complaints, as well as complaints that cannot be handled by contractors through their worker grievance mechanisms.

vi. Procedures to Address Environmental and Social Risks

Screening

The ESSO will screen all subproject proposals prepared by UNOPS to: (i) determine the environmental and social issues that might be triggered by the subproject, (ii) identify the relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESS); (iii) if the subproject requires the preparation of a site-specific ESMP. Substantial and high-risk subprojects will be excluded as well as sub projects that require the preparation of instruments specific to ESS5 (physical or economic displacement due to land acquisition), ESS6 (biodiversity), or ESS8 (cultural heritage).

For projects that may trigger minimal temporary economic displacement, UNOPS will consider all feasible alternatives and measures to avoid it. Where a comprehensive options assessment indicates that displacement is unavoidable, UNOPS will coordinate with the beneficiaries, municipalities, and contractors to minimize the potential scale of the displacement and demonstrate that any project-related displacements are limited to direct project requirements.

Incorporating of ESHS Requirements in contracts

UNOPS will incorporate the Environmental and Social requirements for contractors in tender documents and contracts, so that potential bidders are aware of environmental and social performance requirements expected from them and are able to reflect them in their bids. The cost to contractors of meeting the requirements will be included in their respective contracts. UNOPS will monitor, control and enforce the compliance of contractors with these requirements.

vii. Monitoring and Reporting

UNOPS will monitor and report on implementation of the ESMF, and ensure that monitoring of environmental and social commitments is included in the Project's periodic reports to KfW.

UNOPS will notify KfW of any incident or accident related to the Project, which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the targeted communities, the public or contracted workers and consultants including security incidents, sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH).

viii. Capacity

UNOPS will maintain qualified staff and resources to support the management of the Environmental, Social, Health, and Safety (ESHS) risks and impacts of the Project, including one Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer (ESSO), the Grievance redress Mechanism Associate, and the Community Engagement and Communication Officer, all with qualifications and experience sufficient to ensure the successful implementation of the ESMF and its LMP and SEP.

UNOPS is fully covering, as part of the fee that it will charge KfW, the cost of its staff assigned to the environmental and social management of the Project, as well as any associated operational costs.

Executive Summary in Arabic

تم إعداد هذا الإطار للإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية من قبل مكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع ضمن مشروع العمل البلدي المتكامل المستدام في بيروت وبرج حمود، لتلبية متطلبات البنك الألماني للتنمية، وبخاصة شرط الامتثال للمعايير البيئية والاجتماعية للبنك الدولي، وكذلك القوانين والأنظمة البيئية الوطنية. كما يسعى إلى تلبية متطلبات نظام إدارة الصحة والسلامة الاجتماعية والبيئية لمكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع.

يتضمن الإطار الإداري البيئي والاجتماعي أيضاً إجراءات إدارة العمل لتلبية متطلبات معيار البنك الدولي البيئي والاجتماعي، والعمل وظروفه، بالإضافة إلى خطة إشراك أصحاب المصلحة لتلبية متطلبات خطة إشراك أصحاب المصلحة والكشف عن المعلومات 10، وإشراك أصحاب المصلحة والإفصاح عن المعلومات.

يعد استخدام إطار العمل مناسباً وضرورياً جراء تكوين المشروع من عدد كبير من المشاريع الفرعية في العديد من المواقع المختلفة، بالإضافة إلى أنه لن يتم تحديد المواقع والأنشطة المحددة لكل مشروع فرعي إلا أثناء التنفيذ.

توصيف المشروع

يمول البنك الألماني للتنمية المشروع بهدف:

تحسين فرصة الوصول إلى الخدمات البلدية الهامة وزيادة صمود بلديتي بيروت وبرج حمود المتضررتين جراء الانفجار.

الموافقة على وضع تدابير مصاحبة للتدابير التخفيفية، كأشطة المشاركة المجتمعية المكثفة، والمنح لمنظمات المجتمع المدني المحلية/ المنظمات غير الحكومية، بهدف تقليص التأثيرات في المجتمعات المستهدفة، وتعزيز مرونة المجتمع، والمساعدة في إعادة بناء الثقة في السلطات المحلية.

مكونات المشروع

يتضمن المشروع ثلاثة مكونات:

1- إصلاح البنى التحتية والأصول البلدية المتضررة واستعادة الخدمات البلدية الحيوية كالمياه والصرف الصحي والطرق وحلول الطاقة المتجددة بطريقة متكاملة ومراعية للاعتبارات الجنسانية، مما يسهم في تحسين نوعية الحياة وكذلك في ازدهار الاقتصاد في المناطق المستهدفة. وفي هذا الصدد، سيتم إجراء تقييم متكامل يشمل الجوانب النوعية والفنية في إطار المشروع التحضيري لإغناء تدخلاته.

2- بناء القدرات لموظفي البلدية وشركاء المشروع الآخرين وفقاً للاحتياجات وبما يتماشى مع المجالات المنوطة بمكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع، بما في ذلك استخدام الخدمات البلدية الحيوية المقدمة في إطار هذا المشروع وصيانتها، بالإضافة إلى دعم الاستدامة. وفي المجالات غير المنوطة بولاية مكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع، سينسق المكتب مع الجهات الفاعلة الأخرى لتوفير التدريب اللازم.

3- بالنظر إلى الدور الرئيس الذي تلعبه المنظمات المحلية في الاستجابة للانفجار ومعرفتها العميقة باحتياجات المجتمعات، سيقدّم المشروع منحاً صغيرة للمنظمات غير الحكومية والجهات الفاعلة في المجتمع المدني، بما في ذلك المنظمات النسائية ومجموعات المجتمع المدني، بهدف تمويل الأنشطة التي تعزز التماسك الاجتماعي وتخفيف التوتر على المستوى المحلي لصالح المجتمعات المتضررة.

ترتيبات التنفيذ

إن مكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع هو المسؤول عن التنفيذ الشامل للمشروع. فعين المكتب مسؤول الصحة والسلامة الاجتماعية والبيئية، وكذلك مساعداً في آلية معالجة المظالم، ومسؤولاً عن المشاركة المجتمعية والتواصل، يتخذون جميعاً بيروت مقراً لهم، بهدف تنفيذ هذا الإطار بما في ذلك إجراءات إدارة العمل وخطة إدارة أصحاب المصلحة.

المخاطر البيئية والاجتماعية المحتملة وكيفية الحد منها

بالنظر إلى أن أنشطة المشروع تتراوح بين الإنشاءات الطفيفة وإعادة تأهيل البنية التحتية، إلى خدمات بناء القدرات، وتقديم المنح للمنظمات غير الحكومية ومنظمات المجتمع المدني لأغراض مختلفة، فإن ملامح المخاطر البيئية والاجتماعية الخاصة بها ستفاوت بشكل كبير. وعلى الرغم من أنه من غير الممكن في هذه المرحلة تقديم تفاصيل دقيقة عن المدى الخاص لتأثير المشروع بيئياً واجتماعياً، وبناءً على

نوع العمل والخبرة المحلية، فمن الممكن وضع بعض الافتراضات من حيث المخاطر والتأثيرات وتدابير الحد من الحوادث، والتي ستحتاج إلى تحديث بمجرد اختيار مكونات فرعية محددة للمشروع وإعداد خطط الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية. ويندرج تصنيف المخاطر البيئية والاجتماعية العامة للمشروع ضمن "الفئة ب: المخاطر المتوسطة".

سيتم دعم المكون الأول (إعادة التأهيل) ضمن مشروع العمل البلدي المتكامل المستدام من خلال المكونين الثاني والثالث. وفيما يتعلق بأعمال إعادة التأهيل، من المتوقع أن تكون التأثيرات المحتملة خاصة بالموقع، وقد تتعلق غالباً بالصحة والسلامة المهنية، بما في ذلك انتقال المرض. ومن المتوقع أيضاً أن تكون التأثيرات البيئية طفيفة/ معتدلة ومحددة الموقع، كإدارة الغبار والنفايات، ويمكن معالجتها بسهولة من خلال التصميم الملائم والبناء والتشغيل والصيانة. تشمل التأثيرات الاجتماعية المتعلقة بمكونات المشروع بأكملها - مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار سلوك المقاولين والمستفيدين من المنح، منع التحرش الجنسي والأشكال الأخرى من العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي فضلاً عن ضمان الوصول العادل إلى مزايا المشروع لكل من النساء والرجال وتوفير اتصالات قوية وتوعوية مع المجتمع وأصحاب المصلحة الآخرين.

لن يمول المشروع الأنشطة التي تنطوي على حيازة مؤقتة أو دائمة للأرض مما يتسبب في نزوح مادي أو اقتصادي. ومع ذلك، سيتم النظر في تدابير التخفيف لمعالجة النزوح الاقتصادي الطفيف الذي قد ينشأ عن أنشطة المشروع. لن يؤثر المشروع في التنوع البيولوجي أو التراث الثقافي. ومن المتوقع أن يقوم المقاولون المحليون بتنفيذ جميع الأعمال باستخدام العمال الذين يقيمون بالفعل في المناطق التي تتم فيها الأعمال، وبالتالي ما من حاجة إلى معسكرات العمال.

بمجرد اختيار مشروع معين، سيتبنى فريق مكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع النهج الآتي:

إجراء فحص المشروع الفرعي لتقييم الآثار البيئية والاجتماعية المحتملة له.

إعداد خطط الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية للمشروع.

تحديد المقاول الذي سيطلب منه تنفيذ خطط الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية المعدة بما يتماشى مع إطار الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية

مراقبة جميع أنشطة العمال والامتثال لخطط الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية والإطار هذا.

إدارة المقاولين

يرتبط الجزء الأكبر من المخاطر والآثار البيئية والاجتماعية ارتباطاً مباشراً بأنشطة المقاولين الذين سيقومون بإعادة تأهيل البنية التحتية المستهدفة. وبالتالي يجب على مكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع أن تشارك المتطلبات البيئية والاجتماعية لجميع الكيانات المتعاقدة، بما في ذلك المنظمات غير الحكومية. سيقوم المكتب بالحد من المخاطر والآثار البيئية والاجتماعية للكيانات المتعاقدة من خلال المطالبة بتلبية مجموعة من المتطلبات التي تتناسب مع المخاطر والآثار المحددة. تشمل المتطلبات الحد الأدنى من الصحة والسلامة للمقاولين، وهي المتطلبات الأدنى لمكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع، فضلاً عن إرشادات المكتب بشأن هذه المتطلبات لمقاولي الأشغال حيال الحماية من الاستغلال الجنسي والاعتداء والتحرش (جي أس 04 - الملحق 4)، بالإضافة إلى مدونة قواعد السلوك الفردية للمكتب.

إجراءات إدارة العمل

يتضمن الإطار هذا إجراءات إدارة العمل الخاصة بالمشروع والتي تحدد مجموعة الإجراءات المطلوبة لتلبية متطلبات معيار البنك الدولي البيئي والاجتماعي.

خطة إشراك أصحاب المصلحة

سيقوم مكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع بتنفيذ خطة إشراك أصحاب المصلحة طوال فترة تنفيذ المشروع. وكما هو مفصل في خطة إدارة أصحاب المصلحة، سيقوم المكتب بإنشاء آلية معالجة المظالم. سيتولى مسؤول هذه الآلية الشكاوى المتعلقة بنشاط المشروع، بالإضافة إلى تلك التي لا يمكن للمقاولين التعامل معها من خلال آليات تظلم العمال الخاصة بهم.

إجراءات معالجة المخاطر البيئية والاجتماعية

الفحص

سيقوم المسؤول عن البيئة والحماية بفحص جميع مقترحات المشاريع الفرعية التي أعدها مكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع بهدف:

(1) تحديد القضايا البيئية والاجتماعية التي قد تنشأ عن المشروع الفرعي.

(2) تحديد المعايير البيئية والاجتماعية ذات الصلة.

(3) إذا كان المشروع الفرعي يتطلب إعداد خطة إدارة بيئية واجتماعية خاصة بالموقع، سيتم استبعاد المشاريع الفرعية الجوهرية وعالية الخطورة وكذلك المشاريع الفرعية التي تتطلب إعداد أدوات خاصة بالمعيار البيئي والاجتماعي 5 (النزوح المادي أو الاقتصادي بسبب حيازة الأراضي) أو المعيار البيئي والاجتماعي 6 (التنوع البيولوجي) أو المعايير البيئية والاجتماعية ضمن المعيار الاجتماعي 8 (التراث الثقافي).

وبالنسبة إلى المشاريع التي قد تؤدي إلى الحد الأدنى من النزوح الاقتصادي المؤقت، سينظر المكتب في جميع البدائل الممكنة والتدابير لتجنب ذلك. وعندما يشير تقييم الخيارات الشامل إلى أن النزوح أمر لا مفر منه، سيقوم المكتب بالتنسيق مع المستفيدين والبلديات والمقاولين للحد من النطاق المحتمل للنزوح وإثبات أن أية عمليات نزوح مرتبطة بالمشروع تقتصر على متطلباته المباشرة.

دمج المتطلبات البيئية والاجتماعية والصحية والسلامة في العقود

سيقوم مكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع بتضمين المتطلبات البيئية والاجتماعية للمقاولين في وثائق المناقصة والعقود، بحيث يكون مقدمو العروض المحتملون على دراية بمتطلبات الأداء البيئي والاجتماعي المتوقعة منهم ويكونون قادرين على عكسها في عطاءاتهم. سيتم تضمين تكلفة المقاولين للوفاء بالمتطلبات في عقودهم الخاصة. وسيقوم المكتب برصد امثال المقاولين لهذه المتطلبات فضلاً عن مراقبتها وتعزيزها.

المراقبة والإبلاغ

سيقوم مكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع برصد تنفيذ هذا الإطار والإبلاغ عنه، والتأكد من أن رصد الالتزامات البيئية والاجتماعية مدرج في التقارير الدورية للمشروع والمرسلة للبنك الألماني للتنمية. سيقوم المكتب بإبلاغ البنك الألماني للتنمية بأي حادث متعلق بالمشروع، يكون له، أو من المحتمل أن يكون له، تأثير سلبي كبير في البيئة والمجتمعات المستهدفة والجمهور أو العمال المتعاقدين والمستشارين، بما في ذلك الحوادث الأمنية والاستغلال والاعتداء الجنسيين والتحرش الجنسي.

السعة

سيحتفظ مكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع بالموظفين المؤهلين والموارد اللازمة لدعم إدارة المخاطر والآثار البيئية والاجتماعية والصحية وآثار السلامة للمشروع، بما في ذلك أخصائيي الصحة والسلامة الاجتماعية والبيئية، والمسؤول في آلية معالجة المظالم، ومسؤول المشاركة المجتمعية والاتصال، حيث يتمتعون جميعاً بالمؤهلات والخبرة الكافية لضمان التنفيذ الناجح لهذا الإطار ولإجراءات إدارة العمل ولخطة إدارة أصحاب المصلحة. يتكأف المكتب بنفقات المشاريع كافة، كجزء من الرسوم التي سيتقاضاها من البنك الألماني للتنمية، فضلاً عن تكاليف الموظفين المكلفين بالإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية للمشروع، بالإضافة إلى أية تكاليف تشغيلية.

Chapter 1

Introduction and Background

1.1 Introduction

1. This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared by UNOPS for the *Sustainable Integrated Municipal Action Project in Beirut and Bourj Hammoud (the Project)*, to meet the requirements of KfW¹, most particularly the requirement to comply with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of the World Bank², as well as with national environmental laws and regulations.
2. More broadly, UNOPS developed and will implement an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)³ that sets out the measures and actions required for the project to achieve compliance with the ESSs over a specified.
3. As required by the Environmental and Social Standard on the Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks (ESS1), the ESMF details how UNOPS will assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of Project activities, define the necessary mitigation measures, and monitor their implementation. The use of a framework rather than a plan is appropriate and necessary, given that the specific locations and nature of Project activities will only be determined during implementation.
4. The ESMF also includes Labor
5. Management Procedures (LMP) to meet the requirements of ESS2, Labor and Working Conditions, as well as a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), to meet the requirements of ESS10, Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

1.2 Background

6. On 4 August 2020, a devastating explosion rocked the Beirut Port, destroying most of the port facilities and severely damaging the surrounding neighborhoods within six kilometers of the explosions' site. The disaster left more than 200 people dead, around 6,000 injured or disabled, and estimated 300,000 homeless. Preliminary assessments indicate that the neighborhoods most affected by the explosions are the municipality of Beirut in Beirut Governorate and Bourj Hammoud, Bachoura, and Sin El Fil municipalities in Mount Lebanon Governorate.
7. The disaster has created significant immediate humanitarian needs and severe long-term consequences on lives and livelihoods, basic living conditions, and coping mechanisms of the affected population.
8. Much of the initial help in the aftermath of the explosion was provided by Lebanese themselves - by ad hoc efforts, established non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society organizations (CSOs), amongst others. Hundreds of individual and collective initiatives and thousands of volunteers

¹https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/PDF/Download-Center/PDF-Dokumente-Richtlinien/Nachhaltigkeitsrichtlinie_EN.pdf

² <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework>

³ The ESCP is part of the Project Agreement with KfW

from all regions rushed to the affected areas to provide assistance. Lebanese volunteers helped clear glass from the streets, distribute aid boxes, and provide mobile medical services.

9. The explosion came as Lebanon was already reeling from multiple crises. Internally, decades of negligence, as well as political stalemate, started to manifest in a crumbling infrastructure (i.e., energy, water, waste management), a waste crisis, and a rapidly deteriorating economic situation. Since 2011, the Syria Crisis spillover meant, among other things, that Lebanon would host the largest refugee per capita population in the world. Accumulating over many years, the popular frustration in Lebanon culminated in nationwide protests in October 2019. The protests, fueled by increased corruption, declining quality of services (e.g. lack of electricity, water shortages, lack of waste treatment, etc.), rapid devaluation of the Lebanese pound, and a severe fiscal crisis, were unprecedented in scale and in their broad-based and diverse participation.
10. The explosion exacerbated a number of existing challenges and overwhelmed already stretched infrastructure and social service, further deepening the economic crisis, and worsening the impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result of this multilayered crisis, social tensions continue to grow in many parts of the country and have been heightening following the explosions.
11. According to the Rapid Disaster and Needs Assessment (RDNA), the municipal infrastructure in Beirut and Bourj Hammoud municipalities suffered the heaviest damages. Although Beirut municipality suffered greater material damage (estimated in the range of USD 20-25 million), Bourj Hammoud municipality houses a large number of vulnerable people in congested locations, which are at risk of increased vulnerability after the explosion. Approximately half of the damaged municipal infrastructure is mobility infrastructure, namely roads, bridges and related assets, which is critical for people's living conditions and livelihoods. Moreover, many local parks, playgrounds, public squares and other communal facilities and buildings are affected.

Chapter 2

Project Description

2.1 Objectives⁴

12. The Project objective are to:

- (ii) improve access to critical municipal services and increase the resilience of the Beirut and Bourj Hammoud municipalities affected by the explosion
- (iii) put in place accompanying measures to mitigate measures, such as extensive community engagement activities and grants to local CSO/NGOs, to reduce tensions in the targeted communities, enhance community resilience, and help rebuild trust in local authorities.

13. The Project will address to a varying degree the priority needs identified by the Beirut Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment⁵, most particularly in five social sectors (Housing, Health, Education, Culture, and Social Protection and Jobs) and four infrastructure sectors (Transport and Port, Energy, Water Supply and Sanitation, and Municipal Services).

14. The Project will also contribute to Pillar 4, Improving services and infrastructure, of the Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (3RF) which aims to *"restoring key public and urban services in a sustainable and resilient manner across four sectors: housing; port; urban services (electricity, municipal services, and environment); and public services (health, education, and water)"* as one of the priorities stipulated in the framework. It will specifically contribute to the improvement of municipal service delivery mainly in the transport through road rehabilitation and reconstruction accompanied by interventions in the storm and wastewater network. In addition, public service delivery will be strengthened by upgrading related buildings including with solar energy solutions to increase their resilience and alleviate the effects of power cuts and increasing fuel prices.

15. The focus of the Project will be on particularly vulnerable population groups and their specific needs, which will be identified through a comprehensive qualitative and technical assessment, including a gender sensitive needs component. In addition, UNOPS the final selection of activities to be implemented will be based on a set of technical, socio-economic criteria and gender and conflict-sensitivity criteria, taking into account vulnerabilities at the area level.

16. Overall, the project is guided by a needs-based approach focused on vulnerable communities including women and other marginalized groups affected by the multiple crises plaguing Lebanon. The provision of needed basic services paired with capacity building and long-term, sustainable infrastructure elements is very much in line with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by addressing both immediate and long-term needs in a comprehensive approach.

2.2 Project Components⁶

17. The objective of the Project is to rehabilitate damaged municipal infrastructure, public spaces and public service delivery buildings, through an integrated approach, and restore access to critical

⁴ This section is based **directly** on the Project Proposal. Editorial changes were made to highlight activities, but the nature of the activities was in no way modified.

⁵<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/650091598854062180/Beirut-Rapid-Damage-and-Needs-Assessment.pdf>

⁶ This section is based **directly** on the Project Proposal. Editorial changes were made to highlight activities, but the nature of the activities was in no way modified.

municipal services in the targeted municipalities of Beirut and Bourj Hammoud affected by the Beirut port explosion.

18. The Project will entail three components:

- (i) Rehabilitation of damaged municipal infrastructure and assets and restoration of critical municipal services such as water and sanitation, roads, and renewable energy solutions in an integrated and gender-sensitive manner, contributing to improved quality of life as well as to the economic recovery in the targeted areas. In this regard, an integrated assessment encompassing qualitative and technical aspects will be conducted under the preparatory project to inform the project interventions.
- (ii) Capacity building for municipal personnel and other project partners⁷ according to the needs and in line with UNOPS mandated areas, including to utilize and maintain the critical municipal services provided under this project, and to support sustainability. In areas not pertaining to the UNOPS mandate, UNOPS will coordinate with other actors for the provision of training.
- (iii) Given the key role played by local organizations in responding to the blast and their in-depth knowledge of communities' needs, the Project will provide small grants to NGOs and civil society actors, including women's organizations and civil society groups to fund activities promoting social cohesion and tension mitigation at the local level to the benefit affected communities.

2.2.1 Component 1. Rehabilitation of damaged municipal infrastructure and assets and restoration of critical urban services

19. The component will carry out a program of activities for the reconstruction and/or rehabilitation of selected public infrastructure, spaces and assets and restoration of critical services.

20. UNOPS will prioritize interventions in:

- Roads, including water and sanitation, and public spaces.
- Rehabilitation of and/or provision of equipment for damaged public buildings (priorities to be given to service delivery installations, second-tier administrative buildings)⁸
- Renewable energy and energy efficiency - cross-cutting for all the other sectors wherever possible (roads, water and sanitation, and rehabilitation of public buildings).

21. The interventions will be selected based on the recommendations of the comprehensive technical and qualitative assessment, which will include a conflict-sensitivity and gender-sensitive and inclusive⁹ needs assessment. The final selection will be informed by technical and qualitative assessments, and take into account the allocated budget. As necessary, UNOPS will reallocate funds towards other needed interventions, if selected activities might duplicate partners' efforts.

Rehabilitation of roads

22. According to the RDNA¹⁰, about 50 percent of damaged municipal infrastructure is mainly mobility infrastructure, that is, roads, bridges and related assets, which is critical for people's living conditions and livelihoods. Public places are either partially or minimally damaged. Many local parks, playgrounds, public squares, and other communal facilities and buildings are affected. This is followed by storm water drainage and sewerage infrastructure and other movable assets.

⁷ Such as personnel employed by line ministries, etc. in case assets/facilities beyond municipal ones (for example public schools, SDCs, health facilities, etc.) will be targeted.

⁸ Limited scope.

⁹ WHh a specific focus on people with disabilities.

¹⁰ <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/650091598854062180/Beirut-Rapid-Damage-and-Needs-Assessment.pdf>

23. In line with the 3RF the Project will prioritize the rehabilitation of damaged roads and mobility infrastructure, storm water drainage, public spaces, buildings owned by municipalities, and social housing.
24. The rehabilitation of damaged roads will include those at the entrances of the targeted municipalities, or those providing access to hospitals, markets and schools. In order to objectively prioritize and select the road sections to be rehabilitated, the following criteria will be taken into account: road condition, the level of traffic, the balancing of roads between regions and communities, and the level of impact that this road creates on the resident and surrounding populations. Road rehabilitation may include the following works:
- Site survey and geotechnical inspection.
 - Technical assessments, including risk assessment.
 - The reconstruction of the base and sub-base
 - The rehabilitation of bus and taxi stops (if any), and rehabilitation of local parks, playgrounds, public squares and other communal facilities
 - The Rehabilitation of sewage and stormwater networks.

Reconstruction and/or Rehabilitation of Public Service Delivery, Buildings and Municipal Departments

25. This component will support rebuilding, rehabilitating and equipping damaged public buildings (municipality premises, social development centers, etc.).
26. UNOPS will conduct technical needs assessments at building level to define the detailed scope of works. Public buildings with severe structural damages and which would require demolition and complete reconstruction will be excluded from the scope of this project.
27. Based on identified needs and consultations with local authorities, UN sister agencies, and other relevant partners, below are some examples of activities that could be carried out¹¹. Final selection of activities will depend upon the results of the comprehensive assessment:
- Social Development Centers (SDCs).
 - Health Facilities.
 - Schools.
 - Municipal Buildings and other administrative buildings (including damaged Ministry buildings).
28. As indicated in the previous sections, procurement of needed maintenance equipment for the transport and water sectors and waste collection equipment for the relevant departments at the municipalities will be embedded in the project to ensure that the municipalities are provided with the needed equipment to sustain the rehabilitated assets.

Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE) solutions¹²

29. The solutions would include the provision to public facilities of:

¹¹ The list of public service delivery and municipal buildings/assets is purely indicative and does not represent the assets that will be finally targeted by the project.

¹² System configuration and architecture depends on the size of the system as well as the available area. In some cases, grid-tied systems are the only possible solution especially when the required storage is big. 100% PV solutions are preferable if technically feasible otherwise grid-tied systems will be used.

- Hybrid solar photovoltaic-diesel solutions¹³ that are already widespread in Lebanon private sector (but lacking in the public sector) as they are highly cost effective in the local context (saving on diesel fuel and EDL bills), and very low-maintenance as not requiring the usage of battery storage. Battery storage will only be used if necessary;
- Centralized solar energy lighting solutions to neighborhoods, public areas and gardens, lighting up the areas in need to increase protection of the affected community, restoring the feeling of security at night.
- Energy auditing services and implementation of some audit results at public facilities of the affected areas, allowing them to increase their energy efficiency and reduce their spendings.
- Solar lighting of public spaces, streets and public gardens to enhance protection particularly of vulnerable segments of the affected population and to alleviate the security issues caused by dark at night with the very frequent power cuts.
- Solar energy solutions for public service delivery buildings including PHCs, schools, municipality assets etc. in line with integrated approaches to complement other project interventions and ensure the continuity of the service provision that is severely affected by the power cuts.

2.2.2 Component 2. Capacity Building

30. To complement activities aimed at restoring access to municipal services and to promote sustainability, UNOPS will support the municipalities in building their capacities to maintain the rehabilitated facilities (solar energy systems, water pumps, roads etc.), in coordination with other organizations that already provide capacity building programs and the activities financed by the LFF.
31. Among others, the project will support the municipality's role in facilitating and coordinating rehabilitation activities undertaken in the component 1 through participatory frameworks and build the capacity of municipalities within their legal mandate for reconstruction of public municipal assets.
32. During the inception phase the project will develop a capacity building plan including Capacity Building activities in its mandated areas, i.e., Procurement, Project Management, and Infrastructure, including Operations & Maintenance (O&M) in coordination with the targeted municipalities. In addition, UNOPS will organize training for municipal staff for conflict-sensitive skills, tools, and knowledge through conflict transformation training.
33. The Project would organize workshops with municipal staff on the three sectors targeted by the project, i.e., transport/roads including water and wastewater management and public spaces, reconstruction and/or rehabilitation of public service delivery buildings, and renewable energy. The training will focus on the O&M of the assets rehabilitated in the project and help integrate resilience and sustainability considerations in the municipalities O&M approaches. To complement and strengthen the impact of such activities, a specific line for the procurement of needed equipment, including maintenance equipment, has been included in the budget. Specific items to be procured will be determined later in the project¹⁴.

¹³ Given the current circumstances in Lebanon of very long black-out hours of the utility grid, and the lack of diesel fuel in the Lebanese market, it would be advisable to opt for 100% PV solutions (Solar+ Batteries). Considering that the electricity problems are not expected to be resolved any time soon, this reinforces the argument to opt for 100% PV wherever possible. The usage of hybrid PV-Diesel would only be considered if the available areas for solar panels is restricted and cannot cover 100%, in which case it is still beneficial to cover as much as possible of the electrical requirements that the available areas allow. However, the final decision shall be subject to the assessment report expected to be delivered during the inception phase.

¹⁴ For example, UNOPS has received a list of needed equipment from the Municipality of Beirut. However, and in order to magnify the impact of interventions under component 1, the list of equipment/tools/etc. to be procured will depend upon and complement activities selected under component 1 and finalized in coordination with the municipalities.

34. Capacity building activities may include, inter alia, training sessions and workshops to facilitate Project implementation, administration, management, and monitoring and evaluation, including:
- (i) Revenue, cost and asset management and supervision
 - (ii) Project monitoring, evaluation and coordination at municipality level
 - (iii) Facilitating citizen engagement in the identification and prioritization of reconstruction plans¹⁵ by establishing gender-inclusive public consultation mechanisms to ensure that citizens' needs are integrated into these plans
 - (iv) Development of preparedness and disaster risk management plans at the local level, in areas most at risk¹⁶.
35. Capacity Building initiatives would be closely coordinated with partners to avoid duplications of efforts and linked to the activities undertaken in component 1 with the expected result of enhancing their impact and promoting their sustainability. In particular, UNOPS will coordinate the Capacity Building component with GIZ where possible to ensure complementarity of initiatives and avoid duplication of efforts.
36. CSOs/NGOs¹⁷ will also be provided with mandatory training on Health, Safety, Social and Environmental management (HSSE) and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Grantees could also be provided with capacity building beyond the above-mentioned mandatory courses only if the targeted CSO/NGO provides a demonstrated added value to the project (e.g., locally established in the intervention areas, synergies with the infrastructure, etc.) in line with the principle of 'leave no-one behind'.

