

Republic of Lebanon
Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform
Center for Public Sector Projects and Studies
(C.P.S.P.S.)

**DIRECTORY of ORGANISATIONS for
POST-CONFLICT REHABILITATION in
SOUTH LEBANON**

DRAFT

Submitted for
Post-Conflict Socio-Economic Rehabilitation Programme in South Lebanon

**Post-war Reconstruction & Development Unit (PRDU)
The University of York**

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Directory of Organisations for Post-conflict Rehabilitation in South Lebanon

Summary

The progress on the production of an up-to-date and reliable guide to international humanitarian and development agencies which may have interest in funding or undertaking rehabilitation programmes in South Lebanon can be summarized as follows:

1) Since 10 August 1998, the study has reviewed 117 international and regional donor and implementing agencies under the following criteria:

- UN Agencies
- International Institutions
- EU Institutions
- Islamic NGOs
- Bilateral and Governmental
- Multilateral
- Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- Commercial Funding
- Lebanese Diaspora

Table 1 presents a matrix between the type of agencies and the type of programmes in order to summarize the number of agencies for various types of programmes which have already been included in the register.

2) Within this categorization, the following areas have been utilized to collect information on each agency.

- Name and Organisational Background
- Contact Person and Address
- Area of Expertise
- Brief Description of Mandate and Nature of Activities
- Geographic Coverage

- Examples of Recent Rehabilitation Work
- Agency's Capacities (level of funding)
- Funding Criteria, Conditions and Constraints

Half of these organisations were contacted in order to obtain more detailed information on their funding criteria and recent activities of post-conflict rehabilitation. A good proportion of them have already responded to our request and the utilization of the information sent is currently being done. Some of these organisations which supplied the PRDU with information are:

- Nordic Investment Bank
- The Agency for Personal Overseas
- The OPEC Fund for International Development
- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche
- European Investment Bank
- Nordic Development Bank
- Council of Europe for Social Development
- Department for International Development
- Japan's Official Development Assistance
- American Refugee Committee

This report first presents the list of agencies reviewed, and following this, the full register of some of UN agencies in order to inform the steering committee how the study will look like once it is completed.

Type of Agencies	Type of Programmes								
	Emergency Relief	Rehabilitation	Development	Refugees	Finance	Food / Agriculture	Demining		
UN Agencies	5	16	26	3	22	6	3		
International Institutions	11	6	11	2	4	1	6		
EU Institutions	2	2	3	1	3	1	1		
Islamic NGOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bilateral and governmental	4	5	15	1	16	3	2		
Multilateral	-	-	4	-	3	-	-		
Red Cross and Red Crescent	4	3	4	-	-	-	-		
Commercial Funds	-	3	16	-	16	1	1		
Lebanese Diaspora	-	3	4	-	-	-	-		

Table 1: A matrix between the type of programmes and the type of agencies which have been incorporated through the progress of the study of "A Register of Potential Funding Agencies for Post-conflict Rehabilitation in South Lebanon" during the period between 10 August and 10 September 1998

UN AGENCIES: 31

ESCWA/ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA
FAO/FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION
IAEA/INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
ICAO/INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
ICC/UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE
ICFTU/INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS
IFAD/INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
ILO/INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION
IMO/INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION
ITU/INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
OCHA/UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS - Mine Clearance and Policy Unit
UN Department of Peace-Keeping Operations. Demining Unit
UNCHS (Habitat)/UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENT
UNCTAD/UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
UNDCP/UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME
UNDP/UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
UNEP/UNITED NATIONS ENVIROMENT PROGRAMME
UNESCO/UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
UNFPA/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
UNHCR/UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
UNICEF/UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
UNIDO/UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
UNIFEM/UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN
UNITAR/UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH
UNRISD/UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
UNRWA/UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST
UPU/UNIVERSAL POST UNION
WFP/WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
WHO/WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
WIPO/WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
WMO/WORLD METEREOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL NGOs: 22

BD/BROEDERLIJK DELEN
BICC/BONN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CONVERSION
CAFOD/CATHOLIC FUND FOR OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT
CARE INTERNATIONAL
CARITAS SCHWEIZ
CD/CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT
CEBEMO/CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH
CRS/CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

DERA/THE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE ASSOCIATION
DISASTER RELIEF ORGANISATION
DRI/DIRECT RELIEF INTERNATIONAL
HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL
KOO/Koordinierungsstelle der oesterreichischen Bischofskonferenz fuer internationale
Entwicklung und Mission
IMC/INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS
INTERACTION/AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR VOLUNTARY INTERNATIONAL ACTION
IRC/INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
MSF/MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES
NPA - Norwegian People's Aid
NRC/NORVEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL
Operation USA
OXFAM
SAVE THE CHILDREN

EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS: 4

EC/EUROPEAN COMMISSION
ECHO/THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY HUMANITARIAN OFFICE
EIB/EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK
EU/EUROPEAN UNION

ISLAMIC NGOs: (see attached list in Arabic)

BILATERAL AGENCIES AND GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS: 27

AusAID/AUSTRALIAN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BADC/BELGIAN ADMINISTRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
BMZ/BUNDESMINISTERIUM FUR WIRTSCHAFTLICHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT UND
ENTWICKLUNG
CFD/CAISSE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT
CIDA/CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
DAC/OECD's DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE
DANIDA/DANISH DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
DCD/AUSTRIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION DEPARTMENT
DEV/NEW ZEALAND's DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION DIVISION
DFID/DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
DGCS/DIREZIONE GENERALE PER LA COOPERAZIONE ALLO SVILUPPO
DIDC/DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
DUTCH MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
FOA - National Defence Research Establishment
KwF/KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU
IOM/INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF MIGRATION
JICA/JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
MCC/MEDIOCREDITO CENTRALE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
MOFA/JAPANESE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
NATEXIS/(NEW NAME OF GROUP CREDIT NATIONAL - BFCE - FRANCE)

OECD/ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
 OECF/JAPANESE OVERSEAS ECONOMIC COOPERATION FUND
 SDC/SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION
 SIDA/SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
 USAID/THE U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

MULTILATERAL AGENCIES: 5

NATO/NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION
 NDF/NORDIC DEVELOPMENT FUND
 OPEC/THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES
 WFTU/WORLD FEDERATION TRADE UNIONS
 WTO/WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES: 4

AMERICAN RED CROSS
 ICRC/INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
 IFRC/INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT
 SOCIETIES
 LEBANESE RED CROSS

COMMERCIAL FUNDING: 17

ADB/ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
 ADFD/ABU DHABI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT
 AFESD/ARAB FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
 AMF/ARAB MONETARY FUND
 CAMENA/IFC's MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA DEPARTMENT
 CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
 EBRD/EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
 KFAED/KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
 KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
 IDA/INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
 IDRC/INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE
 IFC/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
 IMF/INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
 IsDB/ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK
 MIGA/THE MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY
 SFD/SAUDI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT
 WBG/WORLD BANK GROUP