2.2.3 Component 3: Small grants for CSOs and NGOs

37. UNOPS will design, implement and monitor the provision of small grants to NGOs and civil society actors to promote social cohesion and tension mitigation at local level, and to also help build NGOs capacity to plan, implement, and monitor development interventions, both independently or in partnership with government entities. UNOPS will also provide technical assistance to the grantees as appropriate for the duration of the grant periods.
38. In close coordination with KfW, UNOPS will define the type of activities eligible to receive grants with a priority for activities that could create synergies with UNOPS interventions under component 1 and promote social cohesion and inclusion. UNOPS will also avoid potential duplication with support to CSOs/NGOs envisaged by the Lebanon Financing Facility (LFF)¹⁸
39. To reinforce transparency and legitimacy, UNOPS would undertake proactive and inclusive outreach regarding the criteria-based selection of the grant awardees in coordination with KfW during the inception phase. UNOPS is also actively outreaching to partners to ensure that the grant component will avoid duplication of efforts, build on synergies, and complement relevant initiatives undertaken by others.
40. In order to operationalize this component, a Call-for-Proposal will be developed based on the selection criteria.
41. The CfP should be published locally and proposals be submitted to UNOPS in accordance with the CfP. A standardized reply/receipt should be sent, or posted locally, or given by hand by UNOPS to all potential grantees that have submitted a proposal, acknowledging receipt of the proposal. The CfP

¹⁵ As identified for institutional strengthening by the 3RF

¹⁶ Such activity, identified as a key priority by the municipalities, would be carried out in close coordination and cooperation With OCHA and other relevant UN bodies.

¹⁷ Capacity building will only target NGOs and CSOs involved in the implementation of Component 3.

¹⁸ The LFF has been established as a pooled fund mechanism to support the operationalization of the Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Framework (3RF).

should be informed by the needs assessment and the planning on the infrastructure component and, as previously mentioned, it will focus on ideas that promote social cohesion. This would encourage innovation of implementation approaches around this objective.

42. UNOPS will establish and chair an evaluation committee for grant proposals covering the necessary areas of expertise (e.g., finance, peace and conflict, urban planning etc.). External members can have observer status but the decision-making will lie with the evaluation committee.
43. All applications will be evaluated based on agreed criteria¹⁹ and funding decisions will be made on a rolling basis throughout the project implementation. Grantees will be selected through a competitive process and in line with the principles of fairness, transparency and integrity.
44. UNOPS will oversee the distribution and monitoring of grants and provide technical assistance to grantees as appropriate for the duration of the grant periods. UNOPS will draw on its longstanding experience in the area of grants distribution, monitoring and supervision and the successful implementation of similar projects in the region.

2.3 Assessment Report and Potential Subprojects

45. UNOPS conducted in-depth technical assessment and social assessments by visiting 19 Neighborhoods affected by the Beirut blast and the current crises.
46. The technical inspection included visual inspection of public service infrastructure such as roads, public lighting poles, public stairs and steps, public parks, and storm and wastewater networks, in addition to public service delivery buildings such as public health facilities, police stations, and ministerial buildings and facilities. UNOPS also conducted a comprehensive gender, peace and conflict, and socioeconomic survey with 300 participants in addition to focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and a desk review.
47. The social assessment conducted by UNOPS revealed that the challenges of highest priority among respondents are safety and security (28%), access to services (17%), and access to employment (16%). The highest priority challenges among female respondents are safety and security (34%), access to education (16%) and to services (16%). It is worth noting that females constitute 60% of the respondents who considered discrimination as a priority challenge and 80% of those who reported harassment/abuse as a priority challenge. Concerning the economic crisis and the tension due to perceived competition over jobs, the assessment showed a moderately high risk of conflict with more than half of the respondents (58%) revealing that they have concerns over civil unrest in their neighborhood.
48. The assessment also highlighted gender-related job inequalities and lack of access to safe spaces especially for women. This is reported in parallel with exclusion and perceived inequalities linked to political affiliation, sectarian membership, and nationality. The findings also show that females of a higher socio-economic status have more opportunities for active decision-making, employment and access to services compared to refugee or migrant females. These gender inequalities feed into the already multi-layered social divisions in Beirut and Bourj Hammoud. The neighborhoods included in the assessment were generally perceived to be unsafe by their own residents mainly due to the weakness of the state institutions and municipalities (58%), absence of law and order (43%), the increasing potential for crime and theft (30%), the existence of armed groups (15%). There is also a growing concern about the rate of children dropping out of school to seek livelihood opportunities and an increased risk of exposure to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Gender Based Violence (GBV). However, GBV was perceived as less prevalent than other forms of violence such as community disputes, intimidation, and verbal abuse with varying degrees reported in different zones. GBV might

¹⁹ As mentioned above, criteria were determined by UNOPS in close coordination with KfW.

be underreported in this assessment due to the sensitivity of the topic. The results regarding conflict resolution showed that the majority of respondents (68%) do not consider that there are effective mechanisms for dispute resolution despite their knowledge of the existence of peace initiatives at an individual level and through local groups seeking non-violence.

2.3.1 Roads

49. The visual inspection of roads included the inspection of road pavement conditions, sidewalk conditions, stormwater and wastewater conditions, signage and cleanliness. Road condition was classified as good, fair and poor based on a weighting criterion of 6 different factors: pavement condition, sidewalk width, sidewalk condition, signage quality, stormwater and wastewater network and cleanliness.

2.3.2 Bridges

50. The technical assessment covered 3 bridges in the zones within Beirut and 1 bridge within Bourj Hammoud. The technical assessment classified them into: acceptable, need rehabilitation, general assessment is required, structural study is required and not accessible. In Beirut zones, two bridges are considered technically feasible while 1 bridge requires further structural assessment. In Bourj Hammoud, the assessed bridge is Joseph Sader bridge and it is considered technically feasible.

2.3.3 Public Spaces

51. The targeted areas are densely populated which had limited communal places prior to the explosion. The technical assessment showed that all public spaces within Beirut were classified as fair whereas all public spaces within Bourj Hammoud were classified as poor.

2.3.4 Public Service Buildings

52. The buildings were classified into three categories: Acceptable, fair and poor based on the following criteria: water leakage and paint blistering, delamination and spalling, cracks, and steel corrosion. The technical assessment showed the following gaps:
- The density of public service buildings varied between zones.
 - A total of 20 public service buildings were visited in Beirut including public hospitals, governmental associations, municipal buildings, public service buildings, and public libraries. Out of the 20 buildings, access permission was not given to 4 governmental associations including the train station, EDL (Électricité du Liban) headquarters, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
 - In Bourj Hammoud, 5 public service buildings and associations that perform public service tasks and are eligible for funding (i.e., NGO Cluster in Bourj Hammoud) were assessed.
53. During UNOPS consultations with the municipalities of Beirut and Bourj Hammoud, technical assistance and capacity building for municipal staff was identified as a key and urgent need. It includes the procurement of O&M equipment, and capacity building for their personnel mainly on O&M of public infrastructure (roads, wastewater, storm water and electric networks). The current economic crisis and the devaluation of the local currency has severely hindered the capacity of municipalities to finance the operations and maintenance (O&M) of public service infrastructure.
54. Before the economic crisis, these municipalities relied on outsourcing to contractors or hiring daily workers to maintain infrastructure. Both municipalities do not currently have the financial or human resources to operate and maintain public infrastructure such as roads, stormwater and 12 wastewater networks to contractors and daily workers. Both municipalities raised the issue of lack of human resources and the turnover of employees due to the current economic crisis and proposed Training of Trainer (TOT) as a mitigation measure for this risk.

55. Figure 1 shows the shortlisted subprojects that were submitted in Oct 2022 for the project board.

Figure 1. Map of the shortlisted subprojects for phase 1



Project	Description
Achrafieh Court	Rehabilitation work and supporting the operation of the court.
Sioufi Garden	Rehabilitation work and supporting the operation of the Garden
Beirut Street Lighting	Providing lighting solutions for Beirut streets and supporting the project through capacity building for municipal staff.
Bourj Hammoud souk Lighting	Providing lighting solutions for Bourj Hammoud souk and supporting the project through capacity building for municipal staff.
Bourj Hammoud Street Lighting	Providing lighting solutions for Bourj Hammoud streets and supporting the project through capacity building for municipal staff.
Unesco Palace	Supporting the operation of the palace, performing rehabilitation work and providing solar solution for the palace
Bait Beirut	Supporting the operation of the center, performing rehabilitation work and providing solar solution for the center

Chapter 3

Implementations Arrangements

3.1 KfW

The Government of Germany, through the Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation (BMZ) is the donor to this project. KfW is responsible for managing Project funds on behalf of BMZ. During Project preparation, UNOPS engaged closely with KfW in terms of developing the activities, results, and indicators, and agreeing on the specific implementation modality for the Project.

56. During the implementation, UNOPS will continue its close coordination with KfW, specifically in relation to:

- Development of the TORs for the assessment, and community engagements (KfW will give a non objection on the assessment report and rehabilitation plan);
- Develop and implement environmental and social instruments
- Establish the final list of selected infrastructure and services. KfW can also participate in the selection of grantees {CSOs/NGOs) as an observer; and
- Approve the proposed work plan, procurement plan, and training plan.

3.2 UNOPS

Throughout Project duration, UNOPS will act as the direct implementer of this project in close coordination with the Government of Lebanon. UNOPS will have the overall responsibility for the successful delivery of the Project, including ensuring that the Project gives value for money and a cost-conscious approach is applied to the Project, in consultation with KfW, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoI) and other relevant ministries, the two targeted municipalities, and local communities.

57. UNOPS will act as the direct implementer of the Project, in close coordination with the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoI) of the Government of Lebanon and the Beirut and Bourj Hammoud municipalities, as well as in coordination with relevant UN partners, and the local CSOs and NGOs. The Director of UNOPS Operational Hub in Amman and the Project Executive/ Head of Programme will have the overall responsibility for the successful delivery of the Project,

UNOPS will thus take the overall responsibility for Project management and implementation in coordination with the MoI, the targeted municipalities, local communities, and other stakeholders, and for supervising the contractors. UNOPS will sub-contract the rehabilitation works through a competitive bidding process in accordance with UNOPS procurement procedures along with necessary technical supervision while ensuring that the final deliverables comply with the specifications agreed with the relevant ministries and municipalities.

3.2.1 UNOPS Beirut Office

58. The UNOPS Beirut Office will be responsible for the daily implementation and supervision of all Project activities, in close coordination with and support of UNOPS Operations in Amman. The

UNOPS Beirut Office will liaise with local authorities and relevant partners and clusters regarding security aspects of the Project.

59. UNOPS will directly hire a Project Manager (PM) based in Beirut, who will be responsible for overseeing every aspect of project implementation including planning, management, reporting, and coordinating across all relevant actors and stakeholders at all levels, and will work directly with the suppliers and contractors to oversee the works as well as delivery and handover of the supplies.
60. The PM will be supported by a Project team of Engineers, a Project Associate, a Project Management Support Officer, a Monitoring and Reporting Officer, Grievance Mechanism (GRM) Officer, 3 Engineers, a Health, Safety, Social and Environmental Officer (HSSE), a Community Engagement and Communication Officer, and a Peace and Development Expert. In addition, UNOPS HSSE Specialists in the hub and regional office be on hand to provide support as needed.

3.2.2 Project Team²⁰

Project Manager

- Plan, manage, report, and coordinate across all relevant actors and stakeholders at all levels, and work directly with the suppliers, contractors and/or cooperatives to oversee implementation of activities.
- Coordinate the selection of the targeted areas in coordination with local authorities/municipalities and the local communities.
- Represent the project in relevant coordination mechanisms, if needed.

Project Associate

- Assist the PM in all administrative aspects, namely, preparation of procurement documents, arranging payments, logistical support, and follow-up with the suppliers.

Project Management Support Senior Officer

- Liaise and coordinate with municipal authorities and other governmental counterparts, NGOs and CSOs, and targeted communities.
- Project Management activities as delegated by the Project Manager.
- Responsible for the implementation of the small grants component.
- Represent the project in relevant coordination mechanisms.

Monitoring and Reporting Officer

- Develop and implement a conflict-sensitive Monitoring & Evaluation plan to measure the impact of the project including developing gender sensitive indicators, establishing baselines and methodology to measure them.
- Design and conduct surveys for regular monitoring.
- Analyze and prepare evidence-based monitoring reports during and upon the completion of the project.
- Prepare progress reports in coordination with the project team.

²⁰ The description of duties is copied verbatim from the Project Proposal. In the upcoming chapter 11, UNOPS will propose adjustments to the TOR to reflect detailed ESMF implementation responsibilities.

- Gather and prepare lessons learnt, including gender related lessons learnt, and handover documentation.
- Set-up and maintain GIS data mapping.

Grievance Mechanism (GRM) Officer

- Handle calls, emails, and messages from community members, CSOs and municipal staff targeted by the project.
- Verify and resolve inquiries and complaints from beneficiaries, and if necessary escalate to the PM.
- Document all received calls and the related follow-up actions based on a categorization system.
- Develop gender sensitive communication/ outreach materials/ tools in close coordination with the Community Engagement Officer.
- Coordinate with the project team in documenting lessons learned and best practices.

Engineers

- Coordinate with the design firm on technical assessments and designs services and supervise contractors coordination with PM.
- Advise, provide technical assistance and conduct site visits to supervise the implementation of the rehabilitation works in the targeted facilities.

Health, Safety, Social and Environmental Officer (HSSE)

- Provide advice and recommendation on health and safety procedures relevant to the type of work, including on any additional COVID-19 related PPE, as well as taking into consideration the gendered aspects of health and safety.
- Develop visual material for on-site briefings with contractors on occupational health and safety, including gendered aspects of occupational health and safety and any sanitization measures relating to COVID-19 based on WHO guidelines.
- Conduct risk assessment and enforce preventative measures.
- Conduct site visits to supervise the contractors throughout the project implementation.
- Follow up on the implementation of ESMP and Health and Safety plans on work sites.
- Organize and conduct training on OHS, including gendered aspects of OHS, for other members of the project team.
- Coordinate with the project team in documenting lessons learned and best practices.

Community Engagement and Communication Officer²¹

- Develop the gender sensitive communication and stakeholder engagement plan with the support of the PM.
- Identify and engage with potential project beneficiaries.
- Conduct household assessments.
- Provide support to the Monitoring and Reporting Officer in compilation of the project's beneficiary database.

²¹ The Community Engagement and Communication Officer will be responsible for implementation of the Project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and ensuring the Project meets UNOPS' PSEAH requirements.

- Maintain awareness in the communities on project goals, GRM, Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) etc. through various activities in liaison with the PM and other stakeholders.

Peace and Development Expert

- Contribute to the development of the communication and stakeholder engagement plan in coordination with the Community Engagement and Communication Officer
- Lead on the implementation of conflict-sensitivity under the project
- Contribute to stakeholder engagement and engage with potential project beneficiaries.
- Conduct conflict risk assessments and propose mitigation measures to the PM.
- Participate in the selection of proposals in the grants component.

3.3 Contractors

61. UNOPS will select a contractor to implement rehabilitation works and to provide equipment to the Project. In coordination with the PM, the UNOPS Amman Hub procurement section will prepare all procurement documents, and publish them on the UNOPS website and UN Global Marketplace. All UNOPS tenders and requests for proposals and bids are done on the basis of open international competition. The Procurement Unit in Amman coordinates the signing of the contract with both parties and then can hand it over to the team in Beirut for contract implementation and management.
62. Contractors will also be responsible for implementing environmental and social mitigation measures in line with the site-specific ESMPs prepared by UNOPS. As necessary, UNOPS will conduct induction training for contractors to introduce the Project and required HSSE requirements measures in line with this ESMF and with ESMPs. Contractors will in turn provide on-the-job training to community members and municipality personnel. Beirut and Bourj Hammoud municipalities
63. Beirut and Bourj Hammoud municipalities will be responsible for granting access to the community services and ensuring official handing over procedures. In addition, they will provide support in the implementation of the needed repair and rehabilitation works. The process of the sites selection, rehabilitation, and handing over will be coordinated closely with local authorities and owners.

3.4 Project Board

64. In order to ensure the smooth and effective project implementation, a Project Board (PB) will be put into place to discuss the strategic orientations of the Project and guide the project upon the commencement and signing of the agreement. For this project, the permanent members of the PB will be:
 - UNOPS (Chair of PB)
 - Beirut and Bourj Hammoud municipalities representatives (Beneficiary)
 - KfW (Donor)
65. Other relevant stakeholders could also be invited as observers.

3.4.1 SPECIFIC ROLES OF PROJECT BOARD

66. The PB advises and guides the project to ensure that project outputs are fit-for-purpose and meet the requirements of all stakeholder groups. This may include such tasks as:

- Providing clearances on the selection of project sites and interventions as per the recommendations provided as a result of the preparatory project;
- Setting the strategic direction and identifying the priorities in the project;
- Providing clearances on the implementation plan, prepared by UNOPS;
- Ensuring that the project is capable of delivering the outputs specified in the project proposal (implementation plan);
- Providing inputs, guidance, advice and decision-making about necessary changes and/or critical issues facing the project as it develops;
- Providing guidance and agreeing on possible mitigation measures/management actions to address specific project related risks;
- Conducting semi-annual meetings to review the progress of project resources and providing direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced to a satisfactory standard;
- Reviewing the progress of the project against the milestones set in the implementation plan;
- Providing clearances for changes to the project with a high impact on timelines and/or budget;
- Monitoring the quality of the project activities as it develops;
- Approving the hand-over completion of all project outputs.

Chapter 4

Legal and Institutional Framework

67. The Chapter reviews the environmental and social requirements that are relevant to the Project. Overall, this ESMF is prepared to:

- Comply with national environmental and social laws and regulations
- Meet KfW Sustainability Requirements
- Meet the UNOPS HSSE requirements
- Meet the requirements of the World Bank's Environment and Social Standards (ESS), as per the World Bank's ESF, including the World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, and other relevant guidelines and guidance
- Comply with the ILO standards (the international labor Organization)

4.1 National Environmental and Social Requirements

4.1.1 Environment

68. Law 444 of 2002 on environmental protection²² is the framework of environmental law. It is composed of 7 Parts divided into 68 articles:

- **Part I** deals with fundamental principles and general provisions.
- **Part II** provides for regulating the environment protection especially the following matters: environmental planning; Environment National Council; financing environment protection through the establishment of a national environmental fund; and the mechanism of environmental pollution control.
- **Part III** refers to the Environment Information System and the participation in environment management and protection.
- **Part IV** relates to the Environmental Impact Assessment.
- **Part V** concerns environmental protection.
- **Part VI** deals with responsibilities and penalties.
- **Part VII** contains final provisions in particular the following matters: air protection and fighting bad smells; coast protection and marine protection against pollution; water pollution control; land and underground protection; installations; dangerous and harmful chemical substances; noises; natural resources management; and, biodiversity protection and natural disasters.

69. Key articles include:

- **Article 30** prohibits any discharge, immersion or incineration in the territorial waters that could affect human health and marine natural resources; damage both activities and marine organisms, including navigation, fishing, plants and algae; spoil the quality of marine water; and reduce the tourism potential of the sea and Lebanese beaches; (ii) protection of the aquatic environment from pollution.
- **Article 35** provides for protection of surface (including springs, rivers, banks, lakes, marshes, reservoirs, drinking water distribution networks) and groundwater from pollution hazards and restore the quality of this water; protection of ecological balances and wetlands with their ecosystems; development and protection of natural resources and their valuation as economic resources; development of integrated management of natural resources related to the environment.

²² <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC037678>

- **Article 38** provides for reducing soil degradation and erosion, combating desertification, control pollution of land, and its natural resources, and loss of arable land; rational use of the land or the ground and their natural resources; the obtaining of a prior authorization from the Ministry of Environment before undertaking activities related to the aforementioned issues; rules for the facilities that shall have the potential for environmental review and self-monitoring in order to systematically measure its pollutant releases and the results of its activities on the environment; management of natural resources and conservation of biological diversity.
- **Article 48** provides for setting up an inventory of existing animal and plant species, especially those at risk of extinction; proposing the establishment of national parks, nature reserves and protected areas; developing a control system for the access and use of biological resources; and the participation of citizens and public and private institutions in the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of natural resources; (vi) management of risks and natural disasters including preventive measures to be taken to address all serious environmental pollution caused by natural disasters.

Environment Assessment²³

70. The Environmental Impact Assessment system in Lebanon is defined in the Environmental Protection Law 444/2002. Article 21 of the Law requires that project proponents in the public and private sectors carry out EIAs for any project that is likely to cause negative impacts on the environment.
71. The Ministry of Environment Decree 8633/2012 sets the concepts and rules that should be followed in preparing EIAs, indicates the projects subjected to an EIA, and the level of details required, according to a screening system provided in the annexes of the decree.
72. Since the infrastructure rehabilitated by the Project is small, and the rehabilitation will be within existing footprints and dimensions, **Project activities will not require the preparation of EIAs or IEEs according to the EIA Decree.**

Environmental Standards

73. Three main legislative texts set the environmental standards applicable to Lebanon. They are relevant to this Project:
 - Ministerial Decision 52/1 of the MoE (29 July 1996) setting environmental quality standards and criteria for air, noise, water and soil, including:

Table 3. Ambient Noise Standards as per Decision 52/1

Region Type	Limit for Ambient Noise Level dB(A)		
	Day Time (7 a.m. - 6 p.m.)	Evening Time (6 p.m. - 10 p.m.)	Night Time (10 p.m.- 7 a.m.)
Commercial and administrative areas in town centers	55-65	50-60	45-55
Residential areas with some construction sites or along a main road	50-60	45-55	40-50
Urban residential areas	45-55	40-50	35-45
Residential suburbs with slight traffic	40-50	35-45	30-40
Industrial areas	60-70	55-65	50-60

²³ Adapted from the Environmental and Social Systems Assessment prepared for the *Creating Economic Opportunities in Support of the Lebanon National Jobs Program* (P163870, 31 May 2018)

Rural residential areas, public gardens and hospitals	35-45	30-40	25-35
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- Ministerial Decision 8/1 of the MoE (30 January 2001) updating Decision 52/1 regarding National Standards for Environmental Quality related to air pollutants and liquid waste emitted from classified establishment and wastewater treatment plants
- Decree 5606/2019 provides the procedure for the integrated management of hazardous waste, including requirements related to generation, sorting, storage, transport and disposal. The Decree covers asbestos waste.

4.1.2 Building & Construction Laws, Decrees and Regulations²⁴

- **The Original Building Law** in Lebanon was put in practice in 1919 and was officially written in 1940 during the French mandate. This law gave the full authority to the municipality to regulate and control the various aspects of construction, such as setbacks, building heights, plots and areas banned from construction, space between urban blocks and the building area with respect to the total plot area. In 1954, it was issued as Decree 6285.
 - **Legislative Decree 148/1983**, included amendments related to permits, insurance, parking spaces, and increase in exemptions for exploitation ratios. Besides, it allowed side attachment of buildings, creating continuous barriers along the street, or “wall effect” taking place at both sides of the streets, preventing decent ventilation, and reducing airflow.
Decree 444/2002 proposed to reserve half of leftover areas inside parcels as gardens and green area, but it was never adopted.
 - The **Construction Law** (Law 646/2004), with significant increase in building heights within areas where there was no limitation to maximum building height, the building envelope known as Gabary (the volume inside which the building is to be constructed) increased from a height equal to 2 times the width of front setbacks and road to 2.5, affecting airflows. There was a significant contribution from the real estate developers through their union Building Promoters Federation of Lebanon, through influencing, pressuring the Lebanese State and politicians, and drafting the law in the best ways that suited their practices.
 - The **Enforcement Decree** (No. 15874/2005) provided an increase of 25% for high rises and building envelopes. Besides, if a high rise allocated the municipality with parking spaces, the building could go higher with 2 additional floors. Important to note the effect of the building envelope Gabary on the landscape of Beirut. This can be noted through the emergence of the triangular or conical shape for building tops.
74. Notably, the Lebanese Building Regulations evolved in relation to the loss in green areas, along with providing greater profit from land for developers and favoring higher larger projects.

4.1.3 Earthquakes

75. No seismic building code existed in Lebanon till 2005 when the government issued Decree 14293 that regulates safety procedures in buildings, installations, and elevators for the protection against fires and earthquakes.

²⁴ This section refers to a number of resources as academic articles and papers. It has been informed by the following references:

- Ashkar, H. (2014). Lebanon 2004 Construction Law: Inside the Parliamentary Debates. Civil Society Knowledge Center, Lebanon Support,
- Ashkar, H. (2018). The role of laws and regulations in shaping gentrification: The view from Beirut. City, Ghandour, M., (2001). Building Law: a critical reading of the Lebanese case.
- Mohsen, H.& Raslan, R. & El Bastawissi, I. (2020). The Impact Of Changes In Beirut Urban Patterns On The Microclimate: A Review Of Urban Policy And Building Regulations. Architecture and Planning Journal APJ, Vol. 25

76. In 2012, the Lebanese Standards Institution (LIBNOR, affiliated with the Ministry of Industry), issued Standard NL135 (2012) *Protection from earthquakes: general rules*, which defines the measures to address seismic risks when designing buildings in Lebanon.

4.1.4 Cultural Heritage

77. Order 166/LR of 7 November 1933²⁵ on the regulation of antiquities still serves as the document of reference for managing cultural heritage:

- **Article 1.** States:

All products of human activity, whatever civilization they belong to, are considered to be antiquities; prior to the year 1700 (year 1107 of the Hegira), Are assimilated to antiques and subject to the rules of this decree, immovable objects after the year 1700, the conservation of which is of public interest from the point of view of history or art, and which will be registered on the General Inventory of Historic Monuments planned 9 Art. 20.

- **Article 2.** States:

Antiques are immovable or movable. Antiques are real estate antiques:

- any contribution of human industry covering the soil of geological formation (tells).
- all old works or buildings; remains or remains of old buildings with or without a structure visible above the ground.
- all movable objects attached to the fund or to the immovable in perpetuity.
- all natural sites or sites suitable for human industry, such as rock shelters, caves, rocks bearing paintings, sculptures, moldings, or inscriptions.

Movable antiques are all objects or debris, objects, made, worked or modified by human hands and not in the preceding categories.

4.1.5 Labor Law

78. The 1946 Labor Law and its amendments set the framework and rules governing the relationship between employers and employees, including:

- Minimum age of employment: 13 years (if the candidate is in good health); subject to yearly medical examinations until the age of 18.
- Minimum age for employment in industrial workplaces and tedious tasks and works requiring substantial physical effort, or those posing health risks: 15 years
- Minimum age for employment on tasks and works that pose risks or hazards to health and safety: 16 years
- Employment record issued by the Ministry of Labor specific to every employee, comprising name, nationality, employer name, photograph, specialty, health consultations, and dates of joining and leaving each establishment.
- **Working hours for employees under the age of 18 years: ≤6 hours, including a one-hour break following 4 continuous working hours. Working hours must exclude the period between 7:00 pm and 7:00 am.**
- Adolescent employees must be given a resting period of at least 13 consecutive hours between two working shifts. Overtime work and work during breaks, on weekends and holidays are forbidden for adolescents.
- Minimum vacation days for adolescents: 21 days following employment for a complete year; 2/3 of which must be taken continuously.

²⁵ UNESCO translation from:

<https://libnanews.com/en/regulation-on-antiquities-order-no-166-lr-of-november-7-1933-relating-to-antiques-regulations/>

- No gender discrimination is allowed in the workplace regarding work type, remuneration, employment, promotion, training and clothing. Employment of women in industrial settings and other tedious and risky works is forbidden
- Prohibition on dismissing pregnant women (Article 52)
- The right of women for a paid maternity leave (10 weeks according to the latest legislation)
- It is forbidden to fire women during their maternity leave
- Maximum weekly working hours: 48 hours with a 1-hour break (mid-day)
- Working hours can be reduced based on the level of physical effort required by the job
- Right of employees to a continuous 9-hour resting period during a working day
- The right of employees for a continuous 36-hour break every week
- The right of employees hired since at least 1 year to 15 days of vacation per year, without the right of employers to fire employees during their leave.
- The right of employees to a paid occupational sick leave in case of occupational accident, the duration of which varies based on the case.

79. The following laws and regulations are also applicable to the Project:

- **Ministry of Labor Decision 49/1** of 1997 forbids the employment of adolescents and children under 18 years of age in non-industrial settings, unless a medical examination proves them apt to perform such work.
- **Decree 11802** of January 2004 provides the general regulations for the prevention of occupational hazards and accidents, and the promotion of health and safety in all industrial establishments subject to the Labor Law. In particular, it covers:
 - Prevention and safety measures, i.e., strong fencing around transport machines, maintenance of elevators and lifting machines, and suspension of useful signals, boilers, air tank security measures, heavy load movement, setting of personal protective equipment; noting that the employer should notify the Ministry of labor within a maximum period of 24 hours for any incurred occupational accident or fire.
 - Provision for healthy and protected work environment, such as clean working environment, low noise, good lighting and well ventilation, disposal of harmful waste,
 - Provision of clean drinking water and a suitable place for lunch, in addition to an emergency kit for at least 50 workers put in a visible locker.
- **Decree 8987** of 2012 forbids the employment of adolescents and children under 18 years of age in jobs that pose a risk to their health, safety and behavior
- **Decree 3791** of 2016 (amending Decree 7426 of 2012) raises the minimum daily wage to US\$ 20.
- **Ministry of Labor Decision 29/1** of 2018 restricts a substantive number of jobs to Lebanese citizens in order to protect the workforce and reduce unemployment, including tiling, plastering, gypsum board, iron, wood and aluminum profile installation and other decorative tasks. Engineering is also restricted to Lebanese citizens.

On March 21, 2018, a clarification letter was issued by MoL regarding Decision 29/1, which states that Syrians are allowed to occupy jobs in the construction sector that are not restricted to Lebanese citizens as per Decision 29/1 of 2018.

80. Lebanon has ratified 50 ILO Conventions, including 7 of the 8 fundamental conventions which address key human rights issues including: Forced labor, child labor, freedom of association, and equal opportunity and treatment at work.

81. **Table 4. ILO fundamental conventions ratified by Lebanon**

Number	Convention	Date Ratified
C029	Forced labor Convention, 1930	1 June 1977
C098	Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining, 1949	1 June 1977

C100	Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951	1 June 1977
C105	Abolition of Forced labor Convention, 1957	1 June 1977
C111	Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958	1 June 1977
C138	Minimum Age Convention, 1973 <i>Minimum age specified: 14 years</i>	10 June 2003
C182	Worst Forms of Child labor Convention, 1999	11 September 2001

82. Lebanon has not ratified: C087, Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948; C155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981; nor C187, Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006

4.1.6 Social Protection

- The Order regulating the status of foreign nationals in Lebanon (Order 319 of 1962) and the Law concerning the entry and stay in Lebanon as well as the exit (10 July 19962). The 1962 Law is the principal law regulating entry and residency. This law does not distinguish asylum-seekers and refugees from migrants. Project stakeholders and workers might include refugees, such as Syrian workers employed in construction. Lebanon is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention and Protocol relating to the status of refugees, or the 1967 Protocol) regulating their presence,
- **Law on the Protection of Women and Family Members from Domestic Violence** (Law 293 of 2014) advances women's rights and safety. It establishes important protection measures and related policing and court reforms, but leaves women at risk of marital rape and other abuse.
- **Article 522 of the Penal Code** that exempts a rapist from punishment if he marries his victim was abrogated in 2017.
- **Law 205** passed in December 2020 criminalizes sexual harassment. It targets all types of sexual harassment, in any setting, and especially in the workplace. Per the law, perpetrators can be sentenced to up to two years in prison and fined up to 20 times the value of the minimum wage, which stands at 675,000 Lebanese pounds, according to Lebanese rights group Legal Agenda. The punishment increases to between six months and two years in prison and a fine of between 10 and 20 times the minimum wage if there is a "relationship of dependency" or work between the perpetrator and the victim; if the perpetrator uses their position of power over a colleague; or if the harassment occurs at a range of state institutions, universities, schools or on transport services.
- **Law on the Rights of People with Disabilities (PwD)**²⁶, Law 220 of 2000. Part 4 of the Law covers PwD rights to an enabling environment:
 - **Article 33** sets the scope of rights:
 - *Every PwD has the right to an enabling environment, meaning that every PwD has the right to access any building a normal person can.*
 - *All buildings, structures, public and private utilities aimed at public use have to follow the architectural criteria set in the conditions and procedures provided for in this law.*
 - **Article 34** sets Minimum and Additional standards:
 - *The architectural, internal and external technical standards supposed to be available in the building works, rehabilitation or restoration works of buildings, structures and public and private utilities prepared for public or private use are to be adopted. These standards are set with the approval of the Ministry of Social Affairs, upon consultations with the NCDA; they are to be added to the construction law according to the legal procedures in force. These are called the Minimum Standards for Buildings and Structures.*
 - *In conformity with the abovementioned procedures, the architectural, internal and external technical standards are to be adopted for any additional restorations and constructions*

²⁶ <https://disability-hub.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Law-220-2000-English.docx>

aiming at meeting some PwDs special needs even if they do not enter de facto in the minimum Standards for buildings and structures stated above.

- *The Minimum Standards for buildings and structures encompass in their classification four parts as a minimum:*
 - 1 *First: equipping the future buildings and public utilities aimed at public use*
 - 2 *Second: adapting the existing public buildings and utilities or structures aimed at public use.*
 - 3 *Three: equipping future private buildings*
 - 4 *Fourth: encouraging the adaptation of existing private buildings*

4.1.7 International and regional conventions

83. Lebanon ratified the Basel Convention through Law 387 of 1994 for hazardous waste transboundary exportation.

4.2 KfW Requirements

4.2.1 Sustainability Guideline (2021)

84. KfW's Sustainability Guideline, describes principles and procedures to assess the environmental, social and climate aspects during the preparation and implementation of measures financed by KfW Development Bank. In seeking to promote sustainability and avoid adverse environmental, social and climate impacts and risks, KfW Development Bank aligns to the following principles:

- *To avoid, reduce or limit environmental pollution and environmental damage including climate-damaging emissions and pollution;*
- *To preserve and protect biodiversity and tropical rainforests and to sustainably manage natural resources;*
- *To consider probable and foreseeable impacts of climate change including utilising the potential to adapt to climate change. In this context climate change is understood as climate variability and long-term climate change;*
- *To avoid adverse impacts on the living conditions of communities, in particular indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups, as well as to ensure the rights, living conditions and values of indigenous peoples;*
- *To avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement and forced eviction of people and their living space as well as to mitigate adverse social and economic impacts through changes in land use by reinstating the previous living conditions of the affected population;*
- *To ensure and support occupational health and safety as well as health protection in the workplace;*
- *To condemn forced labor and child labor, ban discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, and support the freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining;*
- *To avoid all forms of discrimination;*
- *To avoid negatively influencing existing conflict dynamics;*
- *To protect and preserve cultural heritage; and/or*
- *To support the executing agency in the management and monitoring of possible adverse environmental, social and climate impacts and risks associated with the implementation of a KfW-financed project.*

85. When assessing the environmental and social impacts of projects, KfW adheres to the KfW Group Sustainability Mission Statement and the specific developmental concepts and guidelines of the German federal government for development cooperation. The assessment of environmental and social impacts complies with relevant national law and legal requirements as well as the assessment requirements of KfW Development Bank. KfW assessment standards are the **Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of the World Bank**, general and sector-specific Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines as well as the Core labor Standards of the International labor Organization

(ILO). Furthermore, KfW's assessment takes into account the requirements of the human rights guidelines of the BMZ. This includes the acknowledged principle of Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) if a project affects the rights of indigenous peoples, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land (VGGT), and the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacements. **There will be no land acquisition in the Project and no Indigenous Peoples are present in the Project area.**

4.2.2 Guidelines On Human Rights and Gender

86. The “Guidelines on Incorporating Human Rights Standards and Principles, Including Gender, in Programme Proposals for Bilateral German Technical and Financial Cooperation” (2013) provides for the mainstreaming of the human rights-based approach throughout all priority areas and sectors of German development cooperation. As prescribed by international human rights law, the human rights-based approach comprises special protection and targeted support for disadvantaged or marginalized groups.
87. In this context, human rights standards comprise the human rights themselves (i.e. the right to food) and what is referred to as their core elements. The most important core elements of economic, social and cultural rights are availability, accessibility (i.e., physical accessibility, nondiscriminatory accessibility and affordability), quality and cultural acceptability. Human rights principles – participation and empowerment, non-discrimination and equality of opportunity, transparency and accountability – are part of all international human rights conventions.

4.3 UNOPS Requirements

88. The UNOPS policy on Health, Safety, Social and Environmental (HSSE) Management²⁷ applies to all UNOPS activities and facilities as well as to all UNOPS contracted and/or subcontracted activities and facilities. UNOPS shall promote environmental sustainability and resilience in its activities and facilities, systematically preventing and addressing negative impacts on the environment.
89. To this end, UNOPS implements a *health, safety, social and environmental management systems approach* that:
- *Is risk-based, ensuring that health and safety risk-mitigation is embedded in all activities and that planning, resource allocation, supervision and performance monitoring are adequate for keeping UNOPS workplaces free of occupational injuries and illnesses.*
 - *Promotes excellence in HSSE, by aligning with international standards and best practices as appropriate and consistent with applicable national legislation and standards and the UN Common System Frameworks;*
 - *Operates in a way that will meet or go beyond the organization's compliance requirements;*
 - *Monitors and continuously improves HSSE management by setting appropriate targets, measuring performance against the targets and ensuring that performance gaps and non-compliance with requirements are addressed;*
 - *Engages on HSSE issues with UNOPS personnel, partners, contractors, suppliers, sub-suppliers and any other people who work under UNOPS; ensures that everyone understands the requirements and their obligations under this Policy and have a chance to participate in HSSE decisions and actions;*
 - *Encourages stakeholders and partners to protect the environment and foster positive social development.*

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<https://content.unops.org/documents/libraries/policies-2020/executive-office-directives-and-instructions/health-safety-and-social-environment-management/en/EOD.ED-HSSE-Management.pdf>

90. Executive Office Instruction (EOI) SSC.2021.01²⁸ sets out the mandatory processes and requirements for HSSE management in UNOPS. The EOI applies to the management of HSSE in activities and projects that are controlled by UNOPS, including activities that UNOPS assigns to contractors. For projects without physical sites and where UNOPS has no managerial control, the applicability of HSSE shall be limited to HSSE aspects specifically assigned to UNOPS.

4.3.1 Health and Safety Performance

91. It is mandatory for people at UNOPS workplaces to comply with the UNOPS Golden Rules for addressing fatal or significant hazards:

- *Only competent personnel (licensed, qualified, experienced and have had job-specific training), who have been adequately resourced shall be allowed to perform work provided they are authorised to do the work.*
- *Work at heights, or any work where a risk assessment identifies a danger of falling to a lower level, shall only take place if hazards from working at heights are controlled and if there is adequate fall prevention or protection (safe access, safe platform, protected edges, fall restraint and fall arrest).*
- *Installation, repair or any other work on electrical equipment shall only be performed by competent (licensed, qualified, experienced and have had job-specific training) personnel.*
- *Work activities shall not be performed before energy sources have been effectively isolated and locked out, and stored energy has been released/secured.*
- *Vehicles and mobile plant equipment used for work purposes on site must address all aspects of safe operation including being fit for purpose. All personnel shall follow road and site traffic rules and pedestrians should be separated from mobile plant equipment and vehicles.*
- *Mechanical lifting operations shall be planned, supervised and undertaken by competent personnel using certified equipment that has the capacity for the lifts being undertaken. The lifting equipment must not be used for any purpose other than its original design purpose and the lifts shall only take place after people have been removed from the travel path or drop zone of a suspended load.*
- *Excavations shall have barricades to prevent people falling in them; appropriate means of access and egress; and shall be protected from collapse.*
- *All personnel shall be made aware of how to handle, store and dispose of any chemicals or hazardous substances they use in their work activities.*
- *People shall not be allowed to enter a confined space unless they are properly trained, have all of the required safety and rescue equipment and understand the safe system of work for the specific activity and confined space.*
- *Any person working in or around water/liquid accumulations or storage facilities shall take the necessary precautions to prevent drowning including not working alone and wearing a buoyancy vest. UNOPS projects shall take the necessary precautions to ensure that members of the community, with special attention to children, are not exposed to drowning in water bodies that have been created as a result of project activities.*
- *Access to UNOPS workplaces, premises and project sites shall be controlled to prevent exposure of the public to hazards. Access control measures shall be supported by informative and warning signs.*
- *Workers shall be provided with adequate, safe to use equipment including personal protective equipment (PPE). The PPE requirements must be made known to workers before they are exposed to hazards requiring PPE protection. Planned inspections and maintenance programmes shall be put in place for equipment used in infrastructure works.*
- *Adequate eating areas, toilet facilities and change rooms shall be provided at workplaces. Culture, hygiene and gender considerations shall be included in the design and maintenance of the facilities.*

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<https://content.unops.org/documents/libraries/policies-2020/executive-office-directives-and-instructions/health-safety-and-social-environment-management/en/EOI-HSSE-Management.pdf>

- *UNOPS business units shall ensure that UNOPS facilities, including external facilities for events hosted by UNOPS, are accessible by people with disabilities.*
- *Safety-critical tasks such as working at heights, lifting operations, excavations, tasks in confined spaces and working over water bodies shall be performed under direct supervision. The tasks shall only commence after a written approval in the form of a permit to work has been issued by an authorised person, all permit conditions have been met and all workers participating in the task have been made aware of the key controls in the risk assessment and the procedure for performing the task.*

4.3.2 Social and Environmental (SE) Performance in Projects

UNOPS has developed minimum SE performance requirements applicable to all projects that are available on its Intranet.

4.3.3 Social and Environmental Screening (SES) requirement

- Except for projects limited to the provision of services in a transactional role only (e.g., human resources, procurement or financial transactional services), all new UNOPS projects shall undergo a Social & Environmental Screening at the pre-engagement phase.
- The Business Developer is responsible for the completion of the SES; key project stakeholders and technical experts shall be consulted to ensure that the Screening is informed by the best available knowledge; and considers direct, indirect and cumulative impacts throughout the life cycle of the project.
- The SES results indicate in which thematic areas there have been identified risks and opportunities (if any) for the project. These risks and opportunities shall inform the consequent steps of the management system.

4.3.4 Social and Environmental Management Plans

- Except for cases where the SES results indicate that no formal SE requirements apply, all projects shall develop SE plans as detailed by the UNOPS management system, to address the project SE risks and opportunities and other requirements set in the 2021 UNOPS HSSE policy.
- The applicable SE plans shall make use of adaptive management; apply the mitigation hierarchy for risks and impacts; follow internationally recognized good practice principles such as the precautionary principle and good international industry practice (GIIP).

92. All projects shall implement activities of awareness raising and prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, in a manner proportional to their size and risk profile.

4.3.5 Health and Safety Guidelines

93. UNOPS has developed 16 General Health and Safety Guidelines, as well as 3 HSSE Guidelines²⁹ that are mandatory for Projects implemented by UNOPS.

General Health and Safety Guidelines

GHS01	General Site Rules
GHS02	Lifting
GHS03	Electrics
GHS04	Excavation
GHS05	Fire Safety
GHS06	Noise
GHS07	Scaffold
GHS08	Underground Services
GHS09	Working at Heights

²⁹ These guidelines are available to UNOPS staff through UNOPS' Intranet

GHS10	Significant Accident or Incident Response
GHS11	Confined Space
GHS12	Site Establishment
GHS13	Welfare Facilities
GHS14	Construction Camp
GHS15	Site Rule Poster
GHS16	Visitors Induction Briefing

General HSSE Guidelines

GHSE02	HSSE Roles and Responsibilities
GHSE03	Boundaries of HSSE Applicability
GHSE04	Mandatory HSSE Inspections

4.3.6 Environmental and Social Guidelines**General Environmental Management Guidelines**

GEM01	Generic Register of Environmental Impacts
GEM02	Waste Management and Hazardous Substances
GEM03	Protection of Water;
GEM04	Wastewater
GEM05	Borrow Pit Management;
GEM06	Preservation of Historical, Archaeological and Cultural Remains
GEM07	Hazardous Waste Management
GEM08	Mandatory Requirements for Environmentally Sustainable Meetings and Events

General Social Guidelines³⁰

GS01	Safe Accommodations for Women in UNOPS Facilities
GS03	Prevention of Project Related SEAH
GS04	PSEAH Specific Guidance for Contractors
GS05	PSEAH Project Site Focal Point Draft

94. UNOPS currently has a number of policies and directives that guides the way the organization implements projects and ensures the welfare of its workers and beneficiaries. UNOPS is in the process of developing a comprehensive set of environmental and social safeguards that will be applicable to all of the Project's it implements. The safeguards will be based on the Model Approach to Environmental and Social Standards for UN Programming. The Model Approach represents a key step in moving towards a common approach among UN entities for addressing environmental and social standards for UN programming.

4.3.7 Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, abuse and Harassment (PSEAH)

the UNOPS Guidelines and templates include provisions for preventing and responding to SEAH, including Guidance on minimum requirements for works contractors on Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (GS04), and the requirement that contracted workers sign an Individual Code of Conduct (SE01)

³⁰ There is no GS02

4.3.8 Minimum Health and Safety Requirements for Contractors³¹

95. UNOPS' Minimum Health and Safety Requirements for Contractors (July 2021) translates some but not all of the Health and Safety Guidelines and the Social and Environmental Guidelines into requirements applicable to contractors

4.3.9 Information Disclosure

96. Information disclosure by UNOPS is guided by the Operational Instruction on Information Disclosure (OILG.2019.02) and the Executive Office Instruction on Information Classification (EOIIAIG.2019.02). According to these instructions, neither the HSSE Guidelines or the E&S instruments prepared for projects implemented by UNOPS are considered to be public documents. As a consequence, they are not made publicly available or disclosed by UNOPS.
97. The application of UNOPS environmental and social requirements, including health and safety requirements, in the context of the Project will in no way supersede or diminish the obligation by UNOPS to comply with the environmental and social standards (ESS) and the laws and regulations of Lebanon, as set forth in this ESMF.

4.3.10 Conflict Sensitivity: Guidelines

Objectives

The main objective of the present guidance is to raise awareness of the importance of conflict sensitivity and support UNOPS personnel implementing projects in conflict contexts to minimize the negative impacts and maximize the positive impacts of UNOPS activities. This can be done by integrating conflict sensitivity considerations in project management activities, including gender mainstreaming, health and safety, social and environmental activities.

4.4 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

98. The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)³² includes a set of ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) that establish the mandatory requirements that the Borrower and the projects must meet through the project life cycle:

- ESS 1** Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- ESS 2** Labor and Working Conditions
- ESS 3** Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management
- ESS 4** Community Health and Safety
- ESS 5** Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
- ESS 6** Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- ESS 7** Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
- ESS 8** Cultural Heritage
- ESS 9** Financial Intermediaries
- ESS 10** Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

99. Only ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS8 and ESS10 are deemed relevant to the Project. The standards establish objectives and requirements to avoid, minimize, reduce, and mitigate environmental and social risks and impacts, and to compensate for or offset any residual impacts. In the context of the Project, UNOPS shall address the Project's environmental and social risks as part of the environmental

³¹ This publication may be reproduced for personal use but may not otherwise be reproduced or, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior written permission of UNOPS.

³² <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework>

and social assessment process, in accordance with ESS1.

100. For phase 1, the selected projects don't involve any permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation. However, in the solar installation project and tunnel lighting project, the project activities may slightly trigger the economical context. In such cases, UNOPS will ensure that activities are well planned and implemented to avoid or minimize, and mitigate the impacts.

4.4.1 Environmental and Social Commitment Plan

101. In the context of the Project, UNOPS developed and will implement an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)³³ that sets out the measures and actions required for the project to achieve compliance with the ESSs over a specified timeframe. The ESCP was agreed with KfW and forms part of KfW's financing agreement with UNOPS. The ESCP may be revised periodically to address issues that arise during implementation.

4.4.2 Labor Management Procedures

102. As required by ESS2 on Labor and Working Conditions, UNOPS developed Labor Management Procedures (LMP) for the Project in chapter 07.

4.4.3 Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines

103. The ESF also requires UNOPS to apply the relevant requirements of the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs)³⁴, especially the General Guidelines. These are technical reference documents, with general and industry specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).
104. The EHSGs contain the performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable and applicable to projects. If less stringent levels or measures than those provided in the EHSGs are appropriate in view of the financial constraints or other specific subproject circumstances, UNOPS will provide full and detailed justification for any proposed alternatives through the environmental and social assessment of the subproject³⁵. This justification must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of KfW, that the choice of any alternative performance level is consistent with the objectives of the ESSs and the applicable EHSGs, and is unlikely to result in any significant environmental or social harm.
105. In the context of the Project, UNOPS will apply the General EHS Guidelines.^{36,37} The General Guidelines cover environmental, occupational health and safety, and community health and safety related risks.

4.4.4 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

106. ESS10 requires that UNOPS implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportional to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts. The SEP for the Project is part of the

³³ See Section C, paragraphs 36 to 44 of ESS1

³⁴ A complete list of industry-sector guidelines can be found at:

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/ehs-guidelines

³⁵ Project activities are not expected to require a full ESIA and ESMP and will instead require ESMPs (see Chapter 7).

³⁶

<https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/e22c050048855ae0875cd76a6515bb18/Final%2B-%2BWater%2Band%2BSa-nitation.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>

³⁷

<https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/e22c050048855ae0875cd76a6515bb18/Final%2B-%2BWater%2Band%2BSa-nitation.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>

ESMF. The SEP should :³⁸

- Describe the timing and methods of engagement with stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project, distinguishing between project-affected parties and other interested parties.
- Describe the range and timing of information to be communicated to project-affected parties and other interested parties, as well as the type of information to be sought from them.
- Take into account the main characteristics and interests of the stakeholders, and the different levels of engagement and consultation that will be appropriate for different stakeholders.
- Set out how communication with stakeholders will be handled throughout project preparation and implementation.
- Describe the measures that will be used to remove obstacles to participation, and how the views of differently affected groups will be captured. Where applicable, the SEP will include differentiated measures to allow the effective participation of those identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable. Dedicated approaches and an increased level of resources may be needed for communication with such differently affected groups so that they can obtain the information they need regarding the issues that will potentially affect them.

107. When the stakeholder engagement with local individuals and communities depends substantially on community representatives, UNOPS will make reasonable efforts to verify that such persons do, in fact, represent the views of such individuals and communities, and that they are facilitating the communication process in an appropriate manner.

Grievance Mechanism

108. As required by ESS10³⁹: UNOPS prepared the grievance mechanism and will disclose it before Project appraisal. The grievance mechanism will be implemented as part of the SEP to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances of project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of the project in a timely manner.

Information Disclosure

109. KfW requires that all documents provided by UNOPS meet the requirements of the World Bank Policy on Access to Information. The Policy requires that UNOPS provide sufficient information about the potential risks and impacts of the Project for their consultations with its stakeholders. Such information will be disclosed in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language understandable to project-affected parties and other interested parties as set out in ESS10, so they can provide meaningful input into project design and mitigation measures.

4.4.5 Comparison between ESF requirements and National requirements

110. The following Table compares the relevant ESF standards and the corresponding national requirements and identifies recommended actions to will any gap identified.

³⁸ See paragraphs 13 to 18 of ESS10.

³⁹ See Section C of ESS10, paragraphs 26 and 27, and Annex 1 of ESS10

Table 5. Table indicating the relevance of requirements in the relevant environmental and social standards, as well as recommended actions to fill gap between ESF requirements and Lebanese requirements

<i>Key Requirement as per ESF</i>	<i>Relevance to the Project</i>	<i>Requirements under Lebanese laws and regulations</i>	<i>Agreed Actions</i>
ESS1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts			
Meet ESS requirements in acceptable manner and timeframe (including for existing facilities), manage entities, deploy qualified specialists, advisory panel for high-risk projects <i>Para 3,14,17,25,33</i>	The requirement applies to all KfW funded Projects	The requirement is an obligation towards the WB on the part of the recipient rather than a national requirement	UNOPS will implement the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
Agree a 'common approach' to joint financing with other IFIs (measures included in ESCP, one set of project documents disclosed) <i>Para 9,12,13</i>	The requirement is not relevant because no other IFI is involved in the Project	The requirement is an obligation towards the WB on the part of the recipient rather than a national requirement	No action required
Assess and manage associated facilities, and supply chain risks, or demonstrate legal and institutional inability to influence <i>Para 10,11,30,32,36</i>	The requirement is relevant because the Project will source material for construction	Lebanese laws and regulations do not include requirements regarding associated facilities or supply-chains	UNOPS will ensure that Project activities meet primary supply chain requirements in ESS2
Use Borrower framework, where materially consistent, address capacity needs <i>Para 19,21,22,9,12,13</i>	The requirement is relevant to the Project, as UNOPS will meet Lebanese labor requirements and construction related requirements	All Project must meet all national laws and regulations	Where relevant, UNOPS will meet Lebanese requirements, as well as ESF requirements
Carry out an integrated Environmental & Social Assessment (ESA) of direct, transboundary impacts, adopt mitigation hierarchy <i>Para 23,24,26,27,35</i>	The requirement is relevant because the Project will cause direct impacts. However, the Project will not cause transboundary impacts	Lebanese laws and regulations do not require the preparation of ESIA's for the type of activities implemented by the Project	UNOPS has prepared an ESCP, an ESMF and a SEP, in line with ESF requirements. Furthermore, UNOPS will screen subprojects for potential E&S risks and impacts and will prepare site-specific ESMPs
Address all relevant environmental risks and impacts, apply the Environmental Health & Safety Guidelines (EHSG) & Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) <i>Para 18,26,28</i>	The requirement is relevant because the Project involves the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure		The ESMF identifies relevant impacts, defines appropriate mitigation measures, and applies the General EHS Guidelines, as described in the Environmental and Social requirements for contractors ⁴⁰

⁴⁰ For the sake of simplicity, the ESMF uses the term Environmental and Social Requirements for contractors to include UNOPS Minimum Health and Safety Requirements for Contractors (Annex 2), the Environment, Health, Safety and Security (ESHS) requirements (Annex 3), the Guidance on minimum requirements for works contractors on Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH; GS04; Annex 4), and the individual Code of Conduct (Form SE01, Annex 5).

Key Requirement as per ESF	Relevance to the Project	Requirements under Lebanese laws and regulations	Agreed Actions
Address all relevant social risks and impacts, support disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, recognize and inform stakeholders of land tenure rights <i>Para 28,29</i>	The requirement is relevant, although no land issue is expected	There are no requirements in Lebanese laws and regulation	UNOPS will follow ESS1 requirements. In particular, UNOPS will assist the most vulnerable groups and inform them of their rights.
Develop, disclose and implement an Environmental & Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) <i>Para 36-44</i>	The requirement is relevant for all KfW funded Projects	The requirement is an obligation towards the WB on the part of the recipient rather than a national requirement	UNOPS has prepared and will implement the disclosed Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
Monitor, including third-party monitors, and implement corrective measures <i>Para 45-50</i>	The requirement is relevant for all KfW funded Projects	Reporting to KfW is an obligation towards the WB on the part of the recipient rather than a national requirement	UNOPS will follow ESS1 requirements
Engage stakeholders & disclose information on project risks, impacts, mitigation measures <i>Para 51-53</i>	The requirement is relevant for all KfW funded Projects		UNOPS has prepared and will implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan
ESS2. Labor and Working Conditions			
Identify project workers (direct, contracted, primary supply, community, government) <i>Para 3-8</i>	The requirement to identify project workers is relevant to this Project, as it will employ workers, most particularly to rehabilitate infrastructure	The requirement uses WB specific terminology that has no equivalent in Lebanese laws and regulations	The Labor Management Procedures prepared by UNOPS identify the different types of workers
Establish written labor management procedures with clear employment terms and conditions <i>Para 9-12</i>	The requirement to establish labor management procedures with clear employment terms and conditions is relevant to this Project, as it will employ workers, most particularly to rehabilitate infrastructure	Work contracts are regulated by Title I of the labor Code. A worker is defined as a person who works with an employer according to an individual or collective agreement (art. 2).	The Lebanese Labor Code fulfils ESS2 requirements to establish written labor management procedures with clear employment terms and conditions UNOPS will meet the requirements of the Lebanese Labor Code.