LEBANESE DIASPORA ACROSS THE WORLD: 7

**ALMA/THE AMERICAN LEBANESE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
LEBANESE FOUNDATION FOR PERMANENT CIVIL PEACE
LGBC/LEBANESE GERMAN BUSINESS COUNCIL OF LEBANON
MOGHAIZEL FOUNDATION
SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE IN LEBANON
ZAKAT FUND/LEGAL OPINION INSTITUTION
WLO/LEBANESE LEBANESE ORGANIZATION**

WLO

TOTAL NUMBER OF AGENCIES: 117

ESCWA ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA	
Address	United Nations Bldg, Riad El Soloh Beirut, Lebanon
Telephone	+ 961-1-981301-20
Faximile	+ 961-1-981510/1
E-mail	unesywa@escwa.org.lb
Contact Person	Dr. Hazem El Beblawi, Executive Secretary United Nations Information Service-Beirut Information Officer: Vera Azar National Information Officer: Nabil Abu Dargham Contact Information: http://www.escwa.org.lb/cntctdet.htm
Background on Agency	The Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) was established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1818 (LV) of 9 August 1973 as the successor to the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB). In 1985 the Commission was redesignated the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/69 of 26 July 1985, in order to acknowledge more fully the social aspect of the Commission's activities. ESCWA is a part of the Secretariat of the United Nations and is one of the five regional commissions which report to the Economic and Social Council, the principal organ of the United Nations responsible for coordinating economic and social activities in the United Nations system. ESCWA's web site: http://www.escwa.org.lb/
Area of Expertise	Social and economic development
Geographic Coverage	ESCWA is the most recently established regional commission and the smallest in terms of the geographical area it covers. While other regional commissions cover entire continents, ESCWA consists of only 13 member States: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

Mandate:

The main functions of the ESCWA secretariat are as follows:

- To promote economic and social development through regional and subregional cooperation and integration, and to serve as the main general economic and social development forum within the United Nations system for the ESCWA region;
- To formulate and promote development assistance activities and projects commensurate with the needs and priorities of the region and to act as an executing agency for relevant operational projects;
- To provide substantive secretariat services and documentation for the Commission and its subsidiary bodies;
- To organize conferences and intergovernmental and expert group meetings, sponsor training workshops, symposia and seminars, and carry out studies, research and surveys within the terms of reference of the Commission;
- To establish and develop statistical databases and information pertinent to the work of ESCWA,

through the collection, compilation, standardization, evaluation, processing and dissemination of data to end-users and to assist member countries in improving data services;

- To coordinate ESCWA activities with those of the major departments/offices at United Nations Headquarters, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental organizations, including the League of Arab States (LAS), the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, with a view to avoiding duplication and ensuring complementarity and exchange of information.

Brief Description of Activities:

The majority of activities under the regular programme of work are regional in dimension. There are, however, a limited number of activities that are country-specific, but have regional implications.

- Management of natural resources and environment
- Improvement of the Quality of Life
- Economic development and global changes
- Coordination of policies and harmonisation of norms and regulations for sectoral development
- Development, co-ordination and harmonisation of statistics and information

<http://www.escwa.org.lb/activ98.htm>

Agency's Capacities:

The administrative budget of ESCWA is funded from the financial resources of the United Nations, the major portion of which comes from the contributions of member States. Furthermore, ESCWA receives additional financial resources from outside the regular budget, which are used to implement specific projects in accordance with agreements reached with governmental and non-governmental donors. The amount of these resources varies from one period of time to another, depending on numerous considerations and circumstances.

FAO FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	
Address	Rayess Bldg, Rayess St, Baabda, Lebanon P.O.Box 40010
Telephone	+ 961-1-468173 or 457052/3/4
Faximile	+ 961-1-922128 or 601358
E-mail	fao-lbn@field.fao.org faor-Leb@dm.net.lb http://www.un.org.lb/fao.htm
Contact Person	Amor Ben Romdhane, Representative
Other Contact Names and Addresses	<p>Headquarters: FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome, Italy Tel: +39 (6) 5705315 Fax: +39 (^) 5705315 E-Mail: FAO-REUR@fao.org http://www.fao.org Contact: Mr. Marcello La Stella Operations Officer Special Relief Operations Service (TCOR)</p> <p>Regional Office for the Near East: 11, El Eslah El Zerai Str. (near Agricultural Museum) Dokki, Cairo PO Box 2223 Cairo, Egypt Tel.: (+20 2) 337 2229 Cable address: FAORNEA CAIRO Telex: 21055 FAONE UN Fax: (+20 2) 349 5981 E-Mail: FAO-RNE@field.FAO.org Assistant Director-General/ Regional Representative for the Near East: Mr. A.Y. Bukhari</p> <p>Subregional Office for North Africa (SNEA) contacts: PO Box 300 Tunis, Tunisia Tel.: (+216 1) 843 409 Cable: FOODAGRI TUNIS Telex: 14994 FAO TN Fax: (+216 1) 791 859 E-Mail: FAO-SNEA@field.fao.org</p> <p>Subregional representative: Mr. Brahim Amouri FAO Regional and Sub regional Offices: http://www.fao.org/Regional/DEFAULT.HTM</p>

Background on Agency	In 1943 forty-four governments, meeting in Hot Springs, Virginia, United States, commit themselves to founding a permanent organization for food and agriculture. In 1945 the first session of FAO Conference, Quebec City, Canada, establishes FAO as a specialized United Nations agency. In 1951 FAO headquarters moved to Rome from Washington, DC. http://www.fao.org/UNFAO/histo-e.htm
Area of Expertise	Agriculture and Development
Geographic Coverage	Worldwide

Mandate:

The Food and Agriculture Organization was founded in October 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations. Since its inception, FAO has worked to alleviate poverty and hunger by promoting agricultural development, improved nutrition and the pursuit of food security - the access of all people at all times to the food they need for an active and healthy life.

FAO is technical/implementing organisation.

Brief Description of Activities:

Agriculture

(<http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/Agricul.htm>)

Economics

(<http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/ECONOMIC/economic.htm>)

Fisheries

(<http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/FISHERY/FISHERY.HTM>)

Forestry

(<http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/FORESTRY/forestry.htm>)

Nutrition

(<http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/ECONOMIC/ESN/NUTRI.HTM>)

Sustainable Development

(http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/SUSTDEV/Welcome_.htm)

Partnership Programme

(<http://www.fao.org/GENINFO/partner/default.htm>)

Technical Cooperation

(<http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/TCD/DEFAULT.HTM>)

Activities in Lebanon: In accordance with the Organization's mandate, the FAO Representative in Lebanon has always sought to promote the harmonious and sustainable development of the agricultural sector. However, the scope of interventions of FAO in Lebanon has been expanded to cover in priority assistance for the reconstruction of the agricultural sector.