Key Requirement as per ESF	Relevance to the Project	Requirements under Lebanese laws and regulations	Agreed Actions
<p>Ensure equal opportunity, prevent discrimination and protect vulnerable workers</p> <p><i>Para 13-15</i></p>	<p>The requirement to ensure equal opportunity, prevent discrimination and protect vulnerable workers is relevant to this Project, as it will employ workers, most particularly to rehabilitate infrastructure and because the majority of the workers are likely to be Syrian.</p>	<p>The Lebanese Labor Code provide equal opportunities rights between men and women” with respect to type of work, amount of wage or salary, employment, promotion, professional qualification, and apparel (LC, art. 26). Recruitment is not expressly covered.</p> <p>The principle of equal pay for work of equal value is not expressly provided for in Lebanese law (ILO CEACR, 2020).</p> <p>The Lebanese labor code explicitly covers Lebanese citizens.</p>	<p>UNOPS will follow the Lebanese labor Code.</p> <p>UNOPS will follow ESS2 requirements in cases where equal opportunity, the prevention discrimination and the protection vulnerable workers are not sufficiently covered within by the Labor Code.</p>
<p>Respect the role of worker organizations</p> <p><i>Para 16</i></p>	<p>The requirement to respect the role of worker organizations is relevant to this Project, as it will employ workers, most particularly to rehabilitate infrastructure.</p>	<p>Trade unions are expressly prohibited from all political activity, including meetings or demonstrations of a political nature (art. 84).</p> <p>Foreigners are not allowed to establish trade unions. Art. 92 of the Labor Law expressly requires those who want to join trade unions to be Lebanese citizens, hence migrant works and refugees are excluded. They are allowed to join unions if other requirements are met – practicing the profession, being 18 or older, and not being convicted of major offenses – if they are entitled to work in Lebanon. They do not enjoy full membership, and cannot run for union office or vote in trade union elections (art 92). They may, however, nominate a delegate to defend their interests before the committee of the trade union (art 92).</p> <p>Collective bargaining: In order to engage in collective bargaining, a trade union must have the membership of at least 60% of the workers concerned. Collective agreements must be ratified by at least two-thirds of union members at a general assembly (arts. 3-4, Decree No 17386 of 1964; ILO CEACR, 2018).</p>	<p>UNOPS will follow ESS2 requirements to respect the role of worker organizations, as well as international obligations in human rights.</p>

Key Requirement as per ESF	Relevance to the Project	Requirements under Lebanese laws and regulations	Agreed Actions
<p>Protect against all kinds of forced labor and child labor below the minimum age or that is hazardous to child development</p> <p><i>Para 17-20</i></p>	<p>The requirement to protect against all kinds of forced labor and child labor below the minimum age or that is hazardous to child development is relevant to this Project, as it will employ workers, most particularly to rehabilitate infrastructure</p>	<p>Forced labor is prohibited by Decree No. 3855 of 1 September 1972. There is no specific provision in national legislation punishing the exaction of forced labor, although judges may refer to section 569 of the Penal Code for such cases (ILO CEACR, 2018; ILO CEACR, 2020).</p> <p>It is illegal for employers to confiscate workers' passports (Order No. 142/1 of 2003).</p> <p>Trafficking in persons is prohibited and penalized by Law No 164/2011. It is defined as deceiving a person for the purpose of exploitation or facilitating his exploitation by others by using methods of threatening over the person who is subject to perpetrators authority (art. 586.1 Law No 164/2011). Exploitation is defined to include, inter alia, forcible or compulsory work (art. 586.1 F, Law No 164/2011).</p>	<p>UNOPS will ban all forms of forced labor in line with Lebanese law.</p> <p>UNOPS will not employ any persons below the age of 18.</p> <p>This is fully addressed in section 7.3.3 of the LMP</p>
<p>Provide an employment grievance mechanism (separate from ESS10 GRM, and not applicable to community labor)</p> <p><i>Para 21-23, 33, 36</i></p>	<p>The requirement to provide an employment grievance mechanism is relevant to this Project, as it will employ direct, contracted and primary supply workers</p>	<p>Lebanese Law does not include any equivalent provision</p>	<p>UNOPS will apply ESS2 requirements to provide an employment grievance mechanism (separate from ESS10 GRM).</p>

Key Requirement as per ESF	Relevance to the Project	Requirements under Lebanese laws and regulations	Agreed Actions
<p>Apply Occupational Health and Safety Measures taking into account the EHSGs</p> <p><i>Para 24-30</i></p>	<p>The requirement is relevant to this Project, as it will employ workers, most particularly to rehabilitate infrastructure</p>	<p>Decree 11802 of January 2004 provides the general regulations for the prevention of occupational hazards and accidents, and the promotion of health and safety in all industrial establishments subject to the Labor Law. In particular, it covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention and safety measures, i.e., strong fencing around transport machines, maintenance of elevators and lifting machines, and suspension of useful signals, boilers, air tank security measures, heavy load movement, setting of personal protective equipment; noting that the employer should notify the Ministry of labor within a maximum period of 24 hours for any incurred occupational accident or fire. • Provision for healthy and protected work environment, such as clean working environment, low noise, good lighting and well ventilation, disposal of harmful waste, • Provision of clean drinking water and a suitable place for lunch, in addition to an emergency kit for at least 50 workers put in a visible locker. 	<p>UNOPS will apply both national and ESS2 requirements to ensure that EHSG requirements relative to OHS are met. In particular, UNOPS ensure the following measures by requiring contractors to implement the Project Environmental and Social requirements for contractors.</p>
<p>Manage third-party contracted workers and ascertain reliability of contractor entities</p> <p><i>Para 31-32</i></p>	<p>The requirement is relevant to this Project, as it will employ workers, most particularly to rehabilitate infrastructure</p>	<p>Lebanese Law does not include any equivalent provision</p>	<p>UNOPS will apply ESS2 requirements</p>
<p>Ensure safe, voluntary community labor and document community agreement in labor management procedures</p> <p><i>Para 34-38</i></p>	<p>The requirement is not relevant to the Project, as no community workers will be involved</p>		<p>No action required</p>
<p>Monitor primary suppliers and shift to others where unable to remedy significant noncompliance</p> <p><i>Para 39</i></p>	<p>The requirement is relevant to this Project, as it will employ workers, most particularly to rehabilitate infrastructure</p>	<p>Lebanese Law does not include any equivalent provision</p>	<p>UNOPS will apply ESS2 requirements</p>

Key Requirement as per ESF	Relevance to the Project	Requirements under Lebanese laws and regulations	Agreed Actions
ESS3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management			
Recognize project-related pollution generation & resource consumption and the threat of GHG concentration to human welfare <i>Para 1,11</i>	The requirement is relevant because the Project will involve activities to rehabilitate infrastructure	Law 78/2018 on the protection of the environment comprises articles related to ambient air pollution, monitoring air pollutants, etc. resulting from human activities. There are no national regulations regarding GHG concentration	UNOPS will follow ESS3 and national requirements
Apply technically feasible resource efficiency and pollution prevention measures, adopt the EHSGs and other GIIP <i>Para 5,6</i>	The requirement is relevant because the Project will involve activities to rehabilitate infrastructure	Law 78/2018 on the protection of the environment comprises articles related to ambient air pollution, monitoring air pollutants, etc. resulting from human activities.	UNOPS will follow ESS3 and national requirements
Ensure efficient consumption of energy, water and raw materials, optimize use, cleaner production, reuse, recycle, reduce <i>Para 5,6</i>	The requirement is relevant because the Project will involve activities to rehabilitate infrastructure	National Electricity Policy Paper, The National Water Sector Strategy, and law 80/2018 promotes electricity metering, water rationing, and 3Rs related to solid waste respectively.	UNOPS will follow ESS3 and national requirements
Implement water management measures, minimize usage and assess cumulative impacts <i>Para 7-9</i>	The requirement is relevant because the Project will involve activities to rehabilitate infrastructure	There are no requirements in Lebanese laws and regulation	UNOPS will follow ESS3 requirements
Remediate the effects of historical pollution, establish a process to identify responsibility <i>Para 12</i>	The requirement is relevant because of the likelihood of finding asbestos when rehabilitating infrastructure		No Action required
Address air, water and soils impacts on human health & environment, consider the impacts of climate change <i>Para 13</i>	The requirement is relevant because Project activities will rehabilitate existing infrastructure.	There are no climate change requirements in Lebanese laws and regulations	UNOPS will follow the relevant provisions of ESS3
Estimate sources of air pollution and avoid or minimize project-related air emissions <i>Para 15,16</i>	The requirement is relevant because Project activities to rehabilitate infrastructure will require machinery that produces emissions	Law 78/2018 on the protection of the environment comprises articles related to ambient air pollution, monitoring air pollutants, etc. resulting from human activities.	UNOPS will apply both ESS3 and national requirements, by requiring contractors to comply with the Environmental and Social requirements for contractors

Key Requirement as per ESF	Relevance to the Project	Requirements under Lebanese laws and regulations	Agreed Actions
Estimate gross Green House Gas (GHG) emissions resulting from the project <i>Para 16</i>	The requirement is not relevant to the Project	There are no climate change requirements in Lebanese laws and regulations	No action required
Avoid or minimize the generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, ensure safe storage, transport, disposal <i>Para 17-20</i>	The requirement is relevant to this Project, as rehabilitation activities will generate hazardous and non-hazardous waste, including asbestos	Decree 5606/2019 defines the norms of hazardous waste storage, transport and disposal. This decree along with decree 8633/2012 Fundamental for EIAs requires an assessment of the likely environmental consequences of a proposed project, and determination of necessary measures for mitigating negative environmental consequences and increasing positive impact on the environment and natural resources before approving or disapproving the project.	UNOPS will apply both ESS3 and national requirements, by requiring contractors to comply with the Environmental and Social requirements for contractors
Prepare a Pest Management Plan using combined or multiple tactics, and only use approve pesticides <i>Para 22-25</i>	The requirement is not relevant to the Project		No action required
ESS4. Community Health and Safety			
Identify community exposure to impacts from project activities, equipment and infrastructure, including risks to vulnerable groups <i>Para 1, 3, 5</i>	The requirement is relevant because Project activities will occur within an urban setting	Chapter 4 of Law 444/2002 requires the preparation of environmental assessments, but does not specifically require the proponent to identify and characterize community exposure to impacts from project activities There is no specific mention of vulnerable groups in Lebanese legislation	UNOPS will ensure that community exposure to impacts is identified during the preparation of ESMPs, including for vulnerable groups. UNOPS will require contractors to incorporate mitigation measures in their C-ESMP, in line with the Project's Environmental and Social requirements for contractors.
Ensure safe design and operation of infrastructure & equipment, with certification, third-party audit, independent expert advisory on high risk components <i>Para 6-8</i>	The requirement is relevant because the Project will rehabilitate existing infrastructure	There is no specific requirement in Lebanese Law about the safe design and operation of infrastructure Law 220 of 2000 discusses the rights of people with disabilities. However, implementation measures have yet to be defined.	UNOPS will ensure that the design of the building rehabilitation activities is reviewed by an advisory committee UNOPS will ensure that rehabilitation activities take into account Paragraph 7 of ESS4 regarding universal access

Key Requirement as per ESF	Relevance to the Project	Requirements under Lebanese laws and regulations	Agreed Actions
Manage quality of services provided to community and apply Universal Access features to design where feasible <i>Para 9</i>	The requirement is relevant because the Project will rehabilitate existing infrastructure	There is no specific requirement under Lebanese Law	UNOPS will seek to include Universal Access features during rehabilitation where feasible
Assess and manage traffic and road safety risks, maintain vehicle fleet safety, and avoid incident and injury to the public <i>Para 10-12</i>	The requirement is relevant to this Project, as rehabilitation activities with affect road traffic in Beirut	There is no specific requirement under Lebanese Law requiring a proponent to assess and manage traffic and road safety risks of their activities	UNOPS will ensure that direct and induced road safety impacts are identified and addressed during the preparation of ESMPs. UNOPS will require contractors to incorporate mitigation measures in their C-ESMP, in line with the Project's Environmental and Social requirements for contractors.
Avoid or minimize direct impacts on ecosystem services that may result in community health & safety risks <i>Para 14</i>	The requirement is not relevant to this Project		No action required
Avoid or minimize community exposure to disease and transmission related to labor influx <i>Para 14</i>	The requirement is relevant to this Project because building rehabilitation activities could increase community exposure to communicable or vector-borne diseases, including COVID-19	There is no specific requirement under Lebanese Law	UNOPS will require all contractors to meet Environmental and Social requirements for contractors, which include measures to avoid or minimize community exposure to disease and transmission related to labor influx
Avoid or minimize community exposure to hazardous materials, modify, substitute, eliminate, ensure safe storage, transport, disposal <i>Para 17-18</i>	The requirement is relevant to this Project because construction activities will generate hazardous waste, potentially including asbestos	Decree 5606/2019 regulates the storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous waste. However, the decree does not specifically discuss community exposure.	UNOPS will apply both ESS3 and national requirements UNOPS will require contractors to incorporate measures to avoid or minimize community exposure to hazardous waste in their C-ESMP, in line with the Project's Environmental and Social requirements for contractors.
Conduct a Risk Hazard Assessment (RHA), prepare an Emergency Response Plan (ERP), assist and collaborate with stakeholders to prepare <i>Para 19-23</i>	The requirement is relevant to this Project because construction activities might create hazards	There is no specific requirement under Lebanese Law	UNOPS assist and collaborate with stakeholders, as suitable, to prepare a Risk Hazard Assessments (RHA), and to prepare an Emergency Response Plans (ERP), as required in ESS3

Key Requirement as per ESF	Relevance to the Project	Requirements under Lebanese laws and regulations	Agreed Actions
Assess risks posed by security personnel, encourage disclosure of government security arrangements <i>Para 24-27</i>	The requirement is not relevant to this Project, as the Project will not finance security personnel		No action required
Apply dam safety requirements, engage an independent panel of experts, and deploy an emergency preparedness plan	The requirement is not relevant to this Project because the Project does not include activities related to dams		No action required
ESS8. Cultural Heritage			
Establish risks to cultural heritage from projects involving earthworks, protected areas, known sites <i>Para 3,5,6</i>	The requirement is not relevant because the Project will not rehabilitate infrastructure that have cultural heritage elements	There is no specific requirement under Lebanese Law.	No action required
Recognize risk to tangible cultural heritage, and to intangible heritage if impacted by a physical project component <i>Para 9</i>	The requirement is relevant because the Project might rehabilitate infrastructure that have some cultural heritage elements	There is no specific requirement under Lebanese Law. However, prior authorization is required from DGA for tangible cultural heritage.	UNOPS will recognize risks to tangible cultural heritage, and to intangible heritage if impacted by a physical project component, in coordination with DGA, the Order of Engineers and Architects (OEA), and the Municipality of Beirut (MoB)
Identify mitigation measures, conserve and rehabilitate in situ or relocate, document and catalogue, build technical capacity <i>Para 9</i>	The requirement is not relevant because the Project will not rehabilitate features that have cultural heritage elements		No action required
Develop a Cultural Heritage Management Plan, implement a Chance Finds Procedure <i>Para 10-16</i>	The requirement for a Chance Find Procedure is relevant to this Project. However, the requirement to develop a Cultural Heritage Management Plan is not relevant.	There is no specific requirement under Lebanese Law regarding chance finds	The Project Environmental and Social requirements for contractors include a chance find procedures, that will be implemented and coordination with the Ministry of Culture and DGA
Determine presence of listed legally protected world, national and local cultural heritage areas, consult stakeholders, implement preservation programs <i>Para 17</i>	The requirement is not relevant to this Project as it does not affect any listed legally protected global, national, or local heritage areas		No action required

Key Requirement as per ESF	Relevance to the Project	Requirements under Lebanese laws and regulations	Agreed Actions
Manage archaeological sites and material, document, map, investigate, determine custodial responsibility <i>Para 18-20</i>	The requirement is not relevant to this Project, as it does not include any archeological sites		No action required
Address impacts on built heritage, maintain authenticity, preserve physical and visual context <i>Para 21-23</i>	The requirement is relevant because the Project will rehabilitate infrastructure with cultural heritage elements	According to Antiquities law 35/1933, all restoration works to be coordinated with DGA. Corpus Levant is the only document that defines requirements needed to preserve the built heritage, under the technical guidance of DGA.	UNOPS will address impacts on built heritage, maintain authenticity, preserve physical and visual context, in close coordination with DGA
Identify natural features with cultural heritage significance, consult and negotiate preservation and use <i>Para 24-26</i>	The requirement is not relevant to this Project		No action required
Guard against theft and trafficking of movable cultural heritage, identify and protect endangered objects <i>Para 27-28</i>	The requirement is not relevant to this Project		No Action required
Proceed with commercial use only after meaningful consultation, equitable benefits sharing and impact mitigation <i>Para 29</i>	The requirement is not relevant to this Project		No action required
ESS10. Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure			
Establish a systematic approach as early as possible, proportionate to project risks and impacts <i>Para 2, 3</i>	The requirement is relevant for all KfW funded Projects	There is no equivalent requirement under Lebanese Law	UNOPS engaged stakeholders during Project preparation and will implement the disclosed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
The Borrower will engage with stakeholders as an integral part of the project's environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation <i>Para 4</i>	The requirement is relevant for all KfW funded Projects	The 2017 access to information provides access to information by stakeholders, but does not define a requirement for projects to engage with stakeholders.	UNOPS will engage with stakeholders as an integral part of the project's environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation, as indicated in the SEP

Key Requirement as per ESF	Relevance to the Project	Requirements under Lebanese laws and regulations	Agreed Actions
Identify and analyze project affected and other interested stakeholders for risk and vulnerability <i>Para 5, 10-12</i>	The requirement is relevant for all KfW funded Projects	There is no equivalent requirement under Lebanese Law	UNOPS will identify and analyze vulnerability and risks
Integrate core stakeholder engagement principles (inclusive, culturally appropriate, understandable, consult on design, throughout project cycle) <i>Para 6, 7</i>	The requirement is relevant for all KfW funded Projects	There is no equivalent requirement under Lebanese Law	UNOPS will regularly consult the relevant stakeholders throughout the project cycle (refer to SEP)
Develop & implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) describing measures to remove obstacles to participation <i>Para 13-18</i>	The requirement is relevant for all KfW funded Projects	There is no equivalent requirement under Lebanese Law	UNOPS has prepared, and will disclose and implement the Project SEP
Disclose accessible information allowing stakeholders to understand risks, impacts, opportunities <i>Para 19-20</i>	The requirement is relevant for all KfW funded Projects	The 2017 access to information provides access to information by stakeholders, but does not define a requirement to disclose information to stakeholders.	UNOPS will disclose accessible information allowing stakeholders to understand risks, impacts, opportunities
Engage stakeholders in a continuous two-way process of meaningful consultation <i>Para 21, 22, 24</i>	The requirement is relevant for all KfW funded Projects	There are no laws requiring access to public documents and the government generally does not respond to requests for documents.	UNOPS will engage stakeholders in a continuous two-way process of meaningful consultation
Adapt engagement commitments to changes in project risk profile and disclose an updated ESCP <i>Para 25</i>	The requirement is relevant for all KfW funded Projects	The requirement is an obligation towards the WB on the part of the recipient rather than a national requirement	UNOPS will adapt engagement commitments to changes in project risk profile and disclose an updated ESCP
Deploy a Grievance Mechanism, accessible, allows for anonymity, disclose process and response records, use existing local systems <i>Para 26, 27</i>	The requirement is relevant for all KfW funded Projects	There is no practice of transparency and complaints handling in public institutions in Lebanon. Although some of these grievance redress and complaints handling mechanisms are in place, the rate of usage and trust in these mechanisms is low.	UNOPS will initiate the Grievance and Redress mechanism once the Project starts, as indicated in the SEP, including a referral pathway in the event of SEA/SH
Report to stakeholders, disclosing information on engagement as part of the ESA <i>Para 9, 28</i>	The requirement is relevant for all KfW funded Projects	There is no equivalent requirement under Lebanese Law	UNOPS will apply ESS10 requirements

Chapter 5

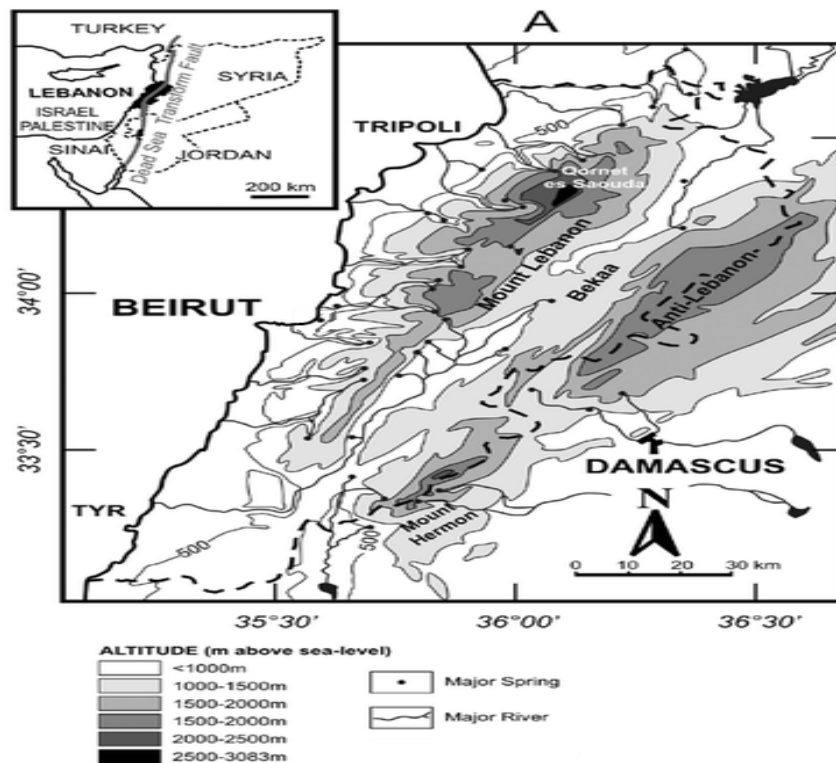
Environmental and Social Baseline

5.1 Beirut City Baseline

5.1.1 Topography

111. Beirut is located on a relatively flat peninsula nestled between the Mediterranean Sea and Mount Lebanon (see Figures 5 and 6). The Mount Lebanon mountain range has an average elevation of approximately 2,200 m and is composed of thick carbonate sediments. Historically, the regions topography has directed water from the mountains to the sea through a dense network of 14 rivers.

Figure 2. Simplified topographic map of Lebanon – inset map showing the position of Lebanon in the Levant Region⁴¹



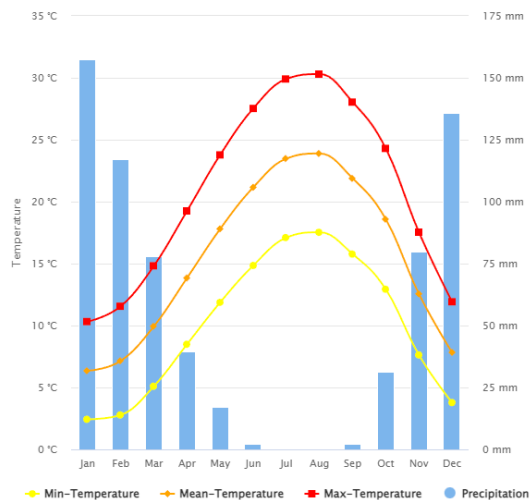
5.1.2 Climate and Precipitation

112. Lebanon enjoys a Mediterranean climate characterized by a hot dry season extending from May to October, and a cool, wet season between November and April. Although approximately 10,500 km² in area, its wide topographical variation gives rise to a wide variety of microclimates.
113. The city of Beirut has mild climate conditions typical of other Mediterranean cities that is characterized by a wet season (November-March) with relatively short and interspersed, yet heavy,

⁴¹ F. H. Nader, Petrographic and geochemical study on cave pearls from Kanaan Cave (Lebanon), International Journal of Speleology (Edizione Italiana), p. 40, 2007.

downpours, comprising approximately 80% of Beirut's total precipitation (Figure 3). Precipitation is minimal during the dry season (April-October), with little to no precipitation between from June to August. Precipitation levels recorded at the Beirut weather station between 2006 and 2011 varied from 510 mm in 2008 to 1112 mm in 2009. However, precipitation in Lebanon decreased to 610.44 mm in 2021 from 814.26 mm in 2020.⁴²

Figure 3. Monthly climatology 1991-2020, Lebanon⁴³



5.1.3 Beirut City Profile

114. Lebanon's total population is estimated to be around 5.6 million, including Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL), Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) and displaced Syrians. The latter group constitutes an estimated 1.5 million of the total population.⁴⁴ The country also hosts an estimated 400,000 migrant workers – mostly current or former female domestic helpers – from Africa and Asia.⁴⁵
115. The UN-Habitat Beirut City Profile⁴⁶ defines the city of Beirut as including 31 municipalities, including the **Municipality of Beirut**. Beirut City has a population of almost 1.3 million, including approximately 266,000 displaced Syrians, 27,277 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL) and 4,300 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS), according to the Lebanese Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2021 data.⁴⁷ Although the city is home to various religions and socioeconomic groups,⁴⁸

⁴² <https://tradingeconomics.com/lebanon/precipitation>

⁴³

<https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/lebanon/climate-data-historical#:~:text=The%20mean%20annual%20rainfall%20on,heavy%20cloudbursts%20or%20violent%20storms.>

⁴⁴ GoL and United Nations (2021) "Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-2021 (2021 Update)."

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85374>.

⁴⁵ IOM UN Migration (2020) "Foreign Nationals MSNA Analysis Beirut, September 2020," 8 September. [Online]. Available: <https://migration.iom.int/node/9637>.

⁴⁶ Based on the city profile, Beirut City encompasses 31 municipalities, covering an area of 111.22 km². The boundaries are based on the continuously built-up area of the city with interlinked urban systems.

<https://unhabitat.org/beirut-city-profile>

⁴⁷ According to the city profile, the actual population figures may vary significantly from this estimate.

⁴⁸ There are 18 officially recognized religions present in Lebanon, the majority being Christian (mostly Maronite, Greek Orthodox or Protestant) or Muslim (mostly Sunni, Shia or Druze).

these are mostly homogenously divided over different neighborhoods. Beirut's western districts are mostly known as Sunni, and the east as Christian. This division is, to a considerable extent, a repercussion of the Lebanese Civil War, which ended the heterogenous politico-religious and socioeconomic fusions that previously defined the city's neighborhoods.

116. The city is home to most of Lebanon's governmental, diplomatic, educational and health-care institutions, with key public institutions being based mainly in the Beirut's Central District, Hamra and Adieh areas.⁴⁹ It is also the country's biggest economic hub. Figures prior to the Beirut Port blast and COVID-19 pandemic showed a growth in banking and tourism, which are part of Beirut Governorate's biggest sectors.

Governance

117. In contrast to other Lebanese municipalities, Beirut Municipality's decision-making and executive powers are separated. The former is reserved for the mayor and the municipal council, while the latter is assigned to the Governor of Beirut. The Governor is technically subordinate to the Minister of Interior and Municipalities appointed by a decree of the Council of Ministers to serve a six-year term, whereas the mayor and municipal council members are elected. The current governor was appointed in June 2020, while the current Mayor and municipal council were elected in 2016 for a six-year term.⁵⁰
118. Beirut Governorate is represented by 24 councilors and 107 mukhtars (the representative of the smallest state body at the local level in Lebanon) elected in 2016, only 3 and 2 of whom, respectively, are women.⁵¹
119. Lebanon is characterized by political instability and weak governance⁵². Despite attempts to improve this situation, efforts of municipalities also often do not reach far — due to the heavily centralized state, bureaucracy, and the lack of financial resources. At a national level, long-standing governance challenges exist. After years in which discontent over the Lebanese Government grew, with a peak of civil uprising in October 2019, the Beirut Port blast sparked new anti-government demonstrations and sentiments. These developments have led to the resignations of two governments, as well as unsuccessful attempts by two Prime Minister Designates to form a government. Lebanon has been governed by a care-taker Council of Ministers since August 2020. In July 2021, a new Prime Minister Designate was appointed.
120. One year after taking office in 2016, the Mayor of Beirut presented a vision for the city that included, among other ambitions, ensuring environmental treatment of sanitary drainage, providing modern means of transportation and parking, and ensuring maintenance of drinking water in a sustainable manner. These fit well in the city's 2016-2022 Vision based on four development axes. Two of these axes are sustainable infrastructure and environmental development and integrated and cohesive cultural and sports development; a third axe touches upon social and inclusive development as well.⁵³

⁴⁹ UNOPS (2021)

⁵⁰ Municipal elections were postponed from 2022 to 2023, beyond the 6-year term.

⁵¹ Standing at 132 out of a total of 156 countries according to the Global Gender Gap Report 2021, Lebanon has one of the highest overall gender gaps in the world, and amongst the lowest rates of women's political participation (112 out of 156) and labor force participation (144 of 156).

⁵² <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2022-08/lebanon-16.php>

⁵³ The situation is in flux as of September 2022. Although a Prime Minister was designated in June 2022, post parliamentary elections must still be held and a cabinet formed. The parliament must also elect a new President by October 2022.

121. Civil society is increasing its visibility and influence in the political arena. Two examples highlighted in the Beirut City Profile⁵⁴ are the civil society movement Beirut Madinati⁵⁵, which promotes livability in Beirut, and the work of NGO Nahnoo, resulting in the re-opening of Beirut's largest park, Horsh Beirut. Besides these non-profit organizations, academic centers, such as the Beirut Urban Lab (part of the American University of Beirut), are influencing public opinion while raising awareness on the city's livability and inclusivity.

Social Protection and Social Inclusion

122. Structural challenges as well as multiple crises have aggravated the situation, including in Beirut City. Thus, a large proportion of the city's residents do not have access to effectively functioning, comprehensive, transparent and inclusive social security nets. A part of the population is not covered by the public system at all, including many of the most vulnerable.⁵⁶ Essential features of the Lebanese social protection system discriminate against women, including discrimination in pension schemes and insufficient support to victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), among others.⁵⁷
123. COVID-19 and the collective and individual trauma of the PoB explosion have aggravated the social protection and inclusion needs. According to the Inter-Agency SGBV Task Force⁵⁸, more than half of the surveyed women and girls (54%) have observed an increase of harassment, violence or abuse against other women and girls in their household or community, 57% felt less safe in their communities, and 44% felt less safe in their homes. The PoB explosion has increased the risks related to domestic violence and SGBV, particularly for women and children. This is partly a consequence of displacement and new household compositions in shelter locations (e.g., living with acquaintances). Other factors that have contributed to the increased risks including the lack of street lighting, increased military and police presence, and stress and insecurity leading to tensions and mental instability.⁵⁹
124. After the PoB explosion, psychological assistance became an urgent need, particularly among children.⁶⁰ Doctors anticipate not only short-term effects, but also a long-term increase in anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among the population. Vulnerability to these effects is higher among – besides children – those who have previously suffered from trauma resulting from the Lebanese Civil War or the Syria War, for example.⁶¹
125. Associated with the increasing vulnerabilities, there is reportedly a rise in so-called “hunger-crimes,” such as theft, particularly in neighborhoods with wealthier communities, such as Gemmayzeh and

⁵⁴ UNOPS (2021). Beirut City Profiles 2021

⁵⁵ <https://beirutmadinati.com>

⁵⁶ Some of city's inhabitants were living in precarious housing and socio-economic conditions before the explosions. Field surveys have shown that the number of female-headed households is high in the areas most affected by the explosion. There is also a prevalence of migrant workers as well as several LGBTQI organizations, who have been exposed to gender-based violence in the aftermath of the blast. Also see:

<https://www.iom.int/news/well-being-and-security-migrant-workers-lebanon-deteriorate-beirut-blast>

⁵⁷ UNOPS, 2021

⁵⁸ Inter-Agency SGBV Task Force, 2020. Impact of COVID-19 on the SGBV Situation in Lebanon - May 2020, May: 1–12.

⁵⁹ UN Women, CARE, UN ESCWA, ABAAD and UNFPA, 2020. A Rapid Gender Analysis of the August 2020 Beirut Port Explosion: An Intersectional Examination.

⁶⁰ Save the Children, 2020. Rapid Needs Assessment Beirut Blast.

⁶¹ Sabaghi, Dario, 2020. Invisible Wounds: Beirut Witnesses Mental-Health Crisis after Blast. Middle East Eye, September 27. <https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/lebanon-beirut-explosion-mental-health-trauma-ptsd-crisis>.

Mar Mikhael.⁶² In general, crimes involving weapons and/or violence peaked following the first COVID-19 lockdown.⁶³

126. Finally, the current challenges that Lebanon currently faces puts youth at risk of radicalization and violent extremism,⁶⁴ and has been associated with increased school dropouts by children.⁶⁵

5.2 Transport Sector and Public and Communal Spaces

127. The explosion caused damage to roads, with negative impacts on mobility and access. Hence, municipalities consider rehabilitation of the damaged roads and traffic infrastructure as a priority. Indeed, both of the affected municipalities indicated that sidewalks and roads in the respective areas have been damaged to varying extents. For example, according to the preliminary assessment undertaken by the Bourj Hammoud municipality, approximately 1/3 of roads need to be re-covered with asphalt (around 6 km - 40 000 m²). It is worthy to remark that damaged roads should be asphalted following an assessment of the piping networks beneath (and rehabilitation should take place after the rainy season). Furthermore, the areas affected by the explosion are densely populated areas which had limited communal places prior to the explosion. Hence, rehabilitating those few available parks, playgrounds, entertainment zones, and other communal places will prove essential to ensure vibrant communities and neighborhoods with improved living conditions.