The Organization offers direct development assistance, collects, analyses and disseminates information, provides policy and planning advice to governments and acts as an international forum for debate on food and agriculture issues. FAO is active in land and water development, plant and animal production, forestry, fisheries, economic and social policy, investment, nutrition, food standards and commodities and trade. It also plays a major role in dealing with food and agricultural emergencies. A specific priority of the Organization is encouraging sustainable agriculture and rural development, a long-term strategy for the conservation and management of natural resources. It aims to meet the needs of both present and future generations through programmes that do not degrade the environment and are technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable.

Examples of Recent Rehabilitation Work:

LEBANON

FAO's activities of the past years included the following assistance:

- Emergency Aid: it comprises mainly supply of agricultural and veterinary materials and inputs to help the government with assistance to fishermen and small farmers affected by military events, particularly in Southern Lebanon and by natural disasters.
- Technical Assistance: projects financed by FAO either in the form of expertise (introduction of new technologies, staff training...) or in the form of preinvestment studies and activities involving irrigation, animal health, environmental protection, agricultural research and rehabilitation of agricultural statistics. Technical assistance projects financed by UNDP covered initial support for the rehabilitation of the Ministry of Agriculture, integrated rural development in Baalbeck-Hermel region, animal health and production of vaccines, food hygiene control (mainly products of animal origin), and development of olive growing in South Lebanon. Finally, FAO also assisted with high-level consultancies in the fields of agricultural policy and planning.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Aquaculture for Local Community Development Programme (ALCOM) helps rural populations in nine Southern African countries to improve their living standards and nutrition by fish farming. Activities are broad-based and involve studies, investigations and pilot projects in the integration of aquaculture with farming systems and promotion of a wider role for women and youth in fish farming. Special emphasis is being placed on bringing small water bodies, such as dam reservoirs, into production. Small farmers see aquaculture as a way of making their food supply more secure by spreading their risks: if pests or disease decimate the maize or rice, they will still have fish to eat or trade for other foods. Aquaculture also has the advantage of being sustainable, since fishing doesn't diminish the water resource or conflict with most other uses.

Agency's Capacities:

The Organization's 1996-97 biennial budget is set at \$650 million and FAO-assisted projects attract more than \$3 000 million per year from donor agencies and governments for investment in agricultural and rural development projects.

Project financing for Lebanon comes from three sources: the FAO Regular Programme, mainly the Technical Cooperation Programme; the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and Trust Funds allocated to FAO by its Member States.

FAO Project Expenditures 1990-95:

FAO Technical Cooperation projects: US\$ 1.58 million

UNDP projects: US\$ 2.63 million

FAO Trust Funds/Special Relief Operations

Service: US\$ 2.99 million.

Funding Criteria:

Constraints in post-conflict rehabilitation work are those commonly experienced by all implementors of humanitarian relief, mostly based on limited funding made available. There are no constraints in the implementation of post-conflict recovery unless there is a sudden deterioration in the security situation.

Country Strategy

A UNDP/FAO project study of 1980 on the strategy and programme for the reconstruction and development of Lebanese agriculture, which was endorsed by the Government, remains until today a reference document for agricultural development. The study comprises a strategy and a five-year agricultural reconstruction and development programme covering irrigation, crop production, livestock and fishery production; protection of the environment and agricultural development; development of human resources (research, training, extension); assistance for credit, cooperatives

and agricultural mechanization; and, agricultural marketing and processing industries. In view of the conditions which prevailed in the country during the 1980s, the implementation of the study recommendations was delayed until the early nineties. FAO undertook in 1992-93 missions to update its findings and to elaborate a programme framework for the rehabilitation of the following sectors: agriculture, irrigation, environment, forestry and aquaculture with a view to preparing for the implementation of priority rehabilitation projects. The main issues and findings of the missions reconfirmed those of the above-mentioned study. The outputs of the different missions provided the Government with an agricultural strategy, policy and action plan.

FAO undertakes projects at the request of the national authorities. Requests must:

- 1.give emphasis to increasing production in food and agriculture, fisheries or forestry, with a view to increasing incomes of small-scale producers and rural workers;
- 2.be accorded high priority by the Government, which must also assure that the required local support facilities and services will be available and that follow-up action will be taken;
- 3.be directed to an urgent and specific problem or need, limited to a particular sector or area, and involve practical action with well-defined objectives and expected results;
- 4.complement, without duplicating, other development activities, fill a critical gap and, where possible, serve as a catalyst for a larger-scale activity;
- 5.be limited in duration, preferably of from one to three months, in no case should the overall duration of project activities exceed 24 months;
- 6.be limited in cost, not exceeding the upward limit of US\$ 400 000 per project and preferably much lower, and involve the most effective and least costly method of execution;
- 7.provide assurance of the fullest possible participation of the Governments in project execution, through such means as the use of national institutions.

IFAD INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	
Address	IFAD 107, Via del Serafico, Rome 00142 Italy
Telephone	+ 396 54591
Faximile	+396 5043463
E-mail	ifad@ifad.org
Contact Person	Mr. Robertson V.ROBERTSON@ifad.org
Background on Agency	<p>IFAD, a specialized agency of the United Nations, was established in 1977 as an international financial institution as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. The Conference was organized as a response to the food crises of the early 1970's primarily affecting the Sahelian countries of Africa.</p> <p>Since its establishment IFAD has financed 489 projects in 111 countries, to which it has committed USD 5.67 billion in grants and loans, recipient governments have contributed USD 6.41 billion and multilateral and bilateral donors have provided USD 5.44 billion in cofinancing. These projects have aimed at assisting 30 million poor rural households equivalent to approximately 200 million people.</p> <p>IFAD's web site: http://www.ifad.org/</p>
Area of Expertise	Rural poverty Nutrition
Geographic Coverage	Worldwide

Mandate:

IFAD should be the Leader in showing the way and galvanizing energies to eradicate rural poverty and hunger, and to unleash, through their own participation, the capacities of our clients: poor rural people.

The objective of IFAD involvement in post-crisis recovery is to help its target groups to jump-start resumption of the development process.

Brief Description of Activities:

In this context, IFAD was created to mobilize concessional resources for programmes that alleviate rural poverty and improve nutrition. Unlike other international financial institutions, which have a broad range of objectives, the Fund has a very specific mandate: to combat rural hunger and poverty in developing countries. In fulfilling its mandate, IFAD's main objective is to provide direct funding and mobilize additional resources for programmes specifically designed to promote the economic advancement of the rural poor, mainly by improving the productivity of on and off-farm activities.

The Fund's target groups therefore are the poorest of the world's people: small farmers, the rural landless, nomadic pastoralists, artisanal fisherfolk, indigenous people and across all groups, poor rural women.