5.3 Water Supply and Sanitation⁶⁶

128. Only about 4 percent of the water supply and sanitation (WSS) infrastructure was impacted by the explosion, and the facilities are still functioning to some extent. The water supply distribution and sewerage networks are partially functional, which allows the water utility to maintain or restore emergency access. However, and as confirmed by municipal authorities, a thorough ground assessment is needed to confirm the level of damages. Recent investigations targeting water production stations and water distribution networks in the affected area reported civil and equipment damages to one of the country's largest water stations (Dbayeh WTP), serving around 850,000 inhabitants. Other findings concerned damages in the water mains of the affected areas including manholes, valves, leakages, and civil damages in addition to damages in other water pumping stations in the area of Ashrafieh and Mar Mikhael (civil and MEP equipment damages). As both sewage and rainwater networks are combined, the autumn/winter rains led to inundations and subsequent health problems. According to the municipalities, neighborhoods are experiencing flooding, internal streets of neighborhoods that have a combined waste/stormwater system are experiencing the emission of severe bad odors when rain happens. Roads that were directly affected by the port explosion are showing further signs of deterioration, cracking, and expansion of holes. In addition, cleaning the sewage and rainwater networks has been identified as an urgent priority by the two municipalities, which are struggling to secure the needed manpower and equipment, mostly due to the lack of funding.

⁶² France24, 2020. Hunger Crimes on the Rise in Crisis-Hit Lebanon

<https://www.france24.com/en/20200715-hunger-crimes-on-the-rise-in-crisis-hit-lebanon>

⁶³ OCHA, 2020. Humanitarian Context Overview: Lebanon Summary, December.

⁶⁴ International Alert, 2017. School for Stability: Examining the Role of Education in Fostering Social Stability in Lebanon.”

⁶⁵ IRC, 2020. Beirut: 1 in 4 Children Risk Dropping out of School Warns IRC - Lebanon | ReliefWeb.

<https://www.rescue.org/press-release/beirut-1-4-children-risk-dropping-out-school-warns-irc>.

⁶⁶ Copied from RDNA WSS note, paragraph B page 2.

5.4 Electricity⁶⁷

129. The intermittent availability of electricity remains one of the key obstacles to the provision of basic services (including health and water services). The Beirut port explosion directly damaged four main assets of the electricity sector: (i) the high to medium voltage Achrafieh substation; (ii) the National Control Center located on the 9th floor of the state-owned power utility Electricité du Liban (EDL) headquarters building; (iii) the whole 15-story high rise EDL headquarters itself {a data center for the billing system, meter laboratory, vehicles and warehouses}; and (iv) the headquarters of the MoEW.
130. Entire neighborhoods in Beirut and Bourj have since the explosion had no functioning street lights night, which is a major security concern, particularly for the most vulnerable, such as women and children. A survey of one third of Beirut conducted by a municipal team, noted 750 damaged street lights (pole damages and/or bulb damages) and 35 damaged electric panel boards. Municipal engineers estimate that once the survey for all areas impacted is completed, about 2000 to 3000 streetlights and 60 panel boards may be found damaged. Moreover, a central monitoring and control room for streetlights was damaged and currently inactive as it was part of a lighting project made by the lie-De-France region, which was never fully implemented. The municipality had a plan to replace the non-efficient lights with LED lights, which also includes changing the arrangement of the poles, and equipping the poles with smart sensors that allow remote monitoring through the central control room. Indeed, the replacement of non-efficient lights with LED fixtures is considered as one of the potential project's activities, and the assessment will show where such replacements are needed. Such replacement will only be done in an integrated approach with other activities (in areas receiving rehabilitation or in streets receiving solar power).
131. The electricity sector is also suffering from the inflation of fuel oil prices. The state power provider, Electricité Du Liban {EDL}, operated a financial deficit of USD 1.8 billion in 2018 due to many factors including the tariff at the level below the average cost of production and aged infrastructure⁶⁸. The EDL's cumulative debt of USD 30 billion accounts for about 40% of Lebanon's GDP. Electricity supply was severely cut as little as two hours a day in some areas in Lebanon. Diesel generators that normally fill the gap are also unable to handle the extra load due to the excessive shortage and expensive fuel costs.
132. Almost two years after the explosion, Lebanon's electricity crisis is reaching unprecedented levels due to a nearly total power blackout and severe shortages in diesel oil for private generators. The lack of diesel is not only impacting the daily lives of citizens but also factories and crucial sectors like hospitals.

5.5 Public Services Delivery

133. The health sector incurred significant damages, a situation compounded by the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic. About 36% of health facilities (292 of 813 facilities) in Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates were affected by the explosion, including public and private hospital buildings, primary healthcare centers (PHCs) and dispensaries, private clinics, pharmacies, and stand-alone laboratories/radiology centers. Among the most affected facilities is the Quarantina Government Hospital, the only public hospital in East Beirut.
134. The Beirut port explosion has also seriously affected the education-related infrastructure. Following the explosion, around 241 education facilities {comprising schools, early childhood development institutions, universities, and education administrative offices} within the six kilometers radius from the sites of the explosions were assessed for damages. Losses identified were substantial, with 10 facilities completely destroyed and 92 public schools in need of rehabilitation. As for the latter,

⁶⁷ <https://today.lorientlejour.com/article/1297636/a-solution-to-lebanons-electricity-crisis.html>

⁶⁸ Updated Policy Paper for the Electricity Sector, Ministry of Energy and Water (2019), Executive Summary.

specifically and according to data provided by the Education sector, 28 public schools suffered light damages, 52 moderate damages and 12 were severely affected.

135. While the funding for the rehabilitation of the affected public schools and hospitals has been secured and rehabilitation works ongoing by several partners, public service delivery remains highly affected by lack of equipment and supplies, in addition to encountering challenges in the provision of critical services due to the electricity shortages.
136. Upon the request of the municipalities, UNOPS visited two municipal complexes damaged by the Beirut explosion multiple times with its technical team⁶⁹. Upon inspection, most of the buildings in the Beirut municipal compound (located in Quarantina) appeared severely damaged (facade, aluminum frames, glass, steel structures serving as different departments for the different municipality offices, fixtures, power supply cabinets, servers, security cameras, doors, desks, etc.). Heavy damages were also reported in the downtown Beirut main municipality building, downtown data center, and treasury building. Bourj Hammoud municipality building also suffered damages from the explosion, including loss of aluminum frames, glass, furniture, equipment, and AC units. Local authorities of both municipalities confirmed that no thorough damage assessment was conducted so far. Municipal authorities reported that two playgrounds were damaged in Bourj Hammoud and five gardens in Beirut on a scale of moderate to severe damage.
137. In addition, following consultations with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA), it was confirmed that 7 Social Development Centers (SDCs) were damaged by the explosion, with rehabilitation work already carried out by a partner UN Agency (UNHCR). The Ministry is requesting support for the operationalization of such centers by providing the affected SDCs with the needed IT equipment and administrative equipment.

5.6 Solid Waste Management⁷⁰

138. Volumes of waste are on the rise in a context of population growth, and its composition is increasingly complex. Pressure on the sector has been added by the influx of Syrian refugees from 2011. Further, it has been suggested that municipal solid waste volumes may increase relative to 2018 levels on the basis that the volume per capita produced is, at 1.05kg/day, well below the EU average of 1.32kg/day (Arthur D Little, 2018).
139. The recent history of SWM in Lebanon across successive governments is fraught with severe governance and service delivery deficiencies, peaking in 2015 when the closure of the landfill site serving Beirut and Mount Lebanon led to a waste crisis focused on those areas that saw garbage piled up in streets causing a public health hazard, compounded by an air quality crisis from widespread spontaneous burning. An emergency solution consisting of the construction of two coastal landfills was instigated, which attracted criticism from an environmental perspective. One of these landfills reached capacity in April 2020 and the other is approaching saturation without a follow-up plan in place. Symptomatic of the growing challenge of SWM, a survey (MoE and UNDP, 2017) identified an extensive 941 open dumpsites containing both municipal waste and construction and demolition waste across Lebanon, up from 670 in 2011. Many of these unregulated dumps are openly burned on a regular basis with resulting adverse air quality and health implications.

5.6.1 Construction Waste

140. In all Lebanon there is no treatment for construction and demolition waste (CDW), and CDW ends up in water bodies or unmanaged dumpsites. A report for UNDP in 2018 stated that there are around 841 illegal dumpsites scattered across Lebanon.

⁶⁹ Further visits have been conducted since the preparation of the Project Proposal. They are mentioned in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

⁷⁰ <https://unhabitat.org/un-habitat-lebanon-escwa-state-of-lebanese-cities-2021>

141. UN-Habitat is leading a consortium to deal with the CDW and received a permit from Beirut Governor to store rubble in Karantina⁷¹ plot 1343. To date, the consortium has mobilized more than 4,000 volunteers to sweep and sort the rubble, stored more than 150,000 tons of mixed rubble (and still receiving an average amount of 1,000 tons per day), received a crusher from UNICEF (donated by the Finnish government), arranged site management and safety, and currently recruiting and international expert to guide and put the safety protocols to treat the rubble in the best environmental manner.
142. The World Bank and UNDP are preparing the Beirut Critical Environment Recovery, Restoration and Waste Management Program (P176635), to control the most urgent public health and environment impacts that resulted from the PoB explosion, particularly dealing with the poorly managed hazardous waste, chemicals and other waste materials that are now present on the site. The proposed interventions are based on the needs identified under the RDNA, the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan prepared by the European Union⁷² and the Demolition Waste Assessment⁷³ carried out by United Nations Development Program⁷³. The selection of project interventions will also be informed by the on-going waste categories assessment of the Recygroup (supported by French Government) and other ongoing research, and will closely consider and be designed in parallel with environmental restoration activities.

5.7 Gender Based Violence⁷⁴

5.7.1 Background⁷⁵

143. Throughout 2020, Lebanon faced a deterioration in its economic condition that resulted in the devaluation of the Lebanese pound, with estimates revealing that more than 55% of the country's population is now trapped into poverty and struggling to meet primary necessities. This is also the case of 89% of the Syrian refugee population who are living under the extreme poverty line. This situation comes at a critical period as the country continues to report increasingly high numbers of COVID-19 cases leaving health systems and frontline workers overwhelmed. In addition, the Beirut port explosions, on August 4th, which caused large human and material losses, left thousands of people of all ages and nationalities, in particular vulnerable groups, affected with post-traumatic stress disorders and emotional traumas. Vulnerable groups at risk from the host community, namely female refugees, migrant workers, sex workers and persons that identify as LGBTIQ+, in particular transwomen, face higher risks in 2020 in comparison with previous years.⁷⁶
144. In light of these adversities, the annual Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) report aims to provide a situational analysis on the impact of the socio-economic

⁷¹ The Project Proposal uses Karantina and Quarantina interchangeably

⁷² EU. October 2020. Beirut Explosion: Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Management Plan

⁷³ UNDP. October 2020. Demolition Waste Assessment Outside the Port of Beirut.

⁷⁴ This section is taken directly from UNFPA, UNHCR. 2020. Gender-Based Violence Information Management System. Annual Overview of Incidents of GBV in Relation to Lebanon's Situation 2020.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/gender-based-violence-information-management-system-annual-overview-incidents-gbv>

⁷⁵ See also update regarding violence against children:

<https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/gender-based-violence-information-management-system-annual-overview-incidents-gbv>

As well as : <https://lebanon.unfpa.org/en/publications/gender-based-violence-annual-report-2021>

⁷⁶ See the following sources:

- <https://www.preventionweb.net/news/lebanon-financing-facility-approves-55-million-recovery-program-targeting-vulnerable>
- <https://www.rescue.org/resource/supporting-beirut-immEDIATE-social-recovery-services-environmental-social-standards-all>

situation, COVID-19 pandemic and Beirut port explosions on the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) situation in Lebanon. The data reflected in this report is provided by thirteen (13) data gathering organizations that coordinate the GBVIMS through a National Steering Committee in Lebanon. The analysis has been triangulated with other sources including protection monitoring reports, various technical sector's data, surveys and impact assessments conducted in the period of this analysis.

5.7.2 Increase in GBV Incidents Against Women and Girls

145. Data reported through the GBVIMS indicates a 5% increase in female survivors in 2020 (98%) in comparison to 2019 (93%). Data collected in Quarter 2 of 2020 indicates the most disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on women and girls (99% female survivors) during this period. In addition, 9% increase in Lebanese survivors accessing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) case management services, amounting to 35% in 2020 in comparison to 26% in 2019. This increase of female survivors is not surprising, since during the early stages of the outbreak of COVID-19 many humanitarian organizations in Lebanon and various countries reported an increase in GBV incidents linked with lockdown restrictions and family confinement in the households. Analysis suggests that since the outbreak of COVID-19 more organizations have outreached to Lebanese nationals due to the emerging risks of GBV, including domestic violence, in comparison to the period prior to the outbreak in which most programme interventions targeted mainly Syrian refugees. From February to November 2020, the Internal Security Forces (ISF) reported to have a 102% increase in calls to their domestic violence hotline number⁷⁷, mostly from Lebanese nationals. The COVID-19 pandemic, political uprising and the devaluation of the Lebanese pound compounded one of Lebanon's worst socio-economic crises since the civil war, high levels of unemployment and inflation is leaving individuals and families inability to meet their basic needs, including paying for rent. In addition, the Beirut port explosions further exacerbated the situation in the areas of Beirut/Mount Lebanon.
146. Gender-Based Violence incidents that occurred online have significantly increased following the outbreak of COVID-19. Case managers working with survivors reported that since the beginning of the lockdown, more women and girls, especially among Palestinians and Syrians refugees are being exposed to online sexual harassment and blackmail. GBVIMS data indicates that 2% (2020) of survivors are Palestinian. In addition, the Internal Security Forces (ISF) indicates that 143 incidents (threats and exploitation) were perpetrated online in the month of July and August 2020, with the majority being against women and girls, 70% (July) and 75%(August). Lockdowns and movement restrictions have led to an even greater reliance on the internet, particularly the use of social media, and cell phones for communication, thus amplifying the likelihood of women and girls being exposed to GBV incidents online.

5.7.3 Increase in GBV Incidents of Intimate Partner Violence

147. GBV case managers report an increase of survivors in need for case management services, especially through their hotlines, since face-to-face case management services were significantly limited (focusing only on urgent and high-risk cases) due to the outbreak of COVID-19. Data from the GBVIMS highlights this trend with a 3% increase in incidents perpetrated by an intimate partner or family member in 2020 (69%) in comparison to 2019 (66%). In addition, with the continuous lockdown measures in place, incidents of intimate partner violence continue to be on the rise. This is noted with a 5% increase in incidents of intimate partner violence between Q3 (67%) and Q4 (72%), when lockdown measures imposed by authorities were stricter. Triangulated data from the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) indicates that there has been a rise in incidents of domestic violence within Palestinian camps and children have

⁷⁷ COVID-19 magnifies issues of gender-based violence in Lebanon
<https://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2020/Dec-08/515137-covid-19-magnifies-issue-of-gender-based-violence-in-lebanon.ashx>

reported to have witnessed these incidents within their households. Furthermore, according to data collected by a national non- governmental organization, KAFA (Enough Violence and Exploitation), the number of calls from their hotline increased 3 folds, reaching an average of 950 calls on monthly basis during quarter 4 of 2020.

148. According to a survey on the impact of COVID-19 on GBV programming in Lebanon conducted by the SGBV Task Force in December 2020⁷⁸, all persons have been affected by the shift to remote modality of service provision, however some of the most notable are, LGBTIQ+ (2%), persons with disability (10%), adolescent girls (12%) and adult women (8%).

5.7.4 Most Prominent Type of GBV Incidents Reported: Physical Assault and Psychological/Emotional Abuse

149. Due to the prolonged confinement and ongoing lockdown measures the most reported type of incidents through the GBVIMS in 2020 were physical assault 38% (2020) and psychological/emotional abuse 33% (2020). These two types of GBV incidents are linked to incidents of intimate partner violence and domestic violence. Data from the GBVIMS indicates a 3% increase in 2020 (80%) compared to 2019 (77%) of incidents taking place at the survivor's and perpetrator's home. Since the breakout of COVID-19 in Lebanon, 57% of women and girls have reported feeling less safe in their communities and 44% of women and girls reported feeling less safe in their homes. Analysis indicates that the dire economic situation has resulted in high tensions within the household due to the inability of meeting basic needs, restriction of movement, increased debts and family members obliged to share small housing spaces. The pandemic has resulted in immediate exacerbation of gender inequalities. Data from the GBVIMS indicates a 9% increase in incidents of physical assault occurring in the survivor's house in Q2 (21%), coinciding approximately by the time of the start of the pandemic, compared to Q4 2020 (30%). This increase was also notable among survivors of psychological/emotional abuse, accounting for a 4% increase, 18% (Q2 2020), and 22% (Q4 2020).

5.7.5 Increase of Incidents of Child Sexual Abuse Against Boys and Sexual Assault Incidents in the Areas of Beirut/Mount Lebanon

150. Almost two years has passed since the tragic Beirut port explosions that claimed the lives of over 200 people, injured over 6,000 and displaced more than 300,000. People affected by the Beirut port explosions continue to experience post-traumatic stress, exhaustion, anxiety and distress, especially among street connected children. Data from the Protection Sector monitoring reports indicates that 96% of people have experienced mental health distress due to the socio-economic situation and 60% due to the outbreak of COVID-19. **GBVIMS data in Beirut/Mount Lebanon indicates that 21% (2020) of child sexual abuse survivors are boys under the age of 18.** Analysis suggests that the ongoing closure of schools has increased the risk of children being exposed to violence, especially street connected children and tensions within the household have increased due to the dire economic situation and high levels of unemployment. Furthermore, according to data collected by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) Protection Monitoring reports in December 2020, a higher percentage of boys were reported to be out of school in comparison to girls, this may be linked to the fact that more boys are being engaged in child labor, hence increasing the risks of being exposed to child sexual abuse. In addition, data collected through the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) for 2020 indicates that 4.4% of Syrian children were engaged in child labor in 2020 in comparison to 2.6% in 2019.
151. The Beirut explosions impact continues to ripple across all populations, regardless of age, sex, nationality and especially among vulnerable groups, women and children at risk, LGBTIQ+ and

⁷⁸ Impact of COVID-19 on GBV Programming, SGBV Task Force, Lebanon, January 2021
<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/84989>

persons with disabilities. **Data from the GBVIMS in Beirut/Mount Lebanon indicates that 1% (2020) of survivors who have some form of disability.** In addition, triangulated data from UNRWA indicates that persons with disabilities have struggled to access available services especially livelihoods and living space is not adapted due to design and over crowdedness of camps and they continuously face discrimination and isolation.

152. **Data from the GBVIMS in Beirut/Mount Lebanon indicates a 3% increase of sexual assault incidents occurring in the street between Q2 2020 (4%) and Q4 2020 (7%).** Analysis indicates that this increase is a result of empty and dark streets at night after the Beirut explosions, poor lighting conditions and abandoned buildings. The increase in incidents has also resulted in a higher number of referrals to GBV services as a result of the explosions. This is highlighted by data collected through the Referral Information Management System (RIMS), 265 (July – October 2020) in comparison to 152 (March- June 2020)⁷⁹.
153. Furthermore, data from the GBVIMS highlights a 3% increase in survivors reporting having no relation with the perpetrator, 15% (Q2 2020) compared to 18% (Q4 2020).

5.7.6 Risks of Sexual Exploitation

154. Incidents of sexual exploitation often go unreported, especially among female refugees and migrant workers due to the fear of retaliation, lack of information on reporting mechanisms and many are not able to report incidents to the authorities due to the absence of a legal residency. **This is further supported by data collected through the GBVIMS which indicates that 40% (2020) of survivors have declined accepting referrals to legal assistance services. According to data collected through the GBVIMS in 2020, 1% of survivors reported incidents of exploitation and nearly 4% reported incidents perpetrated by landlords.** Protection sector data reported through Protection Monitoring reports indicates that due to the unaffordable rent prices and increased tensions with landlords, 15% of head of households have changed accommodation in the last year. In addition, data from the IRC Protection Monitoring reports for the month of November 2020 indicates that, 66% of female headed households reported that their levels of debt had significantly increased, in comparison to 57% of male headed households. The increased levels of debt are more likely to expose women and adolescent girls to various forms of violence such as physical assault, child marriage, harassment and sexual exploitation.
155. Preliminary findings from VASyR in 2020⁸⁰ indicates that 3% of refugee women and 2.5% of refugee men worry about family members being sexually exploited in relation to paying rent, 4% of refugee women and 3% of refugee men worry about exploitation in relation to accessing food.⁸¹ Protection sector data indicates that there has been an increase in eviction or threats of eviction due to the inability to pay rent. Data from Protection Monitoring reports for the month of November 2020 indicate that 79% of people, majority of which are refugees, were not able to pay their rent and 55% had to reduce spending/not pay their rent.
156. Landlords have increased pressure and threats to pay rent through verbal abuse and harassment. These circumstances have pushed people towards harmful coping mechanisms as the vast majority of persons especially among the most vulnerable groups are facing extreme difficulties in paying for food, rent and health services including testing for COVID-19 and treatments.

⁷⁹ Referral Information Management System (RIMS), Preparing for and responding to emergency crises with efficient and accountable referral pathways. November 2020

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/RIMS%20Nov%20report_2020.pdf

⁸⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/vasyr-2020-vulnerability-assessment-syrian-refugees-lebanon>

⁸¹ Also see:

<https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/vasyr-2021-vulnerability-assessment-syrian-refugees-lebanon#:~:text=The%20Vulnerability%20Assessment%20of%20Syrian,ninth%20year%20of%20this%20assessment.>

5.7.7 Challenges to Reporting GBV Incidents and Effect of Remote Modality of Service Delivery

157. Incidents of Gender-Based Violence have been on the rise this year in comparison to 2019, nevertheless, many incidents continue to go under-reported. **GBVIMS data indicates that 43% (2020) of survivors reported incidents of GBV more than one month after it occurred.** The conditions and restrictions in place due to COVID-19 have directly impacted survivors of GBV, especially among women and girls. Analysis suggests that this is due to the following: 1) survivors sharing the house with the perpetrator, which most often is an intimate partner or family member, 2) restriction of movement and difficulty in accessing communication means due to the sharing of phones among several family members, 3) lack of privacy and 4) lack of resources to afford related communication costs.
158. Furthermore, according to a survey on the impact of COVID-19 on GBV programming in Lebanon conducted by the SGBV Task Force in December 2020, indicates that GBV services were affected by the pandemic, 50% of the respondents stated that their organization was not able to reach the same number of people in need in 2019 (with the comparable level of resources and funding). Moreover, respondents also mentioned that some illiterate people, women and girls are facing very hard socio-economic conditions and survivors of intimate partner violence obliged to live with their perpetrators during lockdown periods were also affected by the shift to the remote modality.

5.8 Vulnerability of Syrians

159. The vulnerability of Syrians that might be employed through contractors could be a major risk during Project implementation. The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR)⁸² was conducted jointly by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) analyzes a representative sample of Syrian refugee households in Lebanon to provide a multi-sectoral update of the situation of this population.
160. The report shows that the situation of Syrian refugees continues to worsen as Lebanon faces a compounded socio-economic and health crisis. With the currency depreciation, price spikes, and subsidy removals, nine out of 10 Syrian refugee households were not able to afford essential goods and services that ensure minimum living standards, despite increasing humanitarian support.

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<https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/vasyr-2021-vulnerability-assessment-syrian-refugees-lebanon#:~:text=The%20Vulnerability%20Assessment%20of%20Syrian,ninth%20year%20of%20this%20assessment.>

Chapter 6

Potential environmental and social risks and mitigation measures

161. This chapter identifies the potential Environmental, Social (including labor), Health, and Safety risks and impacts associated with Project activities, and the matching mitigation measures. Project activities will have strong positive environmental, social, and health impacts by reestablishing urban services. Health and environmental impacts are generally of small size and should cause only minor negative environmental or social risks and impacts that can be readily addressed through proper design, construction, and operation and maintenance.
162. The Project will not finance activities that involve permanent land acquisition causing physical or economic displacement. The selection of activities will be based on the priority that needs to be identified by UNOPS, in consultation with local authorities and local communities. The Project will only rebuild, restore, or rehabilitate existing infrastructure. There will be no expansion of existing facilities nor the creation of new ones, and rehabilitated facilities will be handed back to the competent authorities.
163. In order to build the capacities of the local population and enhance the sustainability of the project UNOPS will require the contractor to hire unskilled workers (which may be male or female) from the targeted areas and provide them with on-the-job training in basic rehabilitation works, including painting, and plastering. Subprojects should trigger minimal labor influx, and contractors are not expected to build or operate residential labor camps to host such workers. In addition, the contractors will also provide municipality personnel with training on maintenance of the rehabilitated services (i.e. maintenance of solar lighting, plumbing etc.). The training will contribute to the capacity of the municipality personnel, NGOs/CSOs to properly utilize and maintain the rehabilitated spaces and critical services provided under the project.
164. In addition, specialized consultants will conduct training sessions and workshops with municipalities representatives and NGO staff. It is envisaged that the training sessions will be held as one day workshops. These training sessions will focus on the environmental benefits of solar energy, wastewater management, and basic aspects of maintenance.
165. Nonetheless, the environmental and social risk rating of the Project falls under “Category B: Moderate Risks”. since the rehabilitation works are small and within the existing footprints and dimensions of the project without a need for new construction. These activities might cause moderate risk and impacts on workers, communities, as well as the environment, if sufficient mitigation measures do not accompany their implementation.

6.1 Selection, design and siting risks

166. A first tier of risks concerns the selection, design, and siting of subprojects. These risks include inherent security risks that the targeted infrastructure might carry social or environmental legacy issues, the risk that contract awards might disadvantage certain groups, and the risk that the rehabilitated services do not equally provide services, particularly to vulnerable groups or persons. UNOPS will address these risks by avoiding insecure areas, identifying legacy issues during the screening process, inclusive contracting, and ensuring equal access to subproject benefits. No legacy issues were identified during Project preparation and none were anticipated during implementation.

Table 6. Risks resting with UNOPS

Risks	Mitigation measures
<i>Risks associated with the exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable, and with elite capture</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political appropriation for personal gains noting the upcoming municipal elections • Exclusion from project benefits due to gender, social and economic status • Possible tensions and even conflict among the beneficiaries, local communities and potential contractors and suppliers, because of insufficiently transparent processes, and inadequate disclosure of project information • Contract awards might disadvantage certain groups • Possible corruption and elite capture of Project benefits • Misinformation about the project and/or beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNOPS will ensure that contracting is inclusive and transparent • UNOPS, as part of SEP implementation, will ensure and confirm equal access to Project benefits

167. ***All the impacts listed above are largely of low to moderate significance, specific to the carrying out of the gender-needs assessment and the identification of beneficiaries and subprojects. These impacts can be readily avoided by having strong communication engagement and planning of the project.***

6.2 Project Risks

168. The following are potential negative impacts that are associated with the project during the implementation phase. All the impacts listed below are largely of low to moderate significance, are site-specific and can be avoided, minimized or mitigated with good E&S management – in particular with strong OHS measures. ESMPs will need to adjust these tables and apply them to the specific risks and impacts of a particular subproject (based on E&S risk assessment – Annex1). These tables, as well as UNOPS and WB EHS guidelines, can provide guidance in terms of mitigation measure

Table 7. Implementation Environmental and social Risks

Activity	Risks	WB ESS	Mitigation Measures
Risks Applicable to all the project components	Lack of understanding of project benefits, risks/impacts, timelines, etc.	1,10	As a part of the SEP, the project will ensure continuous dialogue with the targeted communities including tribal leaders, Mukhtars, women's associations, youth organizations, CSOs and local NGOs. Information will be available in local language, and presented in formats that are easy to digest. The project will ensure clear information on eligibility, timelines, risks/impacts and mitigation measures (including disclosure of ESMPs), and details of GRM, among others.
	Dissatisfaction at not being selected for projects, or areas not being selected for critical service improvements	1,10	The project will have clear communications on eligibility and a GRM in place to address complaints.
	Gender-Based Violence/Sexual Harassment/ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	1,4	All staff and consultants conducting community engagement activities will have signed UNOPS Codes of Conduct for appropriate behaviour when working with communities, including women and children.
	Lack of equal participation, especially of women and vulnerable groups	1	UNOPS will ensure necessary efforts are made to ensure the equal participation of women and vulnerable groups in community engagement activities. This may mean making allowances of preferred times for consultations, formats, locations, etc. to ensure women and other groups can attend, taking into account needs in mind such as of female-headed households.
	Misunderstanding with beneficiaries on roles and responsibilities	1,10	UNOPS will coordinate closely with the beneficiaries to ensure good practice and understanding of the roles and responsibilities related to the project
	Concerns/ complaints not managed properly from the community or workers	1,10	The project will have a GRM in place to address complaints from the community. The GRM will be made public and shared with the nearby community.
	Lack of understanding of the GRM	1,10	UNOPS is hiring a GRM officer who will be responsible for ensuring the GRM is readily available to all stakeholders, in a format that is accessible and easy to understand.
	Security Situation in Lebanon	1	UNOPS will continuously monitor the security situation in Lebanon and will put in place necessary measures in accordance with standard operating procedures and in full consultation with KfW.
	Disease Outbreak	1,4	UNOPS will follow WHO regulation with coordination with the MOPH. Workers should be provided with masks, alcohol or gel for washing hands to prevent Covid-19 following local guidelines and/or WHO measures. The project shall not conduct face-to-face consultations or meetings with any beneficiary or authority showing disease symptoms.
	Natural hazards (floods/ Earthquakes)	1	UNOPS will closely monitor the situation in Lebanon especially in Areas where natural hazards may occurs and activate its business continuity plan if necessary.

Activity	Risks	WB ESS	Mitigation Measures
Component 1. Rehabilitation of damaged municipal infrastructure and assets and restoration of critical urban services	Improper OHS measures or lack of measures could lead to injuries for workers, beneficiaries, including transmission of Covid-19, work hazards, injuries from vehicles/ machinery, fire hazards, falls, lifting, electrocution, working at height, working in confined space, scaffolding, etc. lack of good welfare, clean drinking water, eating area, etc. Lack of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) which could lead to injuries.	1, 2, 4	Contractors will be expected to implement appropriate OHS measures in line with the HSMP, this ESMF and the annexed "UNOPS H&S minimum requirements". PPE will be required for workers, including masks to ensure prevention of Covid-transmission. UNOPS will provide induction sessions to contractors to ensure they are aware of their responsibilities and can undertake strong OHS and E&S prevention measures. Contractors will follow specific GEM and/or GHS guidelines as applicable depending on the type of works (i.e. GHS02 Lifting, GHS03 Electrics, GHS09 Working at Heights) UNOPS will monitor work and compliance with OHS. UNOPS will ensure that the occupational health, safety, and welfare of all individuals are included in the contractors' minimum operating standards and that gender aspects are considered as relevant.
	Improper management of hazardous and toxic construction materials such as asbestos, batteries, chemicals, cement, etc.	1,3,4	Contractors will implement the ESMP in line with this ESMF and ensure a safe handling and disposal of hazardous and toxic construction materials are handled. UNOPS will monitor the work and compliance with the ESMP. Refer to the annex 2 for more details.
	Works do not take into account the needs of people with disabilities or the specific needs of women (i.e needs for toilet/ bathroom)	1, 4	The Contractor will work with UNOPS to identify needed rehabilitation works, ensuring that the needs of women, and if relevant people with a disability are taken into account.
	Dust, air quality and noise	1, 3	Contractors will implement the ESMP to minimize or mitigate dust and noise from rehabilitation works in line with ESS3. Measures may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Putting in place effective measures to reduce the generation of noise; ● Contractors will take measures to suppress dust; ● Minimize debris around work site; ● No open burning of waste material allowed.
	Improper waste management (liquid, solid, hazardous)	1, 3	Contractors will implement the ESMP and discard waste material in the local municipality dumpster.
	Improper disposal of wastewater which could contaminate local area	1, 3	Contractors will implement the ESMP and discard wastewater in safe manners to comply with local regulations.

Activity	Risks	WB ESS	Mitigation Measures
	Poor or unsafe quality of materials may lead to bad or unsafe repairs	1, 4	UNOPS is conducting a market assessment to ensure the availability of quality materials in local markets. UNOPS will approve Bill of Quantities and monitor works to ensure quality of both works and materials.
	Concerns/ complaints not managed properly from the community or workers	1, 10	The project will have a GRM in place to address complaints from the community. This GRM will be made public and available to all stakeholders. Contractors will be required to have a simple GRM in place for worker-related concerns as detailed in the LMP.
	Risks of labor influx	1, 2	Contractors will hire local labor to avoid the need to bring outside labor. This will include providing local labor with on-the-job training on basic rehabilitation works. Contractors will be encouraged to make jobs available for women if there is interest in the community.
	Gender-Based Violence/Sexual Harassment/ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	1, 4	Contractors will be required to sign Codes of Conduct (CoC) for appropriate behavior when working with communities, including women and children. A short training will be provided by UNOPS to contractors, who will be required to provide training to their workers. There will be no tolerance for sexual advancements or demands for sexual favors. Beneficiaries will be told about the CoC and behavior expected of contractors, as well as of the GRM in case of concerns or complaints. A project GRM, including a hotline, will be in place in case of complaints.
	Poor compliance of labor issues in the supply chain for construction materials	1, 2	UNOPS will conduct due diligence and pre-approve suppliers of construction materials to ensure, as much as possible, that they don't engage in force labor or child labor. Contractors wishing to use other materials should conduct their own due diligence.
	Risk of child and/or forced labor	1, 2	Contractors will be required to show proof of worker's age and have contracts in place for all workers, in line with this ESMF and the Labor Management Procedures (LMP).
	Poor labor conditions, discrimination of workers, unequal pay, lack of grievance mechanism.	1, 2	All workers will have contracts with strict labor standards covering OHS, discrimination, labor rights, codes of conduct and entitlements, among others, in line with the LMP.
	Traffic safety and congestion	1, 4	Contractors will implement the ESMP and ensure traffic-safe measures are adopted, especially when there are heavy trucks or machinery to ensure traffic safety in the community. The contractor will also ensure that trucks/machinery do not congest the road, in particular around peak hour times.
	Oil Spills	1, 3	The Contractor will implement the ESMP which may include measures such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of spillage the Contractor should isolate the source of oil spill and contain the spillage to the source of leakage before it makes it leaves the affected area, using sandbags, sawdust, absorbent material and/or other materials;

Activity	Risks	WB ESS	Mitigation Measures
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All vehicles and equipment should be kept in good working order, serviced regularly in accordance to the manufacturers specifications and stored in an area approved by UNOPS Engineer.
	Poor compliance of labor issues in the supply chain for construction materials	1, 2	UNOPS will conduct due diligence and pre-approve suppliers of construction materials to ensure, as much as possible, that they don't engage in force labor or child labor in line with Lebanese laws. Contractors wishing to use other materials should conduct their own due diligence.
	Transport of materials could cause accidents and damage community infrastructure	1, 4	<p>Contractors will implement the ESMP and ensure traffic-safe measures are adopted, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately repair any damage caused by the Project to community and/or private facilities such as water supply, power supply, irrigation canals, drainage, structures, trees, etc. The contractor to pay adequate compensation to affected parties, as necessary. Not allow overloading of trucks used for all project-related activities. Access roads damaged during transport of construction materials and other project-related activities shall be reinstated upon completion of construction works. <p>Community to be made aware of the project grievance redress mechanism and will be provided information in advance on construction activities that may cause public nuisance and disturbance.</p>
	Temporary economical impacts during construction activities.	1, 4, 5	UNOPS will ensure that activities are well planned and implemented to avoid or minimize, and mitigate the impact of the work. Where a comprehensive options assessment indicates that the impact is unavoidable, UNOPS will coordinate with the beneficiaries, municipalities, and contractors to minimize the potential scale of the disturbances and demonstrate that any project-related impacts are limited to direct project requirements. all mitigation measures will be documented in the corresponding ESMPs.
Component 2. Capacity Building	Lack of participation of women	1	The project will target at least 1/3 participation of females in the capacity building component.
	Gender-Based Violence/Sexual Harassment/ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	1, 4	All staff and consultants conducting training will have signed UNOPS Codes of Conduct for appropriate behavior. There will be no tolerance for sexual advancements or sexual favours.
	Risk of child and/or forced labor	1, 2	Consultants conducting training will be required to show proof of worker's age and have contracts in place for all workers, in line with this ESMF and the Labor Management Procedures (LMP).
	Poor labor conditions, discrimination of workers, unequal pay, lack of grievance mechanism.	1, 2	All workers will have contracts with strict labor standards covering OHS, discrimination, labor rights, codes of conduct and entitlements, among others, in line with the LMP.
	lack of understanding of HSSE	1,4	UNOPS will conduct HSSE awareness sessions

Activity	Risks	WB ESS	Mitigation Measures
Component 3. Small grants for CSOs and NGOs	Lack of participation of women	1	The project will target equal participation of females in the small grants for CSOs and NGOs.
	Gender-Based Violence/Sexual Harassment/ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	1, 4	All grantees will have signed UNOPS Codes of Conduct for appropriate behavior. There will be no tolerance for sexual advancements or sexual favours.
	Risk of child and/or forced labor	1, 2	Grantees will be required to show proof of worker's age and have contracts in place for all workers, in line with this ESMF and the Labor Management Procedures (LMP).
	lack of understanding of HSSE	1,4	UNOPS will conduct HSSE awareness sessions
	Poor labor conditions, discrimination of workers, unequal pay, lack of grievance mechanism.	1, 2	All workers will have contracts with strict labor standards covering OHS, discrimination, labor rights, codes of conduct and entitlements, among others, in line with the LMP.
Operational Related Hazards	Defects	1	UNOPS has a 12 month Defects Notification Period (DNP) after handover. Contractors must address any issues directly related to the repairs or works that they conducted. The GRM hotline will stay active during this time in case of any damages or repairs needed. A UNOPS engineer will ensure contractors adhere to their obligations.
	Maintenance of structures	1, 4	A basic Maintenance Manual shall be produced by the contractor and reviewed by UNOPS and handed to beneficiaries during handover.
	Safety of structures	1, 4	UNOPS engineers will have conducted monitoring during all works, including when works are completed and handed over.

6.3 Gender Based Violence

6.3.1 Sexual harassment/abuse and exploitation

169. As described in section 4.4 above, the COVID-19 pandemic has further increased the risk of GBV, especially exploitation, for women and adolescent girls. The Beirut port explosions introduced new vulnerabilities and exposed women and girls to heightened risk of violence because of the lockdown and the economic crises. There is a risk that women, girls, undocumented persons and members of the LGBTQI community will be even more exposed to sexual exploitation and abuse. Limited livelihood opportunities and services during the pandemic and the increased levels of debt are more likely to expose women and adolescent girls to sexual exploitation. According to the GBVIMS, the percentage of cases of GBV perpetrated by landlords are increasing. 4% of refugee women mentioned in the 2020 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) are worried about the risk of sexual exploitation in relation to access to food.
170. UNOPS will mitigate these risks by ensuring all workers, contractors and staff engaged in the project are trained on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment. All contractors and workers will be informed that allegations about any sexual misconduct, harassment, abuse or exploitation constitute criminal offences, and as such will be reported to the police for further investigation. Allegations of sexual misconduct/harassment, exploitation and abuse by Project workers may result in serious consequences, up to and including termination and possible referral to legal authorities. All workers/contractors will be informed that any exchanging of money, goods, services, or other things of value, for sexual favors or activities is strictly prohibited and that they are prohibited from engaging in any sexual activities that are exploitive or degrading to any person.
171. UNOPS will strengthen its training and advocacy for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment in its project sites. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan prepared by UNOPS includes a feedback/grievance mechanism related to PSEA/SH, and information about the grievance mechanisms will be present and visible at the project sites. UNOPS will engage with the GBV working group and refer victims/survivors of alleged sexual harassment/violence/abuse to relevant actors that can provide services such as PSS/legal/medical support.
172. All actors who may be in contact with survivors need to be aware of their responsibility to listen carefully, respect and give truthful information to survivors.
173. All actors who may come into contact with SGBV survivors are responsible to be knowledgeable about the SGBV referral pathways and what forms of assistance the survivor can expect through referral to other actors.

6.3.2 Intimate partner violence/domestic violence

174. Lebanon's Law 293 criminalizes domestic violence. The Law 293 specifically protects family members, not all members of the household, such as domestic workers. 69% of the GBV incidents reported in 2020 were incidents of domestic violence. Marital rape is not criminalized in the law 293. Article 503 of the Lebanese Penal Code defines the crime of rape as forced sexual intercourse against someone other than the wife by violence or threat. UNOPS will train all staff and contractors on the requirements of the Law 293 and provide information about any domestic/sexual violence reported to occur in the vicinity of project sites and/or during working hours will be reported to the police for investigation. Workers will be informed that allegations of criminal activities may result in serious consequences, up to and including termination.

6.3.3 Sexual harassment

175. Data from the GBVIMS in Beirut/Mount Lebanon indicates a 3% increase of sexual assault incidents occurring in the street between Q2 2020 (4%) and Q4 2020 (7%). Analysis indicates that this increase is a result of empty and dark streets at night after the Beirut explosions, poor lighting

conditions and abandoned buildings. UNOPS will mitigate this by increasing streetlights and the presence of security guards at the Project sites.

176. All workers and contractors will be informed about Law 205 regarding sexual harassment, and the consequences that may incur to the individual worker/employer. Any reported incident of sexual harassment will be investigated. Full confidentiality will be assured to any individual that report sexual harassment.

Chapter 7

Labor Management Procedures

177. This Chapter presents the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) that UNOPS developed to meet national requirements as well as the requirements of the World Bank's ESS2, Labor and Working Conditions,
178. The LMP is a living document to be reviewed and updated throughout development and implementation of the Project as indicated in the ESCP

7.1 Overview of labor use in the Project

7.1.1 Type of Workers (paragraph 3 of ESS2)

179. The LMP is applicable to all Project workers whether full-time, part-time, temporary, or daily workers. Government civil servants working in connection with the project, whether full-time or part-time, will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement or arrangement, except for the provisions of paragraphs 17 to 20 (Protecting the Work Force) and paragraphs 24 to 30 (Occupational Health and Safety) of ESS2.
180. Government workers will benefit from capacity building efforts, but will otherwise only be indirectly involved by delivering permits or conducting inspections as part of their statutory duties. ESS2 requirements do not apply to such circumstances.

Direct Workers

181. Direct workers include all persons engaged directly by UNOPS to work specifically in relation to the project. They include current and new employees who will be assigned to work on the Project. They also include additional staff required during project implementation, such as consultants providing technical support.
182. UNOPS will employ approximately 13 workers for the Project as detailed in the table below. Two of these workers are existing UNOPS staff, while the others will be recruited on fixed term contracts.

Table 9. Indicative list of UNOPS direct workers

Description		Number of workers	Input Level
1	Project Manager	1	33 months
2	Project Associate (financial management)	1	33 months
3	Project Management Support Officer (procurement)	1	33 months
4	Monitoring and Reporting Officer	1	33 months
5	Grievance Mechanism (GRM) Officer	1	33 months
6	Engineers	3	33 months
7	Health, Safety, Social and Environmental Officer (HSSE)	1	33 months
8	Community Engagement and Communication Officer	1	33 months
9	Peace and Development Expert	1	33 months
10	Regional Procurement Officer (UNOPS staff based in Amman)	1	Occasional
11	Regional HSSE Officer (UNOPS staff based in Amman)	1	Occasional
Total		13	

Contracted workers

183. Contracted workers are the persons employed as deemed appropriate by contractors, subcontractors, and other intermediaries. Contractors may also hire casual unskilled laborers from within communities where construction activities will occur.
184. Table 10 below details the entities that UNOPS will contract to implement specific tasks, ranging from stakeholder engagement, architectural and structural design and monitoring, and to perform the construction works.

Table 10. Indicative list of UNOPS contracted workers

Description		Number of workers	Input Level
1	One works contractor	≈ 100	Throughout the Project
2	Design contractors	≈ 5	Beginning of Project
3	10-12 NGOs/CSOs for Component 3, small grants	Fewer than 100	Throughout the Project
4	≈ 5 Firms/consultant to implement capacity programs ⁸³	≈ 25	Less than 1 month each
Total			

Community Workers

185. People employed or engaged in providing community labor. The Project will not involve community workers.

Primary Supply Workers

186. People employed or engaged by UNOPS's suppliers who, on an ongoing basis, provide directly to the Project goods or materials essential for the core functions of the project. The core functions constitute production or service processes without which the project cannot continue.
187. Project activities will require the provision of construction material to rehabilitate buildings on an on-going basis from particular suppliers.

7.1.2 Labor Influx

188. Syrians make up a disproportionate proportion of construction workers. Nonetheless, no significant labor influx is expected as UNOPS will rely on available existing workers living in nearby communities. It is also very difficult for workers without legal residency to travel outside of their community. No workers camps will be established.

7.2 Assessment of key potential labor risks

189. The followings labor risks might be relevant to some of the Project activities:

- **Discrimination in employment** can occur in the workplace in various ways:

⁸³ The input level will depend on and be defined based on lifecycle of awards, i.e. between the time the grant is awarded and depending on its duration, particularly noting there will be 2 rounds of CfPs. the training provider can be a firm or individual

- Employers⁸⁴ may impose requirements that are not necessary for a job but may result in excluding a specific group
- Female workers might be paid less
- Migrant/refugees workers may be paid less/discriminated against
- Selection criteria for training and development may be discriminatory.
- Termination of employment may disproportionately target older or female workers
- Project workers may be inappropriately treated or harassed based on their gender, age, disability, nationality, ethnicity, or religion.
- **Child labor.** As indicated by UNICEF⁸⁵, the consequences of child labor are staggering. It can “result in extreme bodily and mental harm, and even death. It can lead to slavery and sexual or economic exploitation. And in nearly every case, it cuts children off from schooling and health care, restricting their fundamental rights and threatening their futures. As poverty rates are increasing in Lebanon, both among Lebanese and refugees, the risk of child labor is increasing.
- **Sexual Harassment (SH)** is defined as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature in the workplace. SH differs from SEA in that it occurs between personnel/staff working on the project, and not between staff and project beneficiaries or communities. The distinction between SEA and SH is important so that policies and staff training can include specific instructions on the procedures to report each. SH is not limited to gender, and women, men and non-binary persons can experience SH.
- **Workplace related Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)** is defined as any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. Sexual abuse is further defined as “*the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.*” Anyone can experience SEA regardless of gender and age. Project beneficiaries or members of project-affected communities may experience SEA.
- **Occupational Health and Safety** risks can occur because of the potentially hazardous work environment. The more serious risks include:
 - Exposure to noise and dust, falling objects, and exposure to electrical hazards from the use of tools
 - Working at height
 - Exposure to chemicals such as paints, solvents, lubricants, and fuels
 - Traffic accidents
 - Lifting of heavy structures, equipment or materials
 - Welding hazards (fumes, burns and radiation)
 - Lack of protective or safety equipment.
- **COVID-19 transmission at worksites.** The inevitable proximity of workers at construction sites, as well as physical exertion and hard breathing are all factors that could increase COVID-19 transmission if precautionary measures are not taken.

7.3 Overview of labor requirements

7.3.1 ESS2 and Lebanese labor Requirements

190. The approach adopted by UNOPS to meet ESS2 requirements is to rely on Lebanese labor laws and regulations when appropriate, but to supplement the national requirements by sufficient and proportionate additional measures if there is a gap.

⁸⁴ The term employer is systematically used in of the Lebanese Labor Code. In the context of the Project, it is used for UNOPS and any entity contracted by UNOPS that will employ contracted workers

⁸⁵ <https://www.unicef.org/protection/child-labor>

7.3.2 Working conditions and management of workers relationship

Terms and Conditions of Employment (paragraphs 10-12 of ESS2)

191. Paragraphs 10-12 of ESS2 cover: (i) contract terms and conditions; (ii) wages and deductions; (iii) working hours; (iv) overtime; (v) rest breaks; and (vi) leave. Lebanese requirements fulfil ESS2 requirements on these issues. The only exception to the above is linked to the last sentence in Paragraph 10 of ESS2:

This information and documentation will be provided at the beginning of the working relationship and when any material changes to the terms or conditions of employment occur.

192. Therefore:

- UNOPS will ensure that the requirements arising from Paragraph 10-12 of ESS2 will be applied to all their direct and contracted workers.
- UNOPS will ensure that national requirements are met for all their contracted workers, including commitments under international conventions.
- Workers individually recruited by UNOPS will not be subjected to national requirements.

193. Direct workers recruited by UNOPS with Project funding will have individual agreements (employment contracts or service contracts) with fixed monthly salary rates. All recruitment procedures will be documented and records kept in accordance with UNOPS requirements.

194. Terms and conditions of workers recruited by contractors, including part-time workers, will be determined by their individual contracts.

195. For all their direct and contracted workers, UNOPS will ensure that:

- Recruitment procedures are transparent, public and non-discriminatory, and open with respect to ethnicity, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender or age.
- Equal pay for equal work, regardless whether the person performing the work is male or female.
- Clear job descriptions are provided in advance of recruitment indicating the skills required for each post
- Employment terms and conditions are communicated in a language that is understandable to both parties
- In addition to written documentation, an oral explanation of conditions and terms of employment is provided to workers who may have difficulty understanding the documentation.
- All workers have written contracts describing terms and conditions of work, including:
 - Hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation and benefits, holidays, leaves. The maximum working hours are limited to 8 hours per day, 6 days a week.
 - Adequate periods of rest per week, annual holiday, sick leave and maternity leave
 - Wages paid to the workers are above or equal to the local Lebanese minimum wage.
- All workers have the content of their contract explained to them before they sign
- All workers are provided with the following information before they sign:
 - Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity in the Project
 - Measures to prevent GBV, including SEA and SH in accordance with the ESF
 - Ban the use or support of child, forced or compulsory labor
- All workers sign their employment contract
- All open-ended workers are informed at least one month before their expected release date if terminated
- Information and documentation are provided directly to the concerned workers if there is any material change to the terms or conditions of employment.

Non-discrimination and Equal Opportunity (paragraphs 13-15 of ESS2)

196. UNOPS will require that the employment of all project workers be based on the principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunity. There will be no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, including recruitment, compensation, working conditions and terms of employment, access to training, promotion or termination of employment.
197. UNOPS will meet the relevant Lebanese requirements where these match ESS2 requirements.

Sexual Harassment

198. Lebanon passed a new law against sexual harassment in the workplace in December 2020. The law defines sexual harassment as *“any bad and repetitive behavior that is extraordinary, unwelcome by the victim, and with sexual connotation that constitutes a violation of the body, privacy, or emotions.”* The law notes that sexual harassment can occur through speech, actions, and electronic means. The law also considers single or repeated acts that use *“psychological, moral, financial, or racist pressure to obtain benefits of sexual nature”* as sexual harassment. The law punishes sexual harassment with up to 1 year in prison and fines of up to 10 times the minimum monthly wage. In certain contexts, including in the context of subordination or a work relationship, it is considered a serious crime, and prison time and fines can be increased to up to 4 years and 50 times the minimum monthly wage.
199. The law contains whistleblower protections and prohibits discrimination, abuse, or disciplinary measures against people who report harassment or testify about the abuse. Such retaliation can be punished by up to 6 months in prison and a fine of 20 times the minimum wage.
200. UNOPS will meet the requirements in paragraph 13 of ESS2 regarding workplace harassment, intimidation and/or exploitation, including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH), by requiring all direct and contracted Project workers to sign the Code of Conduct that is part of Project Environmental and Social requirements for contractors.

Worker’s Organizations (paragraph 16 of ESS2)

201. As indicated in Paragraph 16 of ESS2, **UNOPS will apply Lebanese requirements with regards to worker organizations**, most particularly the provisions regarding the settlement of labor disputes.

7.3.3 Protecting the WorkForce**Child labor and Minimum Age (paragraphs 17-18 of ESS2)**

202. **The Project will not employ persons under the age of 18.** Furthermore, UNOPS policies do not allow the employment of children under the age of 18. UNOPS will require all contractors and consultants to verify the identity and age of all Project workers, using documentation such as a birth certificate, national identification card, passport, or medical or school record. If a child under 18 is discovered working on the Project, measures will be taken to immediately terminate the employment or engagement of the child in a responsible manner, taking into account the best interest of the child.

Forced labor (paragraph 20 of ESS2)

203. Forced labor is prohibited by Decree 3855 of 1 September 1972. There is no specific provision in national legislation punishing the exaction of forced labor, although judges may refer to section 569 of the Penal Code for such cases (ILO CEACR, 2018; ILO CEACR, 2020).
204. It is illegal for employers to confiscate workers’ passports (Order No. 142/1 of 2003).

205. Trafficking in persons is prohibited and penalized by Law 164/2011. It is defined as deceiving a person for the purpose of exploitation or facilitating his exploitation by others by using methods of threatening the person who is subject to perpetrators authority (art. 586.1 of Law 164/2011). Exploitation is defined to include, inter alia, forcible or compulsory work (art. 586.1 F, Law 164/2011).
206. UNOPS will ban all forms of forced labor under the Project. A provision regarding forced labor is included in the above-mentioned Environmental and Social requirements for contractors.

7.3.4 Grievance Mechanism (paragraphs 21-23 of ESS2):

i. Worker GRM for contractors

207. UNOPS will ensure that a grievance mechanism is provided for all workers to raise workplace concerns. It will ensure that all such workers are informed of the grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment, and that the grievance mechanism is easily accessible to all Project workers.
208. The GRMs for workers will include: (i) procedure to receive grievances such as comment/complaint form, suggestion boxes, email, and telephone line, (ii) stipulated time frames to respond to grievances, (iii) a register to record and track the timely resolution of grievances, and (iv) a focal point responsible to receive, record and track resolution of work-related grievances. They shall adhere to the following principles:
- *Provision of information.* All workers should be informed about the grievance mechanism at the time they are hired, and details about how it operates should be easily available, for example, included in worker documentation or on notice boards.
 - *Transparency of the process.* Workers must know to whom they can turn in the event of a grievance and the support and sources of advice that are available to them. All line and senior managers must be familiar with their organization's grievance procedure.
 - *Keeping it up to date.* The process should be regularly reviewed and kept up to date, for example, by referencing any new statutory guidelines, changes in contracts or representation.
 - *Confidentiality.* The process should ensure that a complaint is dealt with confidentially. While procedures may specify that complaints should first be made to the workers' line manager, there should also be the option of raising a grievance first with an alternative manager, for example, a human resource (personnel) manager.
 - *Non-retribution.* Procedures should guarantee that any worker raising a complaint will not be subject to any reprisal.
 - *Reasonable timescales.* Procedures should allow for time to investigate grievances fully but should aim for swift resolutions. The longer a grievance is allowed to continue, the harder it can be for both sides to get back to normal afterwards. Time limits should be set for each stage of the process, for example, a maximum time between a grievance being raised and the setting up of a meeting to investigate it.
 - *Right of appeal.* A worker should have the right to appeal to UNOPS or national courts if he or she is not happy with the initial finding.
 - *Right to be accompanied.* In any meetings or hearings, the worker should have the right to be accompanied by a colleague, friend or union representative.
 - *Keeping records.* Written records should be kept at all stages. The initial complaint should be in writing, if possible, along with the response, notes of any meetings and the findings and the reasons for the findings. Any records on SEA shall be registered separately and under the strictest confidentiality.
 - *Relationship with collective agreements.* Grievance procedures should be consistent with any collective agreements.

- *Relationship with regulation.* Grievance processes should be compliant with the national employment code.
209. The GRMs for workers shall be distinct from the Project related GRM for affected individuals and communities that is detailed in the Project SEP. They will not preclude the right of workers to access other judicial or administrative remedies that might be available under Lebanese law or through existing arbitration procedures, or substitute for grievance mechanisms provided through collective agreements. Rather, their purpose is to mediate and seek appropriate solutions to labor related grievances, without escalating to higher stages. Sexual abuse, exploitation and harassment complaints by survivors will be addressed through the GRMs for workers, then escalated to the Project GRM. UNOPS will report suspected crimes to national law enforcement authorities.
210. As indicated in the Environmental and Social requirements for contractors, UNOPS will require that each contractor put in place a Grievance Mechanism (GRM) to raise workplace related concerns for its contracted workers and the workers of its subcontractors. These worker GMs will be proportionate to the workforce, as well as the nature and scale and the potential risks and impacts of the Project. Depending on the nature and scope of activities, UNOPS might provide contracted workers access to their Project GRM to handle work related complaints, rather than requiring contractors to establish their own GRM.
211. UNOPS will ensure that the contractor informs all workers of the grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment, the measures put in place to protect them against any reprisal for its use, processes in place to ensure a safe working environment, and how to report if they feel unsafe.
212. When appropriate because of the scope and nature of the activities, each contractor will designate a Grievance Focal Point. This person will receive the complaints, and coordinate with relevant departments/organizations and persons to address the complaint. Contractors must escalate the issue to the UNOPS within 7 days if the grievance cannot be resolved. If the Contractor does not respond to the complaint, or if the contractor's response is not satisfactory, the complainant or its representative can directly contact the GRM Focal Point within the UNOPS Beirut Office directly to follow up on the issue. If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision by the UNOPS Beirut office, they can bring the case to the Municipality, understanding that all costs at this stage will be borne by the aggrieved party. The Project will then no longer be involved, unless requested by the court.
213. The GRM Officer, in coordination with the ESS Officer, will review work-related grievances from Project workers and their resolution on a quarterly basis, across all of its contractors, and prepare a short summary to be included in the bi-annual progress report to KfW.
214. Each grievance record should be allocated a unique number. Complaint records (letter, email, record of conversation) should be stored together, electronically or in hard copy. The UNOPS Project Manager will undertake a regular (at least quarterly) review of grievances to analyze and determine if there are any common issues that arise and should be dealt with systematically.
215. Grievances involving gender-based violence, sexual harassment and violence against children should be referred to a protection agency for further follow up. the complainant has the right to remain anonymous, the grievance can be submitted through an Interagency form by following the referral system.

7.3.5 Occupational Health and Safety (paragraphs 24-30 of ESS2)

216. UNOPS will require all of its contractors to meet the relevant OHS measures⁸⁶ that are included in the Environmental and Social requirements for contractors, which are in part derived from the

⁸⁶ Relevance will be determined during the screening process

General Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines. These requirements go beyond what is included in Lebanese laws and regulations:

217. The Environmental and Social requirements for contractors require that all contracted workers and subcontractors receive adequate training and information prior to commencement of new assignments, regarding relevant work hazards and protection of their health from hazardous ambient factors that may be present.
218. UNOPS will also establish and maintain a system for regular review of occupational safety and health performance and the working environment, including the identification of safety and health hazards and risks, the implementation of effective methods for responding to identified hazards and risks, setting priorities for taking action, and the evaluation of results (paragraph 30 of ESS2).

7.3.6 Contracted Workers (paragraphs 31-33 of ESS2)

219. UNOPS will use their own procurement procedures for solicitations and contracts. They will ensure that bidding contractors are legitimate and licensed according to the Lebanese Labor Code. During the process of selecting contractors who will engage contracted workers, UNOPS may review the following information:
 - Business licenses, registrations, permits, and approvals
 - Financial records for the past three years
 - Records of safety and health violations, and responses;
 - Documents relating to a labor management system, including OHS issues
 - Workers' certifications/permits/training to perform required work
 - Accident and fatality records and notifications to authorities
 - Proof of workers' experience and enrolment in related projects
 - Worker payroll records, including hours worked and pay received
 - Enrolment of safety members and records of meetings
 - Copies of previous contracts, showing inclusion of provisions and terms reflecting ESS2
220. UNOPS will ensure that the management of environmental, health, safety, and social risks (**including labor related risks**) are an integral part of their contract management, particularly for works contracts. Requirements applicable to contractors regarding these risks when the risks are relevant are detailed in the Environmental and Social requirements for contractors, including a Code of Conduct. The purpose of the Code of Conduct is to commit all persons engaged by the contractor, including subcontractors and suppliers, to acceptable standards of behavior. Signature of the Code confirms that:
 - They have received a copy of the Code of Conduct as part of their contract
 - The Code of Conduct was explained to them as part of induction process
 - They acknowledged that adherence to this Code of Conduct is a mandatory condition of employment
 - Understand that violations of the Code of Conduct can result in serious consequences, up to and including dismissal, or referral to legal authorities.
221. These Environmental and Social requirements for contractors meet the national labor requirements, as well as the requirements of ESS2, and ESS4. In particular, the Occupational Health and Safety measures in the requirements for contractors include: (a) the identification of potential hazards to project workers, particularly those that may be life threatening; (b) the provision of preventive and protective measures, including modification, substitution, or elimination of hazardous conditions or substances; (c) training of project workers and maintenance of training records; (d) documentation and reporting of occupational accidents, diseases and incidents; (e) emergency prevention and

preparedness and response arrangements to emergency situations; and (f) remedies for adverse impacts such as occupational injuries, deaths, disability and disease.