Examples of Recent Rehabilitation Work:

GAZA STRIP AND JERICHO: Relief and Development Programme (1994-1996)

The programme was designed to respond to the development challenge brought about by the agreement of 13 September 1993 between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel; and specifically to restore sustainable agricultural production and promote employment-generating activities for resource-poor households. The project was approved in December 1993 and funded by an IFAD grant of USD 3.0 million. Project components included: on-farm development; inputs for fisheries development; income-generating activities; and institutional support.

RWANDA: Returnees Rehabilitation Programme (1997-1998)

The programme was designed to help restore the productive capacity of the IFAD project areas and meet the urgent survival needs of vulnerable families. The programme, approved in September 1997, is financed by an IFAD grant of USD 2.8 million and a BSF.JP grant of USD 2.5 million. Main project activities are: provision of agricultural inputs, tools and livestock; rehabilitation of health centres; and support for capacity-building.

Agency's Capacities:

Annual Budget: Total IFAD operations for 1997: USD 400.5 million

Donors: Member States

Funding Criteria:

In line with the Fund's special focus on the alleviation of rural poverty in developing countries, the bulk of its resources are made available to low-income countries on highly concessional terms, repayable over 40 years, including a grace period of ten years and a 0.75 percent service charge per annum. Loans may also be provided on intermediate terms and ordinary terms, which carry less concessional terms.

IFAD's assistance is in the form of loans and grants to fund projects that will improve the lives of poor farmers, herders, fishermen and particularly women in a sustainable way.

As far as a standard questionnaire is concerned, IFAD projects and grants are agreed between the Fund and beneficiary governments, on a case by case basis. Therefore there is no standard funding application form.

Conditions

IFAD's involvement in post-crisis assistance is based on the following:

- Case-by-case approach and Fund's support will be based on the requests of governments to ensure their commitment to the longer-term aspects of development.
- Enabling factor. IFAD's intervention will be implemented only once the crisis has subsided, and will in no case be undertaken until such time as the minimum requirements for security of project implementing and supervisory staff have been put in place.
- Close inter-agency cooperation and coordination, this must be considered as a prerequisite for IFAD support.

Potential areas for IFAD involvement

- Recovery of agricultural productivity of IFAD's target group and support for the resumption of rural development processes.
- Income generating activities.
- Resource conservation
- Capacity building

Forms of involvement

- Portfolio adjustment
- Support to early reconstruction

Selection criteria

- Complementarity of IFAD support with the activities of other partners in the overall framework of donor assistance to a specific situation
- Impact on restoring the target group's agricultural productivity and on the implementation of ongoing projects
- Prospects for bridging the gap between relief and development
- Potential for enhancing the coping capacity of the target group
- Expected economic benefits

Design consideration

In the design of projects for post-crisis recovery, consideration must be given to lessons of past experience. Elements of common relevance include: participatory needs assessment; identification of the causes of crises and mitigation measures; future coping strategy; emphasis on dialogue and cooperation

with other donors; quick and high impact, flexible design; use of existing technology; and focus on existing capacity.

Particular attention must be given to ensuring equity, adequate focus on gender, beneficiary participation, local capacity-building and the role of civil society.

Financing modalities

- Loans. The support of IFAD will be loan-based.
- Grants, including component grants on a strictly selective basis.
- Cofinancing provided by other agencies, especially resources for civil works.

Project development cycle

- A shorter development cycle. In order to ensure that IFAD support is provided on a timely basis, the project development process of a post-crisis recovery project may be accelerated.
- Country situation monitoring and risk assessment.

The data will include: institutional evolution; status of relief operations and activities of other actors; status of IFAD's project portfolio; and possible areas for eventual IFAD support. Where feasible, IFAD will participate in inter-agency efforts to formulate the national reconstruction plan.

- Project development team (PDT). The PDT for a post-crisis recovery project will be formed and operate in response to the urgency of proper timing.

ILO INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION	
Address	ILO Regional Office for Arab States Mimosa Bldg, John Kennedy St. Beirut, Lebanon P.O.Box 11-4088
Telephone	+ 961-1-371576/7/8
Faximile	+ 961-1-371573
E-mail	webinfo@ilo.org
Contact Person	<p>Shukri Dajani, Assistant Director General for ILO activities in the Arab States</p> <p>Enterprise and Co-operative Development Department Tel: +41 22 799 8427 Fax: +41 22 799 7691 E-mail: entreprise@ilo.org</p> <p>Bureau of Programming and Management, Evaluation Unit Tel: +41 22 799 6407 Fax: +41 22 798 8685 E-mail: program@hq1.ilo.ch</p> <p>Contact: Ms. Date-Bah E-mail: date-bah@ilo.org</p> <p>Development Policies Department Tel: +41 22 799 7343 Fax: +41 22 799 6867 E-mail: poldev@ilo.org</p> <p>Contacts in HQ (Information Services): http://www.ilo.org/public/english/190bibl/contact1.htm</p>
Background on Agency	<p>Following the First World War, the INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO) was created, together with the League of Nations, by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. Its creation gave expression to the concern for social reform that grew with the labour implications of the war and subsequent industrial development, and the conviction that realistic reform had to be conducted at the international level.</p> <p>ILO's web site: http://www.ilo.org/</p>
Area of Expertise	Employment
Geographic Coverage	Worldwide

Mandate:

The ILO is concerned with:

- The formulation of international policies and programmes to promote basic human rights, improve

working and living conditions and enhance employment opportunities;

- The creation and ratification of international Labour standards - backed by a unique system to supervise their application - to serve as guidelines for national authorities in putting these policies into action;

- An extensive programme of international technical cooperation formulated and implemented in an active partnership with constituents, to help countries realize their economic and social objectives; and,

- Training, education, research and publishing activities to help advance all these efforts.

ILO is not a funding agency.

Brief Description of Activities:

Activities in Lebanon: the ILO Regional Office for Arab States, through its Multidisciplinary Advisory Team for Arab States, is presently backstopping the following projects and activities with the Government and other social partners.

Labour Force and Manpower Surveys and Development of Employment Offices A UNDP-funded project which will generate, for the first time since 1970, a fresh and up-to-date set of employment and labour market data which will be of tremendous use to the government for planning and policy formulation. The database will help to establish a labour market information system, an important tool for organizing and monitoring the labour market in Lebanon.

Rehabilitation and Development of the Adult Training Centre in Dekwaneh and establishment of an accelerated programme in vocational training. The UNDP-funded project will also contribute towards the development of a long-term programme of accelerated training in Lebanon in accordance with the present and future needs of the labour market.

Vocational Rehabilitation. a national training workshop on Community-Based Rehabilitation was organized in December 1995 in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs for a group of technicians and field practitioners. Follow-up aims at motivating a national initiative to establish a Community-based Rehabilitation pilot project.

Cooperation with the Employers' Organizations. In accordance with a memorandum of mutual cooperation signed in March 1993 between the ILO and the Association of Lebanese Industrialists, technical activities have included: Training through fellowships, consultancy/advisory services including a new organigramme defining a new social and economic role for the Association and a comparative study of social security systems with a view to revising the pension system in particular. **Cooperation With the Workers' Organizations.** Seminars and Advisory consultancy services are being provided to the Confederation and its associated members for identification of needs and priorities and for trade union rights and collective bargaining.

Labour Administration. To strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Labor and the National Employment Office through training on Labour inspection and on the organization of modern and efficient employment offices; and through advisory assistance.

Occupational Safety and Health. A National training workshop for labour instructors and occupational safety and health specialists, held in October 96, was devoted to the formulation of an action programme on safety in the use of chemicals at work. **Support to Migration Policies in the Labour Sending Countries.** A UNDP-funded regional project in six labor-importing countries, including Lebanon, will contribute towards developing solid migration policies, maximizing the gains from migration, and providing protection to migrant workers and their families.

Examples of Recent Rehabilitation Work

Technical assistance projects in several countries in different parts of the world e.g. vocational training in Cambodia, Liberia and Angola; vocational rehabilitation in Cambodia, Namibia, Nicaragua, Palestine and Zimbabwe; Local Economic Development agencies/micro finance, small and micro enterprise promotion in Cambodia, Central America, Bosnia, Croatia, Liberia, Somalia etc;

Reintegration of ex-combatants in Mozambique and Angola; strengthening labour administration, labour relations and labour law e.g. in Bosnia-Herzegovina, El Salvador and Guatemala, Mozambique, Sri Lanka; strengthening trade unions and their involvement in peace building, consensus building, social healing and reconstruction in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Haiti etc; income-generating activities for reintegrating war-affected women in Bosnia, Cambodia; strengthening institutional capacity for occupational safety and health e.g. in Lebanon, Palestine; contribution to negotiations on peace accords in Guatemala. All these activities are externally funded i.e. with resources from multi-bilateral donors e.g. Norway. The estimated total amount is about US\$ 40 million.

Agency's Capacities:

Annual Budget: the budget of expenditure for 1998-99 of the International Labour Organization amounts to US\$481,050,000 and the budget of income amounts to US\$481,050,000.

	1996-97 BUDGET	1998-99 ESTIMATES
FIELD PROGRAMMES IN ARAB STATES	8,498,506	7,985,753

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Funding Criteria:

Field Programmes in Arab States 1998-99: Priorities and Objectives

The country objective reviews so far completed in the countries of the region emphasize the continuing relevance and importance of the principal objective of the major programme, namely enhancing the institutional and policy framework for employment creation and poverty alleviation, social protection and the promotion of democracy. In the activities carried out to achieve this objective, emphasis will be given to the promotion of international labour standards, democracy and human rights, which relate to all the major programme's fields of activity. These activities will also be designed to strengthen the capacities of decision-makers and the social partners to extend social protection, establish closer linkages between training issues and employment policies, promote equal opportunities for women and strengthen policies and measures for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. The work of the major programme will be planned and implemented in a context of dialogue with the ILO's constituents in the region. It will also be carried out in collaboration with international and regional agencies and in the light of the conclusions, resolutions and recommendations of regional and international meetings, including the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Arab Labour Conference.

Priority will be given to assisting the countries and territories directly concerned in the peace process in the region, such as Gaza, the West Bank and Jordan, with a view to maximizing the economic and social benefits of the process. The ILO's contribution in this respect will continue to concentrate on capacity-building activities for officials responsible for labour and social policies and for the representatives of employers and workers. The ILO will continue to show flexibility in responding to evolving situations and needs in the subregion.

The regular budget resources for this major programme amount to some \$8 million.

Among ILO's constraints for post-conflict work is lack of resources.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/200progr/pb/98-99fin/pb98265.htm>

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund	
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Contact Person	Thomas Ekvall, Representative
Background on Agency	UNICEF was created by the General Assembly in 1946 and started its activities in Lebanon in 1948. UNICEF's web site: www.unicef.org
Area of Expertise	Children
Geographic Coverage	Worldwide

Mandate:

UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to protect and promote children everywhere, with special emphasis on developing countries. Its actions are primarily geared to upholding the Rights of Children; meeting their basic needs; and enhancing opportunities for their attaining self-fulfilment.

Brief Description of Activities:

UNICEF, the only organization of the United Nations dedicated exclusively to children, works with other United Nations bodies, governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to lighten children's loads through community-based services in primary health care, basic education, and safe water and sanitation in developing countries.

<http://www.unicef.org/about/>

Activities in Lebanon:

- Health

Continued promotion of Primary Health Care in its three components: Preventive, Curative and Advocacy, with emphasis on training and securing delivery of services to mothers and children. Action is particularly geared to improving availability of water in underserved areas and enhancing its quality.

Special care is also given to better nutrition through breast feeding, improved weaning practices and addressing micro-nutrient deficiencies.

- Education

Core issues of education are being pursued with the Ministry of Education in conformity with the resolution of the 1990 Jomtien Conference on Education for All. Specific attention is given to supporting the quality of Education by identifying revealing indicators. Problems of drop-outs, repeaters and slow learners are also addressed. Moreover, Global Education techniques are being promoted through the Centre for Educational Research and Development with emphasis on teacher-student interaction in classrooms and integration among disciplines. In addition, the innovative Education for Peace are being promoted through Teacher Training Colleges and Junior Clubs.

- Underprivileged Population

UNICEF gives special attention and care to the problem of children in difficult circumstances and will work closely with the Ministry of Social Affairs and National NGOs having experience in this field.

- Advocacy

A horizontal activity of great importance for the attainment of UNICEF's objectives concerns advocacy and social mobilization with action designed to inform and sensitize the communities concerned, the decision makers and the public at large.

Examples of Recent Rehabilitation Work

TAJIKISTAN: Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Tajik Refugees

UNHCR has been working in Tajikistan since late 1992. Initially, UNHCR provided assistance to some 600,000 internally displaced people within the country and another 60,000 refugees who had fled the civil war and found refuge in northern Afghanistan. After the civil hostilities eased in 1992, some 30,000 Tajik refugees returned from northern Afghanistan under UNHCR's auspices during the following three years. By the end of 1995, most displaced persons and refugees had returned to their former homes. Throughout this time, UNHCR monitored returnees through an extensive field presence, assisted with the reconstruction of destroyed houses, and set up Quick Impact Projects in several sectors.

<http://www.unhcr.ch/fdrs/weekover.htm>

LEBANON: As peace gradually returned to Lebanon in the early 90s, a five-year programme (1992-1996), designed to enmesh with a monumental reconstruction plan launched by the Government under the name "HORIZON 2000", was worked out with the ministries of the social sector and the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR). The programme was geared to switching the bulk of UNICEF's efforts from the emergency actions that were unavoidable under war conditions to the long-term developmental opportunities offered by the advent of peace. Implementation initially focused on Primary Health Care (PHC), involving the strengthening of existing health facilities and the training of about 800 health personnel employed by both the Government and the national NGOs in such areas as breast feeding, immunization and health education. UNICEF also supported a project which led to the iodization of all the salt consumed in Lebanon. Work in the domain of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) was intensified and included training of staff in case management. The programme also encompassed the establishment of a countrywide water quality surveillance system. In the overall effort, the NGOs and the private sector played a very active role.