222. As appropriate and relevant, UNOPS shall:

- Include the Environmental and Social requirements for contractors in request for proposals (RFPs) for all construction activities.
- Require that bidders' submission outline how they plan to meet the relevant Environmental and Social requirements for contractors, and include the full cost of all the actions necessary to meet the relevant Environmental and Social requirements for contractors.
- Assess the quality of the bidder's response to Environmental and Social requirements, their past environmental and social performance, and their capacity to meet Environmental and Social requirements for contractors, during the selection process.
- Include the relevant Environmental and Social requirements for contractors in all contracts, as special technical clauses, and also incorporate any additional requirements indicated in the subproject ESMP.
- Require selected contractors to prepare and submit to UNOPS a Contractor-ESMP (C-ESMP), detailing how they will operationalize the relevant Environmental and Social requirements for contractors.
- Review and approve the succinct C-ESMP before the start of work
- Require that Contractors implement their respective C-ESMPs, and monitor their performance in doing so.

223. When appropriate, UNOPS shall provide sufficient training and orientation to their contractors at different stages of awarding and implementation of the Project, to ensure their full understanding and compliance with the relevant Environmental and Social requirements for contractors.

224. UNOPS shall ensure that the application of Environmental and Social requirements for contractors is proportional to the scope of the contract, the number of employees involved, and the level of risk.

225. UNOPS shall monitor the performance of contractors in relation to their contracted workers, focusing on compliance with their contractual agreements (obligations, representations, and warranties). Contractor's labor management reports shall include: (a) a representative sample of employment contracts; (b) records relating to grievances received and their resolution; (c) reports relating to safety inspections, including fatalities and incidents and implementation of corrective actions; (d) records relating to incidents of noncompliance with national law; and (e) records of training provided for contracted workers to explain the standardized Environmental and Social Clauses.

226. More broadly, UNOPS shall conduct regular supervision check-ups to monitor and ensure the compliance of contractors with their respective C-ESMP.

7.3.7 Primary Supply Workers (Paragraphs 39 to 42 of ESS2)

227. UNOPS will be responsible for conducting due diligence on the primary supply workers (those providing key materials for construction) to ensure there is no indentured/forced or child labor. Since materials will be bought directly by contractors, UNOPS will conduct preliminary due diligence to pre-approve providers during the market assessment stage and/or before purchasing. In cases where contractors decide to use other providers, the contractor will be responsible for conducting the due diligence. More specifically:

- *Selection of primary suppliers.* When sourcing construction materials from primary suppliers, the contractor will require such suppliers to identify the risk of child labor/force labor and serious safety risks in producing the materials. UNOPS will review and approve the purchase of primary supplies from the suppliers following such risk identification/assessment and any other relevant due

diligence. Where appropriate, the contractor will be required to include specific requirements on child labor/forced labor and work safety issues in all purchase orders and contracts with primary suppliers.

- *Remedial process.* If child labor/forced labor and/or serious safety incidents are identified in relation to primary supply workers, UNOPS will require the primary supplier to take appropriate steps to remedy them. Such mitigation measures will be monitored periodically to ascertain their effectiveness. Where the mitigation measures are found to be ineffective, UNOPS will, within a reasonable period, shift the project's primary suppliers to suppliers that can demonstrate that they are meeting the relevant requirements.

7.4 Responsible Staff

228. The ESSO in UNOPS will oversee and guide all aspects of the Project related to ESS2 and this LMP. They will coordinate with Project activities on a daily basis, including relations with direct workers, contractors and primary suppliers. More specifically the experts will:

- Verify that contractors are meeting labor and OHS obligations toward contracted workers, as required by Lebanese laws and regulations and ESS2
- Ensure training on LMP and OHS for all Project workers, including their direct workers
- Coordinate with the GRM officer to ensure that the grievance mechanisms for Project workers are established and implemented and that workers are informed of their purpose and how to use them
- Coordinate with the GRM officer to ensure that all complaints are registered in the GRM log as indicated in the SEP
- Monitor implementation of the Code of Conduct
- Provide or organize regular trainings/awareness raising sessions
- Update the LMP when necessary, in the course of preparation, development and implementation of the Project
- Contribute to the regular reports to KfW

229. UNOPS will ensure that their environmental and social experts are sufficiently qualified and trained to address labor related issues.

7.4.1 Contractors and subcontractors

230. All contractors and subcontractors will:

- Prepare and implement a C-ESMP, if applicable
- Comply with the labor-relevant Environmental and Social requirements for contractors, including worker training, OHS requirements, and the Code of Conduct
- Manage their contracted workers in accordance with national laws and regulations and this LMP, and ensure that their subcontractors do the same
- Enforce the Code of Conduct to address GBV risks, including SEA and SH, amongst their contracted workers
- Verify the age of workers to avoid child labor
- Report emergencies, incidents and accidents to UNOPS, who will report to KfW
- Communicate job description and employment conditions to contracted workers in a clear manner, and ensure that CoCs are signed by all its contracted workers
- Maintain records of recruitment and employment for contracted workers
- Have a system to regularly review and report on labor, and occupational health and safety performance
- Assign a Safety Officer who will be responsible for OHS issues, when the presence of such an officer is deemed necessary

Chapter 8

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

8.1 Introduction

231. As required in ESS10, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) outlines the ways in which UNOPS will communicate with stakeholders throughout the entire project cycle, including public information disclosure and consultation, as well as a mechanism by which affected persons and communities can raise concerns, provide feedback, or make complaints about activities related to the Project.
232. UNOPS will update the SEP as necessary, in light of experiences during Project implementation. Any update will be submitted to KFW for prior review before becoming effective.
233. UNOPS will ensure meaningful, effective and informed engagement of stakeholders throughout the Project's lifecycle. This will help ensure a smooth collaboration between Project staff and targeted stakeholders, and minimize and mitigate environmental and social risks related to Project activities.

8.2 Context

234. Projects in a fragile environment, such as currently in Lebanon, carry specific risks:
 - (i) elite capture and/or corruption can exacerbate existing tensions
 - (ii) infrastructure being built that is not sustainable, or does not correspond to community and individual beneficiaries' (women and men's) priorities and needs among others
235. A well-defined SEP can be an important means to address some of these risks. It also helps build ownership of Project activities by stakeholders including local authorities, citizens of both sexes, and representatives of vulnerable groups by providing concrete methods for engagement and building on local methods of participation and awareness raising where they exist.
236. Lastly, in the context of a pandemic, broad, culturally appropriate, and adapted awareness raising activities are particularly important to properly sensitize the communities to the risks related to infectious diseases.

8.3 Community Engagement

237. Community engagement in target locations is already an integral part of the Project's design. The following Figure illustrates the different levels of community participation. In each of the levels there are different tools and methods used. UNOPS will aim at diversifying as much as possible the levels of participation based on the needs and approaches identified in the stakeholder mapping. UNOPS is aiming for a client centered approach of implementation. Therefore, the goal is to cultivate ownership to the project target population which are mainly the affected community and municipalities.

8.4 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

238. Project stakeholders include individuals, groups, communities, or other entities that are either affected or likely to be affected by the Project (Project-affected parties), as well as individuals, groups, communities, or other entities that may have an interest in the Project (other interested parties).

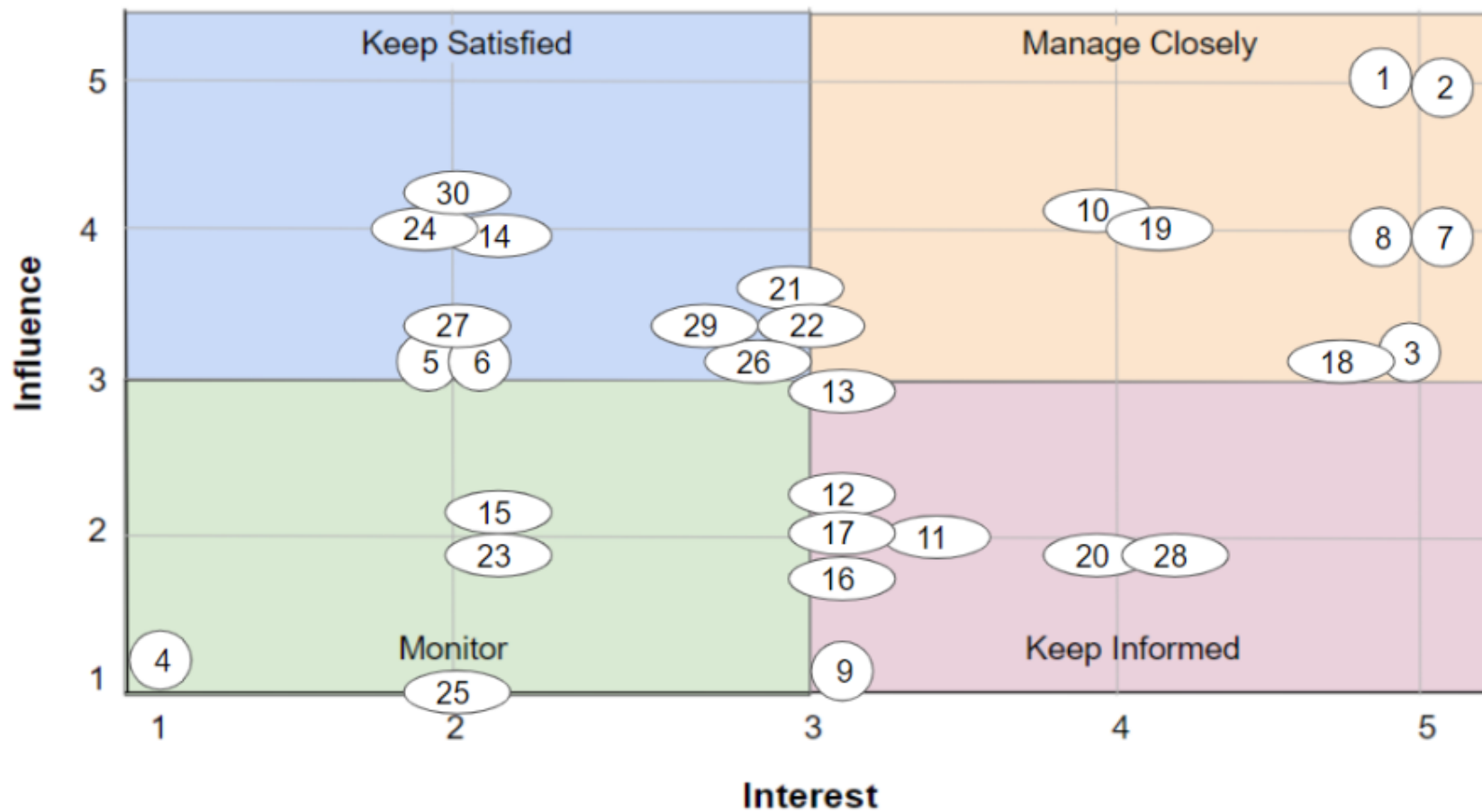
8.4.1 Stakeholder Mapping

239. Project stakeholders include individuals, groups, communities, or other entities who are positively or negatively impacted by a project and/ or have an interest in it. UNOPS has conducted a stakeholder mapping exercise that identifies different external stakeholders and then rates their influence and interest on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 being very low and 5 being very high). Based on this scoring stakeholders are then categorized into 4 different categories as per the below:
- (i) Stakeholders to be engaged closely with. Stakeholders having high influence and high interest in the project and therefore strong and continuous engagement with them is vital for the success of the project.
 - (ii) Stakeholders to be kept satisfied. Stakeholders having high influence but low interest in the project. They are not directly affected by the project but in case they get involved then they can highly impact the outcomes of the project.
 - (iii) Stakeholders to be kept informed. Stakeholders having low influence but high interest. They are indirectly affected by the project but do not have any direct influence over the decision-making processes of the project. Project needs to coordinate and collaborate with these stakeholders based on common interests.
 - (iv) Stakeholders to be monitored. Stakeholders having low influence and low interest. No or limited direct engagement is needed with stakeholders in this category. In case project plan shifts then stakeholder categorization would also change, therefore monitoring stakeholders in this category is important
240. The following table and figure show the mapping of key stakeholders

Table 14. Categorizing key stakeholders

Manage Closely (High influence, High interest)		Keep Satisfied (High influence, Low interest)		Keep Informed (Low influence, High interest)		Monitor (Low influence, Low interest)	
No.	Stakeholder	No.	Stakeholder	No.	Stakeholder	No.	Stakeholder
1	KFW	5	Community Leaders	9	Federation of Municipalities of the Northern and Coastal Matn	4	Indirect Beneficiaries
2	Project Board	6	Mukhtars	11	Governor Mount Lebanon	15	Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF)
3	Affected Population	14	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	12	Local/ National/ International NGOs	23	Council for Development and Reconstruction
7	Beirut Municipality	21	Relevant Ministries	13	UN Agencies	25	LIBNOR
8	Bourj Hammoud Municipality	22	Directorate General of Urban Planning Lebanon	16	Relevant Coordination Groups		
10	Governor Beirut	24	Order of Engineers and Architects	17	Academic Institutes and/or Research Centers		
18	Recipient of Grants	26	Railway and Public Transport Authority (RPTA)	19	Consultant		
		27	Establishment of The Water of Beirut and Mount Lebanon	20	External Construction Contractors		
		29	EDL	28	Lebanese Center for Energy Conservation (LCEC)		
		30	Media				

Figure 5. Mapping of stakeholders



8.4.2 Affected Parties

241. As indicated in ESS10, affected parties are the persons, groups and other entities that are or could be directly influenced by Project activities or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the Project, and who must be closely engaged in identifying risks and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures. Project affected parties include:
- Authorities responsible for the facilities or services that will be built or rehabilitated, such as the Municipality of Beirut and Bourj Hammoud
 - Communities benefiting from the rehabilitation of critical services or infrastructure, such as roads, water fixtures or street lighting.
 - People living or working at or near locations where construction and rehabilitation works will be implemented who could be negatively affected by Project activities
 - Business owners and providers of services, goods and materials that will or may be involved in the Project's wider supply chain or may be considered for the role of project's suppliers in the future
 - Communities, residents, business entities, and individual entrepreneurs in the area of the Project that can benefit from the employment, training and business opportunities stemming from the Project
 - Community-based groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in Project implementation, or that will receive direct support through the project grant scheme
 - Project workers, both direct and contracted
242. The Project may tap the capacity of local NGOs and advocacy groups to help in disseminating information and raising awareness regarding the Project among potentially affected communities.
243. Affected parties should be regularly consulted, and at times partnerships could be established, as the promotion of joint decision making can be essential to ensure the long-term impact of Project outcomes. UNOPS will regularly inform these stakeholders about project updates, risks and challenges as well as mitigation measures applied.

8.4.3 Other Interested Parties

244. Other interested parties are individuals, groups, or entities that may not experience direct impacts from the Project but who consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the Project, and thus may affect the Project's implementation. They include:
- Government of Lebanon permitting and regulatory agencies at the national and local levels, such as the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and its environmental protection authorities, the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation (MPWT), the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM), the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Labor, and the Ministry of Energy and Water
 - Directorate General of Urban Planning Lebanon (DGU; part of the MPWT). DGU is responsible for developing and updating master plans and strategic plans for cities, and is responsible for issuing building permits and authorizations
 - The Governor of Beirut. Approvals and permits might be required directly from the Governor depending on the types of activities to be implemented;
 - The Order of Engineers and Architects approves works related construction and inspections. Permits and authorizations might be required from this agency depending on the type of activities to be implemented;
 - Railway and Public Transport Authority (RPTA) is a government agency that works in sites related to railway roads and property. Permits and approvals might be needed from this agency but it is highly dependent on the type of project to be implemented;

- Establishment of The Water of Beirut and Mount Lebanon is a government agency supporting work related to potable and service water. Permits and approvals might be needed from this agency but it is highly dependent on the type of project to be implemented;
- EDL is the government agency that is responsible and manages the electricity in Lebanon. Permits and approvals might be needed from this agency but it is highly dependent on the type of project to be implemented.
- The Federation of Municipalities of the Northern and Coastal Matn includes Bourj Hammoud municipality. The federation has no authority over the municipality's decisions but needs to be indirectly involved for the purpose of coordination and alignment of project plans with more holistic plans;
- Governor of Mount Lebanon has an administrative, financial, and budgetary oversight role of elected municipal councils in the governorate. But his/her mandate is not limited to Bourj Hammoud. They still need to be informed and kept engaged indirectly for the purpose of coordination and alignment of project plans with more holistic plans;
- Community leaders and officially elected officials at neighborhood level such as Mukhtars that represent local residents, local committees, and other local interest groups, and act on their behalf;
- Local women and youth 's trade organizations and cooperatives;
- Local, national and international NGOs and advocacy groups including LGBTQIA+ associations, women and/or youth led agencies, gender specialized associations and others. They are agencies present in relevant working groups, sectors and other coordination forums. Some of these agencies can shift from one category to another within the stakeholder mapping, based on needs and gaps of projects. They will help in disseminating information and raising awareness regarding the project among potentially affected communities;
- UN agencies, including UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, ILO, World Bank (specifically the 3RF Secretariat). These agencies will be needed for coordination and consultations based on the delivery as one commitment.
- Relevant coordination groups including United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Beirut, United Nations Humanitarian Country Team (UNHCT) in Beirut, Lebanon Integrated Task Force (ITF), Security Management Team (SMT) in Beirut, Operational Management Team (OMT), in Beirut and its relevant working groups, United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF) Strategic Pillars Working Groups, in Beirut, Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), 3RF Municipal Services Working Group, Gender Working Group, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network, other 3RF working groups, Lebanese Humanitarian and Development NGOs Forum (LHDF), Lebanon Humanitarian INGO Forum (LHIF)
- Academic institutes and/or research centers including Beirut Urban Lab, Lebanese Center for Policy Study, Institute for Environmental Studies and Research - LAU, Issam Fares Institute, Industrial Research Institute, etc. These agencies have technical expertise and some of them might shift from one category to another within the stakeholder mapping, based on needs and gaps of projects;
- Lebanese Center for Energy Conservation (LCEC) is an agency related to solar energy works. Permits and authorizations might be required from this agency depending on Project activities.
- Mass media and associated interest groups, including local, regional and national printed and broadcasting media, digital/web-based entities, and their associations.
- Indirect Beneficiaries who are residents living within Lebanon but outside the geographical location of project or not directly benefiting from Project components;
- Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) who are responsible for coordinating blast response activities
- Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) deals with planning, feasibility analysis, detailed design, bidding, expropriation, execution, and operation and maintenance of most public facilities on the behalf of the Government of Lebanon or other Lebanese public establishments.
- Communities in the vicinity of planned Project activities

- Community-based groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that represent local residents and other local interest groups, and act on their behalf
- Humanitarian and development agencies and partners engaged in Beirut

8.4.4 Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Individuals or Groups

245. Vulnerable groups are persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by Project activities, and thus may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with Project activities. Vulnerability may stem from a person's origin, gender, age, health condition, economic deficiency and financial insecurity, disadvantaged status in the community (e.g., marginalized groups and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), or dependence on other individuals. UNOPS will engage with vulnerable groups and individuals through a gender-sensitive engagement to ensure that their understanding of and input into the overall process are commensurate to those of the other stakeholders. The vulnerable groups for the Project include:
- Elderly people
 - Persons with disabilities
 - Socioeconomically vulnerable people, including the unemployed
 - Women-headed households or single mothers with underage children
 - Women and girls
 - Socially excluded poor communities deprived from equal rights and living conditions
 - Marginalized groups, including migrants and refugees
 - LGBTQIA+ communities
 - Potential encroachers to public spaces
246. UNOPS will seek the views of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups during consultations, and take these views into account during Project implementation. Information sharing techniques will be tailored according to the nature and common types of vulnerabilities, for example visuals and sign language interpreters will be used for people with hearing disabilities and illiterate persons; and venues will be chosen to be easily accessible to people with physical disabilities. Measures will also include specific sessions for women.

8.5 Stakeholder Engagement Program

8.5.1 Methodology

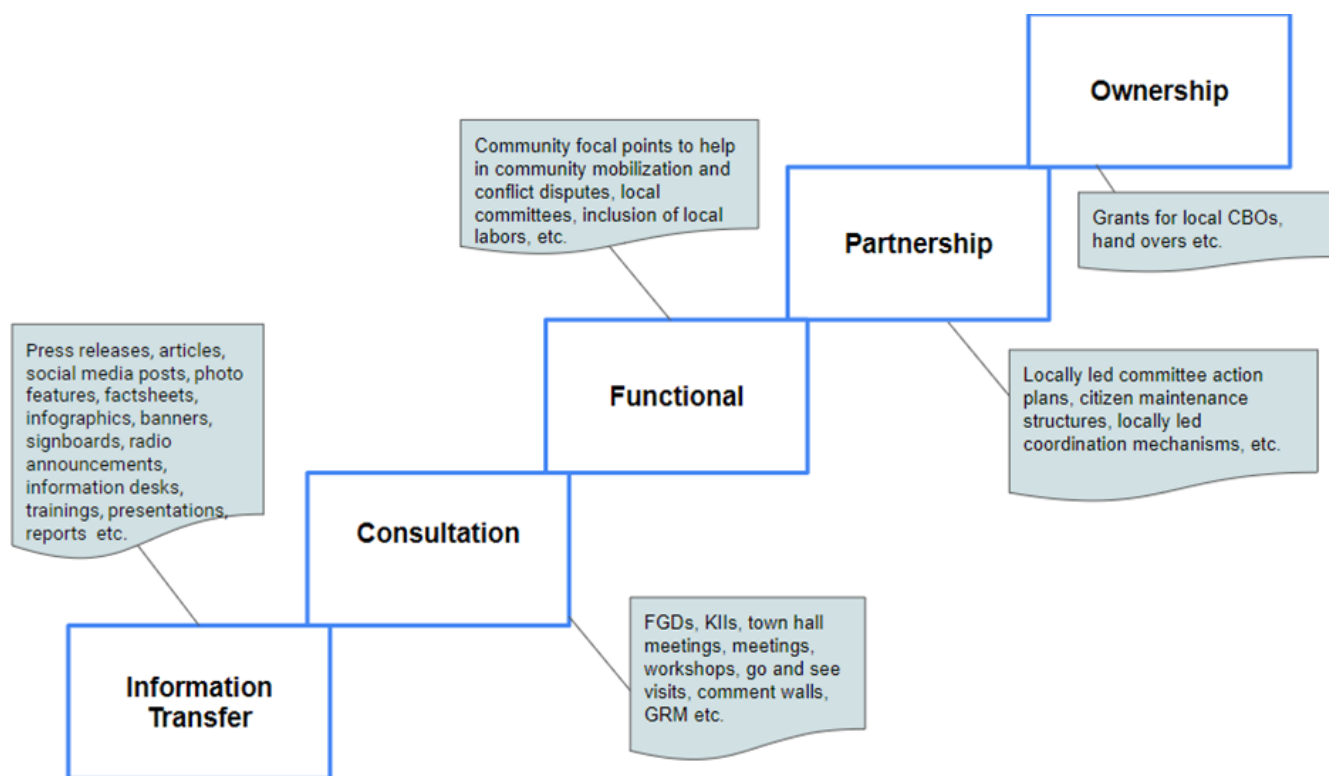
247. In accordance with best practice, UNOPS will apply the following principles to their stakeholder engagement activities:
- *Openness.* UNOPS will carry out public consultation throughout Project preparation and implementation Project life-cycle, in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation. Venues will be easily reachable, and not require long commutes, entrance fees, or preliminary access authorization.
 - *Culturally appropriateness.* The format, timing and venue will respect local customs and norms.
 - *Informed participation and feedback:* UNOPS will provide and widely distribute information to all stakeholders in an appropriate format, and provide opportunities to stakeholders provide feedback, and will analyze and address stakeholder comments and concerns.
 - *Inclusivity.* Consultations will engage all segments of the local society, including disabled persons, the elderly, minorities, and other vulnerable individuals. If necessary, UNOPS will provide logistical assistance to enable participants with limited physical abilities and those with insufficient financial or limited transportation means to attend public meetings organized by the Project.

- *Gender sensitivity.* As necessary, UNOPS will organize separate meetings and focus group discussions for women, and use women facilitators.

8.5.2 Engagement Methods and Techniques

248. The following diagram shows a ladder of the different types of activities that UNOPS will carry out to ensure ownership of Project activities by the targeted beneficiaries.

Figure 6. Ladder of proposed UNOPS stakeholder engagement activities



249. The following table summarizes the engagement methods and tools that UNOPS may apply.

Table 15. Methods and Tools for Stakeholder Engagement

Method/Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Target Groups
Information Provision			
Distribution of printed public materials: leaflets, brochures, fact sheets, posters as part of consultation meetings, public hearings, discussions and meetings with stakeholders, as well as household visits Placement at the offices of local administrations and NGOs, libraries and other public venues.	Used to convey information on the Project and regular updates on its progress to local, and national stakeholders.	Printed materials present illustrative and written information on Project activities, facilities, technologies and design solutions, as well as impact mitigation measures. Presented contents are concise and adapted to a layperson reader. Graphics and pictorials are widely used to describe technical aspects.	Households and vulnerable groups in the selected target cities. NGOs and Civil Society
Distribution of printed public materials and online dissemination: newsletters/ updates, social media posts post, emailing, electronic subscription, delivery in person.	Updates sent out to Project stakeholders on a regular basis to maintain awareness of the Project development.	Important highlights of Project achievements, announcements of planned activities, changes, and overall progress.	Households and residents in the selected target cities. NGOs and civil society Public venues in the selected target cities – local administrations, libraries KfW, UNCG, UNOPS (if feasible) social media accounts
Printed advertisements	Inserts, announcements, press releases, short articles or feature stories in the printed media –	Notification of forthcoming public events or commencement of specific Project activities. General description of the Project and its benefits to the community.	Residents and other interested parties (i.e., business owners and suppliers) in the two target cities
Visual presentations during consultation meeting	Visually convey Project information to affected communities and other interested audiences.	Description of the Project and related solutions/impact management measures. Updates on Project development.	All stakeholders
Information Feedback			
Information repositories accompanied by a feedback mechanism Materials can be made available in publicly accessible places such as local administrations, and project sites for the duration of a disclosure period or permanently. Emails and hotline number will be included on all printed material once activated.	Placement of Project-related information and printed materials in dedicated/designated locations that also provide visitors and readers with an opportunity to leave their comments in a feedback register.	Project Website with its various Project-related materials ESMF documentation	Directly affected communities in the subproject sites

Method/Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Target Groups
Dedicated telephone line (hotline), email and SMS messaging. Project designated staff will answer and respond to the calls, emails and messages.	Providing the public with channels to obtain information, make enquiries, or provide feedback, through a designated and manned telephone line, as well email and SMS messaging. Initially, telephone numbers of Project's specialized staff can be shared with the public, particularly staff involved in stakeholder engagement, public relations and environmental protection.	Any issues that are of interest or concern to the local communities and other stakeholders.	Local communities within the subproject sites. Any other stakeholders and interested parties.
Internet/Digital Media Not all stakeholders have access to the internet, due to increasing cost and/or network problems affecting accessibility of the internet	Launch of Project website to publicly share information and updates on the Project, its impact and progress, procurement and tender announcements, as well as on Project's engagement activities. Web-site will include a GRM form to leave comments or ask questions about the Project, and a GIS mapping platform that allows viewers to locate Project activities and obtain updated information (i.e., progress status and photos, outputs, budget, duration, contractor; name).	Various Project-related documents and materials such as the PAD and ESMF, news and announcements	Affected communities, Project stakeholders and other interested parties that have access to the internet resources.
Grievance Mechanism Feedback & Suggestion Box at appropriate locations in safe public places	As part of the Project GRM, a suggestion box will be established at each project site and at UNOPS Offices to encourage residents in the affected communities to leave written feedback and comments about the Project. Contents of the suggestion box will be checked regularly by designated Project GRM, to ensure timely collection of inputs and of response/action, as necessary.	Any questions, queries or concerns, especially for stakeholders that may have a difficulty expressing their views and issues during public consultations.	Directly affected households and/or local businesses in subproject sites. Other communities within target cities
Consultation & Participation			

Method/Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Target Groups
Public consultations	Project representatives, the affected public, authorities, regulatory bodies and other stakeholders will conduct gender-sensitive consultations on planned Project activities.	Detailed information on the activities, including a presentation and an interactive Questions & Answers session with the audience.	Directly affected communities in the two target cities. (Beirut and Bourj Hammoud) Other communities within the two target cities NGOs and civil society Residents in subproject sites
Household visits	Household-level visits can be conducted to solicit feedback from community members and vulnerable persons who may be unable to attend the formal public consultations.	Description of the Project and related solutions/impact management measures. Any questions, queries or concerns, especially for stakeholders that may have a difficulty expressing their views and issues during formal community-wide consultations.	Directly affected persons in subproject sites
Focus Group Discussions and Round Table Workshops Targeted invitations are sent out to stakeholders.	Used to facilitate discussion on Project activities that merit collective examination with various groups of stakeholders.	Project activities and plans, design solutions and impact mitigation/management measures that require detailed discussion with affected stakeholders.	Directly affected households in the subproject sites, youth, elderly, women, and other vulnerable groups. NGOs and civil society
Field visits to project sites and neighborhoods	For depositing Project-related information that also offers open hours to the community and other members of the public, with Project staff available to respond to queries or provide clarifications.	Project-related materials. Any issues that are of interest or concern to the local communities and other stakeholders.	Directly affected communities in the two target cities and any other stakeholders and interested parties.
Site Tours Security and safety restrictions might apply	Visits to Project Site and facilities organized for local communities, authorities and the media to demonstrate Project solutions. Visitors are accompanied by the Project's staff and specialists to cover various aspects and to address questions arising from the public during the tour.	Demonstration of specific examples of Project's design solutions and approaches to managing impacts.	Local communities within target cities Media groups. NGOs and other initiative groups.

8.5.3 Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosure

UNOPS will disclose Project information to the targeted stakeholder audiences according to the following principles: (i) transparency; (ii) straight-forward presentation; (iii) meaningful and useful information, and (iv) accessibility.