In the realm of Education, the 5-year programme under reference gave special prominence to an innovative venture called "Education for Peace" which was meant to counter the deadlock of violence, fear and stress imposed on the children of Lebanon during the 16 years of civil war. This project, which was originally launched during the war years with the help of 240 national NGOs, was conducted through Residential Summer Camps, non-residential Day Camps and Children's Clubs. The project benefited young people of both sexes from all parts of the country who socialized and worked together in seminar-like sessions where they benefited from training in life-oriented skills, discussed their concerns and aspirations as well as a variety of civic issues and matters relating to the preservation of the environment. A special attention was given by the programme to instilling in the minds of the young participants the concepts of tolerance, acceptance and respect of differences and rejection of violence in all its forms.

The Global Learning Initiative (GLI) is another major platform where Government-UNICEF cooperation progressed in a satisfactory manner. GLI actually represents an avant-garde approach to education and embraces a number of innovative concepts aimed at a greater rationalization of the teaching-learning process and at rendering the school the child-friendly institution it was always meant to be. The steps taken here with the Government seek to improve the quality of primary education by reforming content, style and methods of the existing system. They also coincide with governmental efforts to achieve an overall improvement of the educational system. Simultaneously, a programme to upgrade learning achievements has been also developed in cooperation with the Center for Educational Research and Development (CERD).

In overall terms, the way the 5-Year Plan (1992-1996) was implemented led to the attainment of the mid-decade objectives set out for field offices by the UNICEF Executive Board. One could add to this the good results obtained in the training of Government and NGO personnel in the various domains covered by the plan, including enhancement by means of a pioneering programme of the technical capacities of media workers, particularly TV programmers dealing with societal issues. This latter activity was launched in 1994.

The UNICEF Beirut office is now committed to a second Five-Year Programme (1997-2001) that continues and complements the one ending in 1996. While embarking on this venture, UNICEF will be fully alert to the numerous challenges that lie ahead. Foremost among these are the disparities between regions, as illustrated by the fact that 60 percent of all cases of under-five mortality (U5M) occur in the rural localities of the Beqaa valley and the qadas (counties) of the North. In the equally underserved areas of the South, the local population is subjected to added hardships through unceasing military actions and violence. Not less disquieting are the challenges encountered in the schooling system where primary school enrolment is falling and where 30 percent of the children enrolled drop out before the 10th grade. Moreover, some 50,000 children have physical and/or mental disabilities, and 64 percent of the working children surveyed are under 13 years of age. The problem of 450,000 persons who are displaced since the time of civil turmoil is still largely unsolved. The dearth of basic data in the social sector remains a major handicap for rational forward planning.

Primary Health Care services during the period 1997-2001 will focus on improving Maternal and Child Health (MCH). In this context, special attention will be given to such domains as the promotion of proper child nutrition, implementation of the "safe motherhood initiative", addressing the various aspects of health and development of young children and enhanced acquisition by individuals and families of the

knowledge, skills and values required for healthy living. With regard to child immunization, raising coverage levels in under privileged regions and attainment of polio eradication are two other objectives that will be actively pursued. Promoting the correct case management of acute respiratory infections and dealing in an appropriate manner with the environmental factors relating to these infections will also be targeted. In all these efforts, collaboration will be maintained and strengthened with the NGOs and the private medical and paramedical associations. The partnership with the private commercial sector which led to salt iodization at the national scale will be expanded to include flour fortification with iron.

With the Ministry of Education and the CERD, UNICEF will work on improving the quality of basic education under the Global Learning Initiative (GLI). This cooperation will focus, in particular, on content and methodology and on the training of teachers, principals, inspectors and social workers in interactive techniques. Formal and non-formal education modules will be also developed. In parallel to this, an Education Management Information System (EMIS) project will be initiated to help attainment of free and compulsory education and to improve the supervisory skills of decision makers, particularly in the peripheral areas. In this effort, the relevant basic data will be collected and used for promoting the efficiency of education management, with emphasis on actions aimed at reducing by 50 percent repetition, over-age and drop-out rates. Activities here will primarily target the underprivileged layers of society. At the same time, the Early Childhood Development (ECD) project will seek to define and firmly anchor quality standards and to achieve the training of 80 percent of care givers in public and NGO schools of underserved areas. The project will also involve parent participation in various relevant activities.

Furthermore, the new Five-Year Programme will include various initiatives in the social development field benefiting in priority underserved areas and groups. A special emphasis will be laid here on the integration of existing and prospective sectoral services and assessment of the magnitude of

problems relating to Children in Need of Special Protection Measures. The information and data derived from this assessment will be used to design and implement appropriate preventive and rehabilitative interventions. The same attention will be accorded to gender-related inequalities and to identifying supportive actions in favour of women and girls. The Basic Services Task Force following up on the Copenhagen Summit will assume, in cooperation with the medico-social centres operated by the Ministry of Social Affairs, an important role in the planning and execution of these activities and in stimulating the participation of the communities concerned.

Given the positive results obtained in project support and in the understanding of the rights of the child by its advocacy and social mobilization efforts deployed over the past few years, UNICEF will pursue and strengthen its strategies and techniques in these domains. Specifically, it will try to uphold in a sustained fashion the past achievements and to strengthen the ongoing mechanism of effective day-to-day links with the governmental and private media. A special attention will be given to continuing and enriching the training workshops for TV programmers which were successfully started in 1994 and to launching other ventures having the same innovative texture.

<http://www.un.org.lb/unhcr.htm>

Agency's Capacities:

Donors: Funds usually come from donors, United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and governments. Experience has shown that some groups can also generate these funds through their own savings.

Funding Criteria:

Country Strategy

In its cooperation with its partners in Lebanon, UNICEF's activities are guided by the following strategy lines:

PARENTS, specially Mothers, are considered the focal point in supporting the Child's Rights. Another major recourse is the LOCAL COMMUNITY where UNICEF favours activities that are at the same time efficient and economically sustainable. Of prime concern in the approaches adopted by UNICEF is the BUILDING OF NATIONAL CAPACITY in domains of special importance for the protection and promotion of children. Moreover, ADDRESSING REGIONAL DISPARITIES is another principal lever in the joint efforts undertaken by UNICEF and its partners. The gathering and processing of BASELINE DATA also assumes a special importance on the list of established strategies. For this purpose, UNICEF-assisted programmes are generally structured around surveys and baseline data which delineate the parameters of the problems to be dealt with.

In all above actions, UNICEF coordinates its efforts with those of other UN Organizations, national NGOs and institutions active in the realm of social development.

MICROCREDIT

- Microcredit programmes must sustain themselves by charging interest rates that are above market rates to recover the operating costs associated with extending small amounts of credit. A major concern to the poor is their limited access to credit, not the relative cost of credit.

- A successful microcredit scheme requires a long-term commitment from government authorities, donors and NGOs because time and effort are needed to establish the infrastructure and to build the necessary capacities. It takes even longer to develop the trust, group confidence and financial discipline on the part of borrowers to make such schemes sustainable. Partnerships between NGOs, financial institutions, donors and UN agencies are also time consuming but are essential for developing sustainable schemes. Such partnerships allow for greater outreach, as well as better identification of, and support to, the most appropriate local NGOs to manage the schemes. Systems for monitoring and evaluating the schemes' performance are also important, and borrowers must be helped to graduate to other systems of credit.

- The nature and extent of UNICEF support for microcredit is determined at the country level through the country programme process. The lessons learned from many experiences suggest that in view of limited resources and capacity, UNICEF's role in microcredit is primarily to be supportive of national schemes, with a view to maximizing their outreach and impact.

- In certain countries, UNICEF plays a catalytic role in microcredit by working with governments to stimulate national efforts through NGOs and socially conscious financial institutions. Where UNICEF provides direct financial support, it covers areas such as creating a core capital fund for lending, building national capacities, and monitoring and evaluating activities to learn from experience and adapt the schemes to the specific situation at local and national levels. Management of the schemes is most often in the hands of a partner organization. All microcredit schemes that are supported by UNICEF primarily target poor women. In almost all countries, UNICEF advocates for basic social services and social communication to be linked with microcredit schemes in order to maximize the impact on the survival, protection and development of children and the empowerment of women.

UNICEF is not new to microcredit, having supported the Grameen Bank's efforts in Bangladesh since the early 1980s. A number of country offices have also made credit an integral component of programmes designed to increase access to, and sustainability of, basic social services.

<http://www.unicef.org/subinfo.htm>

UNIDO UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION	
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Background on Agency	The UNIDO was established in 1966 by the General Assembly to act as the central coordinating body for industrial activities within the UN system as well as to promote industrial development and cooperation at global, regional, national and sectoral levels. UNIDO's web site: www.unido.org
Area of Expertise	Industrial Development
Geographic Coverage	Worldwide

Mandate:

UNIDO is the specialized agency of the United Nations dedicated to bringing a better life through industrial development to the people and countries in transition to market economies. The aim of UNIDO's services is to help these countries overcome their social and economic difficulties and achieve a greater stake in the global market.

Brief Description of Activities:

Thematic Priorities:

- Strategies, policies and institution-building for global economic integration
- Environment and energy
- Small and medium enterprises; policies, networking and basic technical support
- Innovation, productivity and quality for international competitiveness
- Industrial information, investment and technology promotion
- Rural industrial development
- Africa and LDCs: linking industry with agriculture

Activities in Lebanon:

UNIDO has implemented projects in different areas, such as: Technical Assistance to the Building and Construction Industry; Identification of New Technologies for Strengthening the Competitiveness of Lebanese Industry; Support for Policy Formulation for Sustainable Development and Environmental Preservation in Lebanon; Assistance in Standardization and Quality Control; Programme for the Identification, Preparation and Promotion of Investments in Agro-Industries sector; setting up an information centre at the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture for Arab countries; assistance in the development of small and medium enterprises; technical assistance for the rehabilitation of the industry institute; assistance in the establishment of an industrial subcontracting and partnership exchange (SPX) in Beirut; assistance for the establishment of industrial zones, etc. Of special importance has been the cooperation with the private sector.

Examples of Recent Rehabilitation Work:

BOSNIA I HERCEGOVINA: REHABILITATION OF THE CEREAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Programme objective: to carry out the highest priority technical cooperation activities for the rehabilitation and improvement of the cereal industry in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This objective would be achieved through the implementation of six independent and integrated modules of technical cooperation. The projects are related to technical training of staff in flour mills and bakeries, development of products for mass feeding programmes, improvement of pre-packaged products for wide distribution, and installation of new model bakeries throughout the territory. US\$ 1,005,700

BOSNIA I HERCEGOVINA: REHABILITATION OF THE WOOD INDUSTRY

Programme objective: the project will identify specific enterprises and their needs, secure agreement with Government and industry on policy issues (including forest production and pricing) and produce a project document covering 3-4 years, consistent with environmental concerns and the concept which has been accepted within UNIDO's programme for the country. The resulting programme will promote investment, assist in creation of small building contractor firms, develop credit facilities and help in coordinating building and repair operations. The forest and wood industries will be assisted in their efforts to modernize. US\$ 219,785

Agency's Capacities:

Donors: \$210,246,600 for the regular budget of the Organization in 1996-1997.

Funding Criteria:

Country Strategy

UNIDO has recently formulated a Country Support Strategy for Lebanon which is designed to provide the basis for medium-term cooperation with the Government of Lebanon taking into account the country's priorities and long-term development objectives. In that context, UNIDO is providing specialized technical assistance and support services as follows:

(1) rehabilitation of major institutions servicing the industrial sector, such as the Industry Institute and

- the Lebanese Standard Organization (LIBNOR);
- (2) establishment of an industrial information system, including provision of information on regional and global developments influencing the industrial sector;
 - (3) alleviating the effects of industrial production on the environment (phasing out of ODS in specific plants);
 - (4) proposing an industrial strategy to the Ministry of Industry covering major areas such as industrial human resources development, promotion policies, etc.;
 - (5) identification of niche industries (e.g. high-tech industries, aromatic plants, etc.) in order to enhance the competitiveness of Lebanese industry;
 - (6) promotion and development of small and medium industries (investment promotion programmes, including the establishment of industrial estates, incubators, export free zones, etc.); and,
 - (7) promotion of exports and reducing capacity through various means, especially the establishment of a Subcontracting Exchange.

- to promote awareness of population problems in both developed and developing countries and possible strategies to deal with those problems;
- to assist developing countries, at their request, in dealing with their population problems, in the forms and means best suited to the individual country's needs; and to play a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes and to coordinate projects supported by the Fund.

Brief Description of Activities:

In accordance with the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo, September 1994, UNFPA is assisting Governments to align their programmes by meeting the principles and objectives of the ICPD Programme of Action. In that context, UNFPA has taken new directions in which it proposes to concentrate its core funding in three programme areas: (1) Reproductive Health, (2) Population Development Strategies, and (3) Advocacy.

Within each of these areas, support would be given for research, training, awareness creation and information dissemination. Recognizing that there can be no sustainable development without the full participation of women, UNFPA will emphasize gender equality, equity and empowerment of women as a cross-cutting dimension in the three core areas.