250. Key dates for information disclosure are at the start of the project, at mid-term as well as at the end of the lifespan of the Project. UNOPS will translate and disclose the Project ESMF, including the SEP and LMP into Arabic, and make hard copies in English and Arabic publicly available at its Project Office in Beirut, as well as the UNOPS Project website. An Executive Summary in Armenian is also included in this ESMF. These documents will remain in the public domain throughout Project preparation and implementation.
251. UNOPS will update the SEP as necessary during Project implementation to include any new stakeholders that might be identified, and to revise methods of engagement to maintain their effectiveness and relevance to the Project.
252. UNOPS will disclose information using a combination of different channels, as found suitable for each subproject. These can include face-to-face meetings where applicable, accompanied by information shared via radio, television, newspapers, posters, brochures and leaflets as well as via websites and social media.

Table 16. Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosure

Stakeholders	Information to be Disclosed	Methods
Prior to Project Appraisal		
Government authorities and agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Summary/ Milestone updates and presentations • ESMF, SEP, LMP • Inception Workshop Invitation and Report • IEC material on project updates, GRM, PSEA • Capacity Building Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of the E&S instruments (paper or electronic) • Access to UNOPS website • Social Media accounts • In person or virtual meetings • Workshops • Emails • Presentations • Info Sheets/ Infographics
Non-governmental and community-based organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Summary/ Milestone updates and presentations • Inception Workshop Invitation and Report • IEC material on project updates, GRM, PSEA • ESMF, SEP, LMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper and/ or electronic dissemination • Access to UNOPS website • In person or virtual meetings • Emails • Workshops • Presentations • Info Sheets/ Infographics

Stakeholders	Information to be Disclosed	Methods
General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Summary/ Milestone updates and presentations • ESMF, SEP, LMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to UNOPS website • Press releases in the local media • Articles/ stories publications • Photo features • Social Media posts • Banners, signboards and branding material at designated locations • Information leaflets, brochures, infographics, factsheets etc. (Paper or electronic dissemination) • Notification through local radio or TV News
Project direct workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Operations Manual • Worker Grievance Procedure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper and/ or electronic dissemination • In person or virtual meetings
Prior and during Subproject implementation		
Local authorities and community leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subproject proposal • Information required for the purposes of regulation and permitting. • Environmental and social requirements for contractors • ESMPs and any Resettlement Action Plans • SEP, including the Project Grievance Mechanism • Invitations to trainings and evaluation surveys related to capacity building • Project Summary/ Milestone updates and presentations • Tender/ procurement announcements • Information about the call for proposal and selection criteria • Capacity building invitations and evaluation surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper or electronic dissemination • In person or virtual meetings • Trainings • UNOPS website • Emails • Presentations

Stakeholders	Information to be Disclosed	Methods
Targeted beneficiaries and Project Affected Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subproject proposal • Subproject ESMP • Resettlement Plan (if required) • LMP and SEP • Project Summary/ Milestone updates and presentations • GRM reports and updates • Information about the call for proposal and selection criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper or electronic dissemination • In person or virtual meetings • UNOPS website • Press releases in the local media • Articles/ stories publications • Photo features • Social Media posts • Banners, signboards and branding material at designated locations • Information leaflets, brochures, infographics, factsheets etc. (Paper or electronic dissemination) • Notification through local radio or TV News
Contractors and their workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender/procurement announcements • Subproject ESMPs • Environmental and Social requirements for contractors • Code of Conduct • Worker Grievance Mechanism • PSEA Induction Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNOPS website • In person or virtual meetings • In person or virtual training • Signature of the Code of Conduct
Related businesses and enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Summary/ Milestone updates and presentations • Stakeholder Engagement Plan; • Public Grievance Procedure • Updates on Project development and tender/procurement announcements. • Information about the call for proposal and selection criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNOPS website • In person or virtual meetings • In-person or virtual training • Signature of the Code of Conduct
During Project Implementation		
Government Authorities and Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Summary/ Milestone updates and presentations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In person or virtual meetings • Correspondence and emails • UNOPS website • Social Media posts • Factsheets, infographics etc.
Project Direct Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Summary/ Milestone updates and presentations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emails to Project workers • Regular in person or virtual meetings • Posts on information boards. • Factsheets, infographics etc. • Social Media posts • Factsheets, infographics etc.

Stakeholders	Information to be Disclosed	Methods
Non-governmental and community-based organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Summary/ Milestone updates and presentations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factsheets, infographics etc. In person or virtual meetings Presentations Emails

253. UNOPS will also explore targeted disclosure methods, as described in following section on consultations, to inform vulnerable groups such as:

- Young people and children (less than 15 years) because of their potential indifference towards public services restoration.
- Disabled people facing local social and economic constraints such as lack of motivation, over-protection, and lack of personal disability equipment and/or mobility aids equipment.
- Refugees and migrants affected by the Project even if they reside away from target areas.

8.5.4 Stakeholder Consultation Plan

254. UNOPS will ensure that consultations are meaningful. Meaningful consultations are a two-way process that:

- Begins early in the project planning process to gather initial views on the project proposal and inform project design
- Encourages stakeholder feedback, particularly as a way of informing project design and engagement by stakeholders in the identification and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts
- Continues on an ongoing basis, as risks and impacts arise
- Is based on the prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders in a culturally appropriate format, in relevant local language(s) and is understandable to stakeholders
- Considers and responds to feedback
- Supports active and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties
- Is free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation
- Is documented and disclosed

255. UNOPS will also:

- Provide advance public notification of meetings through publicly accessible locations and channels. Proof of notification should be kept.
- As necessary, directly invite relevant stakeholders (e.g., representatives of authorities, leaders of local communities)
- Draft an agenda for all meetings to provide a clear and itemized outline of the meeting's structure, sequence, chairpersons, the range of issues that will be discussed, and the format of the discussion
- Provide information in a format that is readily understandable to an audience of laypersons, and free of excessive technical jargon. Preference will be given to verbal and visual methods of communication (including presentations, pictorials, illustrations, graphics and animation) accompanied by hand-out materials imparting the relevant information in understandable terms. Where technical specifics of the project's particular activities or solutions are required to be delivered in greater detail, UNOPS will ensure that the description of technical issues is adapted to their level of understanding.
- Ensure that presentations can be seen and heard by all participants. This might include the provision of a microphone, proper illumination, the use of a projector, and places allocated for wheelchair users.

- Ensure the use of appropriate languages based on the preferences of the targeted group.
256. UNOPS will implement precautionary measures to minimize the risk of COVID-19 transmission when conducting consultation activities (such as public meetings and home visits), based on UN and WHO Guidance, as well as locally defined measures⁸⁷.
257. UNOPS will document all meetings to capture all comments received from the stakeholders, including by:
- Taking down the names and professional affiliations of all participants. Wherever possible, attendees' signatures will be obtained as a proof of their participation. Details of the attendees who were not initially on the list (e.g., those participating in place of somebody else, or general public) should be included in addition to those who have registered for the meeting in advance.
 - Assigning a person to take written minutes of the meeting
 - Recording the meeting (with consent)
 - Taking pictures (with consent)
 - Video recording the meeting where and when feasible
258. UNOPS will distribute feedback forms to participants, to capture the views and suggestions from persons who may have refrained from expressing their views or concerns in public.
259. Participants that might not be able to fill the evaluation form due to literacy constraints or concerns about its confidentiality, will be given the option of expressing their feedback verbally to a Project staff who will take notes.
260. The following table details the planned stakeholder consultation activities.

⁸⁷ UNOPS will also take into account the World Bank Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings

Table 17. Stakeholder Consultation Methods

Topic of Consultation	Method used	Timetable, Location and Dates	Target Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Project Effectiveness				
Project Scope and rationale	Official meetings	In target cities, prior to Project effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governorates • Local authorities 	UNOPS Project Manager
Environmental and Social Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In person and virtual meetings, and focus groups • Separate meetings for women and vulnerable 	In target cities, prior to Project effectiveness (as soon as possible)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities • NGOs and CSOs • Community representatives 	UNOPS ESSO
Project launch	Official meetings	In target cities, within one month after Project effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governorates • Local authorities • NGOs, CSOs and UN agencies 	UNOPS Project Manager with support of UNOPS ESSO and Gender Mainstreaming Officer
Disclosure of Project Environmental and Social Instruments (ESMF, Resettlement Framework, SEP, LMP, and GBV Prevention and Response Plan)	Documents to be made publicly available and announced through the UNOPS web site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public meetings 	In target cities, within one month of Project effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governorates • Local authorities • NGOs, CSOs and UN agencies • Community Representatives 	UNOPS ESSO and Gender Mainstreaming Officer
Subproject Implementation				
Subproject Selection and Rationale	Subproject proposal to be publicly announced Through the UNOPS web site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted meetings • Outreach as required 	In target districts, prior to the start of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authorities • Subproject affected persons and communities • NGOs and CSOs 	UNOPS
Employment opportunities	In person, public meetings, or outreach	In target district prior to the start of activities	Potential workers	Subproject engineer, with the support of UNOPS ESSO and Health and Safety Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worker Grievance Mechanism (dealing with contractor workers) • Code of Conduct • Environmental and Social requirements for contractors 	In person meetings with contracted workers	In target, following contractor selection, but prior to start of works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracted Workers • Contractors 	UNOPS ESSO and Health and Safety Office, in collaboration with subproject engineer and procurement officer

Topic of Consultation	Method used	Timetable, Location and Dates	Target Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Grievance Mechanism	In person public meetings and focus groups	In affected neighborhoods before the beginning of works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subproject affected persons or communities • Community Representatives • NGOs and CSOs 	UNOPS ESSO and Gender Mainstreaming Officer
Vulnerability	Focused target groups	In affected neighborhoods, prior to subproject activities, and throughout subproject implementation	Vulnerable groups such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly people • Persons with disabilities • The poor • Women-headed households • Single mothers with underage children • The unemployed • Refugees and marginalized groups 	UNOPS ESSO and Gender Mainstreaming Officer
Project Status	Public meetings Radio, TV announcements	At least quarterly throughout subproject implementation, until the completion of all subproject related activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authorities • Subproject affected persons and communities • NGOs and CSOs 	UNOPS ESSO and Gender Mainstreaming Officer

8.5.5 Proposed strategy to incorporate the views of vulnerable groups

261. UNOPS will carry out targeted stakeholder engagement with vulnerable groups to understand their concerns and needs in terms of receiving information, accessing urban services, and other challenges they might face at home, at work places or in their communities. Special attention will be paid to engage with women as intermediaries.

8.6 Resources and Responsibilities for Implementing Stakeholder Engagement Activities

8.6.1 Resources

262. UNOPS' ESSO will coordinate with the community engagement and communication officer, and the GRM officer to ensure the implementation of the stakeholder engagement activities. The stakeholder engagement budget will be part of the Project Management Component.
- UNOPS is fully covering, as part of the fee that it will charge to KfW, the cost of the ESSO, as well as any associated operational costs.
 - The cost of due diligence for specific subprojects are included in the costs/budget for each subproject. These costs are thus scalable to the level and scope of the potential risks and impacts, and might include the costs of consultants recruited by UNOPS to assist on specific tasks.

8.6.2 Management functions and responsibilities

263. UNOPS will be responsible for carrying out stakeholder engagement activities. The stakeholder engagement activities will be documented through UNOPS' reporting and documentation as part of the project progress reporting requirements.

Project Related Grievance Redress Mechanism

264. UNOPS will establish and manage a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) commensurate with the requirements of the ESS10 to enable stakeholders to communicate their complaints or concerns regarding the Project. The GRM details the procedures that communities and individuals, who believe they are adversely affected by the Project or a specific subproject or who have general inquiries, can use to submit their complaints, as well as the procedures used by UNOPS to systematically register, track, investigate and promptly resolve complaints and respond to inquiries.
265. The Project Related GRM is distinct from the worker Grievance Mechanisms for contractors required under ESS2, which is described in the Labor Management Procedures.
266. The Project related GRM is designed to be:
- Accessible to all stakeholders, including women and marginalized stakeholders
 - Transparent
 - Timely
 - Independent
 - Clear on the scope of what it can address
 - Safe, with no repercussions for anyone making a complaint
 - Confidential
267. The focal point for receiving and registering complaints from Project-related level GRM is UNOPS GRM Officer. The UNOPS Program Manager in coordination with the GRM officer based in the Beirut Office have the overall responsibility to address Project activity-related complaints and inquiries from Project affected communities or individuals regarding any environmental or social impacts due to

subproject activities. The GRM Officer , will serve as UNOPS' GRM focal point, and handle Project activity-related complaints with the assistance of the UNOPS' Project Engineers and the Project team.

8.6.3 Procedures for Complaints

Registering Complaints

268. UNOPS is providing multiple access points to the GRM focal point for beneficiaries to voice their concerns. These access points will be advertised at subproject level, and include: onsite box at Project activity sites, Telephone, email, message, whatsapp, online Kobo link, face to face communication and help desk.

Telephone +96170236957

Email simalb@unops.org

Onsite Boxes.

Help Desk.

Kobo link: <https://ee.humanitarianresponse.info/x/2gyEq98A>.

269. Grievances can be brought up by affected people in case of: access to the project benefits, Communal disputes related to the project,, disturbances caused by construction activities, such as noise, vibration, dust or smell, infrastructures issues, environmental,Implementing Partners inquiries and concerns, safety and accessibility issues, harm on natural resources and damages to properties, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH), Anonymous complaints will be admissible and Other-Suggestions & Feedback.(requesting intervention in a new neighborhood, unsatisfaction of contractor work..etc).
270. The Project contractors will also keep a log of concerns in writing by Project affected communities or individuals, and relay these concerns in writing to UNOPS. UNOPS will determine if these concerns rise to the level of a complaint.
271. UNOPS will register, assess, log, screen and refer complaints for all subprojects in a dedicated GRM log, including a copy of the complaint and supporting documents.

Tracking Complaints

272. The GRM Officer will maintain the GRM log that will track the date the complaint was received, the date responded to, the type of response, and if the complaint was resolved to the satisfaction of the plaintiff. A template for submitting grievances is found in Annex 5.
273. The GRM officer in coordination with ESSO will ensure prompt follow up action in response to each Project related complaint communicated to UNOPS. ⁸⁸

Responding to Complaints

274. The GRM Officer, in coordination with the ESSO, will work with engineers and contractors to resolve the complaint depending on the level of urgency of the complaint.
275. When a complaint requires an urgent response, as in the case of an emergency, UNOPS will address as quickly as logistically possible.
276. UNOPS will escalate complaints unresolved after 28 days to the corporate level, while also informing KfW.

⁸⁸ Refer to the GRM manual for more details

277. Plaintiffs not satisfied with UNOPS' response retain the option to take the grievance to the courts, as their own expense.

Gender Based Violence

278. The GRM will address gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and sexual harassment (SH) cases that are linked to the project, in a manner that avoids stigmatization, rejection, and reprisals against survivors. The GRM FP will assist SEA/SH survivors by referring them to GBV service providers for support immediately after receiving a complaint directly from a survivor upon taking their consent. All information in the GRM relative to GBV/SEA/SH will be confidential.
279. UNOPS will also make the GRM gender sensitive by recruiting female staff to:
- inform women about the project and its possible benefits to women, in a culturally sensitive manner
 - inform women of the Project's GRM and its procedures
 - receive any project-related complaints from women

Activating the Grievance Mechanism

280. UNOPS will conduct a kickoff workshop involving beneficiary representatives to inform them on GRM procedures, as indicated in the SEP. UNOPS will also develop materials to advertise the GRM, including leaflets, posters, and Business Cards.

Reporting

281. UNOPS will indicate the number and type of complaints received and the results of their resolution as part of the stakeholder engagement section of its periodic reports on Project implementation. In particular, UNOPS will include the log of complaints as part of its quarterly report to KfW, while ensuring confidentiality of sensitive information.

8.6.4 Involvement of Stakeholders in Monitoring Activities

282. UNOPS will involve stakeholders in monitoring activities by actively engaging key project stakeholders in assessing the progress of their subproject in achieving the expected results. For this purpose, UNOPS will follow the core principles of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation:
- Local people are active participants — not just sources of information.
 - Stakeholders evaluate, outsiders facilitate.
 - Focus on building stakeholder capacity for analysis and problem-solving.
 - Process builds commitment to implementing any recommended corrective actions.

8.6.5 Reporting back to Stakeholders

283. UNOPS will keep stakeholders informed as the Project develops, including reporting on Project environmental and social performance, and implementation of the SEP and its GRM.
284. The SEP will be periodically revised and updated as necessary in the course of Project implementation, to ensure that the information presented is consistent and up to date, and that the identified methods of engagement remain appropriate and effective in relation to the project context and specific phases of the development. Any material changes to the project related activities and to its schedule will be duly reflected in the SEP and reported to KfW.
285. The GRM focal point will share with the ESSO the monthly summaries reports on public grievances, enquiries and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventative actions, and transmit these summary reports to UNOPS' Project Manager. The monthly summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of

complaints and requests for information, along with the Project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner.

286. UNOPS will publish a standalone annual report on the Project's interaction with stakeholders during the year.
287. The Community Engagement and Communication Officer, in coordination with the ESSO, will also monitor the following indicators on a regular basis, including the following parameters:
 - number of public hearings, consultation meetings and other public discussions/forums conducted within the year
 - frequency of public engagement activities
 - in consultation with the GRM Officer, the number of public grievances received within a reporting period the year, including the number of those resolved within the prescribed timeline
 - number of press materials published/broadcasted in the local, regional, and national media]
 - should continue to be reported to UNOPS until it determines the issue is resolved satisfactorily.
288. Upon Project completion, handover ceremonies will be planned per selected location with the relevant local authorities, the beneficiaries and representatives from the German Embassy in Lebanon.

Chapter 9

Procedures for managing the environmental and social risks and impacts of subprojects

289. This Chapter sets out in detail the procedures to be followed in addressing the environmental and social risks and impacts of subprojects. A subproject in the context of this Project is a group of activities that are considered together for the purpose of assessing environmental and social impacts, and of defining appropriate and sufficient mitigation measures. Whenever possible and efficient, UNOPS will synchronize the organization of activities into subprojects for the purpose of environmental and social risks management with the bundling of activities for the purpose of procurement. For example, a subproject could be a single infrastructure, but could also be a cluster of similar infrastructure depending on the circumstances.

9.1 Selection of the infrastructure to be rehabilitated

290. UNOPS will select activities based on technical, social, and economic feasibility as well as readiness for implementation, taking into account the results of the needs assessment conducted in coordination with the local authorities and KfW.

9.2 Exclusion Criteria

291. UNOPS will use exclusion criteria when establishing the short-list of the infrastructure to be rehabilitated or rebuilt under the Project. The following types of subprojects will not be supported by the Project:

- Buildings with a commercial character such as commercial and entertainment facilities (e.g., bars, dance clubs, camps, or health strengthening centers)
- Subprojects and activities that would have a negative impact on the environment, encourage the marginalization of social and ethnic groups, duplicate other projects and activities supported by other institutions, or are not in compliance with Lebanese Legislation.
- Subprojects that would involve land acquisition or cause physical or economic displacement
- Subprojects that would be classified as Substantial or High-Risk according to ESS1
- Subprojects requiring a full ESIA (see Annex 1, D of ESS1)
- Subprojects that could have impacts on Natural Habitats and would require mitigation measures under ESS6
- Subprojects that could have impacts on Cultural Heritage and would require mitigation measures under ESS8

9.3 Screening

292. As indicated in section 2.2, a long list of potential subprojects was submitted to the Project Board. Once the Project Board agreed on the short-list of subprojects, the ESSO will, within 10 days of receiving a specific subproject technical proposal from UNOPS technical staff, prepare, sign, and pass on to the Project Manager a subproject specific screening form (Annex 1), indicating:

- The proposed environmental and social risk rating (Moderate or Low), with justifications. **High and substantial risk subprojects (as defined in the ESF) are not eligible under the Project.**
- The nature of the proposed environmental and social risk management instruments.

293. As necessary, the ESSO will visit the proposed site to confirm his conclusions.

9.4 Preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans

294. The ESS Officer will prepare site-specific ESMPs for all subprojects involving works under Component 1.
295. The ESMPs will consist of the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation of a subproject to eliminate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts, offset them, or reduce them to an acceptable level. The site-specific ESMPs will meet the relevant ESF requirements, and also incorporate the subproject specific measures arising from the LMP (part of this ESMF), and the and the SEP prepared for the Project. UNOPS will also ensure that a grievance mechanism is in place during the entire process to address any concern or suggestions.
296. UNOPS will prepare the site-specific ESMPs using the UNOPS ESMP template. UNOPS will only submit construction related ESMPs to KfW.
297. UNOPS will publicly disclose the ESMF on the UNOPS's website, immediately upon their completion and approval by KfW.

9.5 Incorporating Environmental and Social requirements in Contracts

298. Under the first component, UNOPS will:
- Reference the Environmental and Social requirements for contractors in Requests for Proposals and Invitations to Bid.
 - Include the minimum health and safety requirements for contractors in the tender documents.
 - Require that bidders submit a Contractor ESMP as part of their bids, describing the principles and methodology they will use to address Environmental and Social issues during the contract, and include all costs associated with managing environmental and social issues in their bids.
 - Consider during the selection process the quality of the preliminary environmental and social plan, the bidders' past environmental and social performance, and the ability of the bidder to manage environmental and social issues
 - Require the selected contractor to prepare a Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) that details how the relevant Environmental and Social requirements for contractors will be implemented, including personnel, taking into account the site-specific ESMP prepared by UNOPS for the subproject
 - Approve the C-ESMP before the start of activities
 - Use the C-ESMP as the benchmark when monitoring and evaluating the contractor's environmental and social performance
299. The Contractor will be contractually obligated to fully implement its overall C-ESMPs and any subproject specific ESMPs. As indicated in the LMP, UNOPS will hold Contractors accountable for their environmental and social performance, as well as any environmental or social damage or prejudice caused by their staff.
300. Under Components 2 and 3, UNOPS will ensure that the grantees, consultants and trainers are accountable for their environmental and social performance as well as any environmental or social damage or prejudice caused by their staff.

9.6 Environmental and Social Liabilities of Contractors

301. UNOPS will hold the Contractor accountable for its environmental and social performance, as well as any environmental or social damage or prejudice caused by their staff, by including the following measures in bidding documents and contracts:
- Mitigation measures to be included in the contract will be specified in the subproject ESMP prepared by the UNOPS.

- Any impact that is not properly mitigated will be the object of an environmental/social notice by the UNOPS.
- For minor infringements and social complaints, an incident which causes temporary but reversible damage, the contractor will be given a notice to remedy the problem and restore the environment. No further actions will be taken if UNOPS confirms that restoration is done satisfactorily.
- For social notices, the Project engineer will alert the contractor to remedy the social impact and to follow the issue until solved. If the contractor does not comply with the remediation request, work will be stopped and considered under no excused delay.
- If the contractor has not remedied the environmental impact during the allotted time, UNOPS will stop the work and give the contractor a notification according to the non-complied mitigation measure that was specified in the bidding document.
- No further actions will be required if UNOPS sees that restoration is done satisfactorily. Otherwise, if Contractor hasn't remedied the situation within one day any additional days of stopping work will be considered no excused delay
- Environmental notifications issued by UNOPS might include one or more environmental penalties.
- In the event of repeated noncompliance, UNOPS will bring the environmental and social notices history to its procurement in order to take legal action.
- Coordinating with national authorities to get the requisite clearances and permits

9.7 Consultation and Disclosure Requirements

302. For each subproject UNOPS will:

- Ensure the open and transparent engagement of subproject stakeholders by conducting regular consultations throughout the different phases of subproject implementation, commencing as early as possible.
- Document and report the results of these consultations in relevant local languages in an appropriate manner.
- Conduct a stakeholder analysis during the preparation of each subproject based on consultations, in-person or remote meetings, including focus group discussions, survey questionnaires, key informant interviews and interactive tools used in online platforms to ensure the full, meaningful and quality engagement of all stakeholders.
- Only use accessible formats and channels.
- Give due consideration to potential language barriers (noting that Arabic is the most commonly used language among all stakeholders) or other practical, sociopolitical or educational barriers (such as ethnic, religious groups, low-income households, women, persons with limited mobility, etc.).
- Develop relevant subproject material in all relevant languages and disseminate them at subproject locations and on the website and social media channels to ensure maximum outreach and visibility.
- Identify the names and phone numbers of focal points for stakeholder groups, and communicate with them as a group – likely via WhatsApp – as it was shown to be the most applicable and widely used means of communication in this context.

9.8 Implementation of UNOPS Mitigation Measures

303. UNOPS will remain directly responsible for implementing the mitigation measures in subproject ESMFs that are not part of the contractor's responsibilities. These include:

- Implementing the SEP
- Contractor performance oversight and monitoring.

Chapter 10

Monitoring and Reporting

304. UNOPS will monitor the overall implementation of the ESMF, most particularly it will:
- Prepare environmental and social screening forms for all subprojects in a timely manner (list of subprojects by risk category and date)
 - Prepare and clear subproject ESMPs (list of instruments with dates)
 - Ensure prior review requirements of KfW (non-objection requests with dates)
 - Monitor the implementation of the ESMPs, most particularly the implementation of agreed mitigation measures, and the environmental and social performance of contractors against the Environmental and Social requirements for contractors
 - Train Project staff and contractors (list of persons, dates and places)
305. The Monitoring and Reporting Officer, in coordination with the ESSO, within UNOPS will prepare:
- Reports summarizing monitoring results, to be included in the Project's quarterly reports to KfW
 - Reports that aggregate and analyze monitoring results ahead of KfW implementation support missions
 - an annual evaluation of all environmental and social monitoring results, which will be submitted to KfW as part of overall project implementation reporting

10.1 Monitoring of Contractors

306. UNOPS will monitor and document (including pictures) the environmental and social performance of contractors for each subproject throughout the contract period. This will involve both spot check visits to work locations, and reviews of records kept by the contractor and of reports submitted by the contractor. The frequency of site visits will be commensurate with the magnitude of activities and their associated environmental and social impacts. Overall, each construction site should be visited at least once a week during subproject implementation.

10.2 Accident and Incident Reporting

307. For any incident, accident and near misses that causes or has the potential to cause material or significant environmental and/or social harm, the site supervisor/designated officer shall notify UNOPS within 2 hours of being informed. UNOPS shall visit sites where a serious accident is recorded within one working day of the accident or incident, and report any significant accident or incident to KfW within 48 hours.
308. UNOPS will document every visit and interaction with contractors, and identify environmental and social non compliances with the Environmental and Social requirements for contractors and their significance, and the guidance provided on actions to be taken. The ESS Officer will follow up as needed to ensure the timely resolution of noncompliances. This may include additional visits to the contractor's work site or offices, further communications with contractor personnel, issuance of notices of deficiency or warnings to the contractor.
309. At any stage of construction or other work, if the contractor has not taken appropriate action to achieve compliance with the environmental and social clauses after repeated notices of violation and warnings of noncompliance, and significant environmental or social impacts are occurring or imminent, UNOPS should order the contractor to stop work until environmental and social performance is brought under control and up to acceptable standards.

10.3 Subproject Environmental and Social Files

310. UNOPS will also maintain electronic files for environmental and social management, which will be an integral part of the Project records maintained by UNOPS, in line with UNOPS Record Retention Policy. These records will facilitate internal and external audits and reviews. As a minimum, they will for each subproject consist of:
- Type of subproject, name of subproject, implementing partner (if any)
 - Timeline (clearance of screening form, clearance of ToRs, clearance of safeguard instruments, completion)
 - Subproject screening forms, indicating the environmental and social risk level
 - Subproject ESMPs prepared by the Project, including any annexes, records of labor requirements, consultation minutes
 - Inspection and monitoring reports throughout implementation, including weekly site reports and quarterly HSE site reports
 - Incidents investigation reports and near misses
 - Emergency drill records
 - Records of trainings
 - A copy of any complaint via the GRM or any other means (part of a log)
 - Internal and External Audits records
 - Copy of the latest UNOPS HQ Management Review records

10.4 Completion Reports

311. Upon subproject completion, the ESSO, in coordination with the Monitoring and Reporting Officer, will prepare a subproject completion report that flags any unresolved environmental or social issue, with recommended remedial action. This report will be shared with the Program Manager who will decide the way forward. For subprojects with significant environmental or social impacts, the completion report might recommend periodic routine inspections/monitoring during operation of the facility by dedicated environmental and social specialists.

Chapter 11

Capacity Building and Budget

11.1 Staffing

312. The ESMF, including the SEP and the LMP, will be implemented by the HSSE Analyst, who will assume the role of Environmental and Social Standards Officer (ESSO) for the purposes of this ESMF, the Grievance redress Mechanism Associate, and the Community Engagement and Communication Officer.

11.2 Capacity Development

UNOPS will ensure that the ESSO and other staff involved in the implementation of the ESMF receive training on the ESF and its implementation, to ensure that they have the capacity and understanding required for successful implementation of the ESMF.

313. The ESSO and other staff involved in the implementation of the ESMF will organize training for the people involved in Project implementation, including:
- A launch workshop to operationalize the ESMF and agree on roles and responsibilities moving forward
 - A workshop with UNOPS technical staff to explain the ESMF and its implementation
 - Training in environmental and social risk management for participating contractors
 - Toolbox talks for contractors to explain the ESMF and the Environmental and Social requirements for contractors, including the grievance mechanism for workers, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)/sexual harassment (SH) and the associated grievance management, and worker OHS, including:
 - On-site risk identification and mitigation
 - Use of PPEs
 - Emergency Prevention and Preparedness
 - Sessions to sensitize local authorities to the ESMF and its implementation

11.3 Budget

- UNOPS is fully covering, as part of the fee that it will charge to KfW, the cost of the ESS Officer, the community Engagement and communication officer, and the Grievance redress Mechanism Associate, , as well as any associated operational costs and the costs of SEP, ESMPs and LMP preparation and implementation. All these costs are embedded in different budget lines of the overall fee.
- The cost of measures required by contractors to comply with the Environmental and Social requirements for contractors shall be included in their respective contracts.

Annexes

Annex 01:

[Environmental and Social Screening Form](#)

Annex 02:

[Minimum health and safety requirements for Contractors](#)

Annex 03:

[Guidance on minimum requirements for works contractors on protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment \(PSEAH\)](#)

Annex 04:

[Individual Code of Conduct](#)

Annex 05:

<https://ee.humanitarianresponse.info/x/2gyEq98A>.