Activities in Lebanon: Since 1994, UNFPA has approved and funded, in addition to the regional Pan Arab Project for Child Development survey (PAPCHILD) conducted by the Ministry of Health, six population projects in the areas of Population Policy Development, Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning and Advocacy. The project on Population and Housing Database, carried out by the Ministry of Social Affairs, aims at providing population and population-related information to guide and rationalize the reconstruction plan of the social sector and to support the formulation of the Country Strategy Note and Programmes emanating from this strategy. Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning projects aim at assisting the Ministry of Health to establish MCH/FP services within the Primary Health Care system through expanding coverage of these services, increasing contraceptive prevalence, and strengthening capacity building of health care providers (physicians, nurses, midwives). The Information, Education and Communication project aims at strengthening the population information and communication unit at the Ministry of Social Affairs to undertake promotion of positive public attitudes and practices towards population issues with emphasis on family planning, women's status in the community, and their role in development and health-related and environmental issues. The project relating to the provision of Support to the National Population Committee aims at formulating and implementing a national multi-sectoral population policy with quantifiable targets that can be incorporated into the country development and reconstruction plans and programmes. The PRSD mission identified key population issues in the areas of population and development strategies, Reproductive health including Family Planning and Sexual Health, and Advocacy. Accordingly, the proposed Country Programme will reflect priority areas for UNFPA assistance in Lebanon.

Agency's Capacities:

Annual Budget: About half of UNFPA assistance is used for reproductive health including maternal and child health care and family planning. Another 19 per cent is allocated for related population information, education and communication. The Fund also provides support for population data collection and analysis, research on demographic and socio-economic relationships, and population policy formulation and evaluation. Other special programme interests include gender issues, youth, aging, HIV/AIDS, and population and the environment.

Total (provisional) programmable resources for 1997 were \$259.0 million, but project allocations in 1997 totalled \$321.9 million, including \$69.0 million of unspent allocations from 1996.

Project expenditures (provisional) for 1997 totalled \$214.4 million.

UNFPA Assistance by Major Area, 1997 (in million of US dollars):

- Reproductive health/ family planning	\$ 204.1
Percentage of total programme	63.4%

- Population and development strategies \$ 98.8
Percentage of total programme 30.7%

- Advocacy \$ 19.0
Percentage of total programme 5.9%

Total \$ 321.9

Financial requirements of UNFPA's programmes for 1998:

- Country programmes - regular resources \$ 141.6 million
- Country programmes - multi-bilateral resources \$ 74.6 million
- Inter-country programme \$ 39.0 million
- Technical support services (estimated) \$ 25.0 million

Total \$ 280.2 million

<http://www.unfpa.org/report97/mobilizi.htm>

Donors: UNFPA is wholly funded by contributions which are voluntary and not part of the regular United Nations budget. In 1996 the Fund had 95 donors, most of them developing countries; the major donors were Japan, the Netherlands, Denmark, the United States, Germany, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Finland, Switzerland, Canada, Belgium, Australia, Italy, and China. UNFPA's total income in 1996 was \$309 million..

Regular income in 1997 (provisional) totalled \$290.1 million, a decrease of 6 per cent compared to the 1996 income of \$308.8 million.

Pledges to UNFPA's general resources in 1997 totalled \$285.5 million, \$17 million less than in 1996, a decrease of 6 per cent. At year's end, cumulative pledges through 1997 totalled about \$4 billion from a cumulative total of 171 donors. The number of donors in 1997 totalled 83.

An additional \$29.8 million was provided through multi-bilateral co-financing arrangements.

Total income in 1997 (provisional) was \$319.9 million.

<http://www.unfpa.org/report97/unfpain.htm>

Funding Criteria:

NGO's: UNFPA was one of the first UN agencies to support national and international NGOs, recognizing the value of their special expertise, innovative approaches and grass-roots experience. In 1996, 15 per cent of UNFPA assistance went to projects carried out by NGOs.

The Technical Support Services (TSS) system is a partnership among UNFPA, the United Nations, its specialized agencies and organizations and selected non-governmental organizations. The TSS system provides technical assistance to developing countries in priority population and reproductive health areas.

Technical assistance is provided in the following areas:

- Reproductive health, including sexual health and family planning;
- Population and development strategies;
- Advocacy;

as well as in cross-cutting areas such as gender and IEC (information, education and communication).

<http://www.unfpa.org/tss/index.htm>

<http://www.unfpa.org/tss/partners.htm>

For more information or specific questions, you may contact:

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Background on Agency	UNFPA, the UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND, became operational in 1969. It is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations General Assembly, with the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as its governing body. UNFPA's web site: http://www.unfpa.org/
Area of Expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health - Adolescent reproductive health - Reducing maternal mortality - Emergency assistance in refugee situations - HIV/AIDS - Population and development strategies - Advocacy - Women's empowerment and gender issues - Strengthening programme effectiveness - Decentralization - National capacity-building - Monitoring and evaluation - Training - Contraceptive requirements and logistics management needs - Partnership with NGOs and civil society
Geographic Coverage	Worldwide

Mandate:

UNFPA's mandate was laid down by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in 1973. It is:

- to build the knowledge and the capacity to respond to needs in population and family planning;

New York, NY 10017
USA

or

Mohammed Nizamuddin
Director of the Technical and Policy Division
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New York, NY 10017
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UNCHS (Habitat)
UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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Contact Person	<p>Ms. Christina Engfeldt Chief Information and External Relations</p> <p>Dr. Klaus Töpfer Director-General, Head United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) Tel: (254-2) 621234 Fax: (254-2) 624266/7 E-mail: habitat@unchs.org Internet: http://www.unhabitat.org/ http://157.150.118.3/home.htm/</p> <p>Enterprise and Co-operative Development Department Tel: +41 22 799 8427 Fax: +41 22 799 7691 E-mail: enterprise@ilo.org</p> <p>Bureau of Programming and Management, Evaluation Unit Tel: +41 22 799 6407 Fax: +41 22 798 8685 E-mail: program@hq1.ilo.ch</p> <p><u>Contact:</u> Ms. Dale-Bah E-mail: date-bah@ilo.org</p> <p>Development Policies Department Tel: +41 22 799 7343 Fax: +41 22 799 6867 E-mail: poldev@ilo.org</p> <p>Contacts in HQ (Information Services): http://www.ilo.org/public/english/190bibl/contact1.htm</p>
Background on Agency	<p>The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) was established in 1978, two years after the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in Vancouver, Canada. The Centre serves as the lead agency for the human settlements development activities of the United Nations family, as well as for the global exchange of information about human settlements conditions and trends.</p> <p>UNCHS web site: http://www.unhabitat.org/</p>
Area of Expertise	Human settlements
Geographic Coverage	Worldwide

Mandate:

The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) promotes sustainable human settlements development through policy formulation, capacity-building, knowledge creation and the strengthening of partnerships between governments and civil society. UNCHS is a executing agency.

Brief Description of Activities:

Habitat's integrated programme of policy advice, operational research, technical cooperation, capacity-building and awareness-raising focuses on priority areas defined by Governments through the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements, its governing body, and contained in the Centre's Work Programme. These areas are:

- Shelter and social services;
- urban management;
- environment and infrastructure; and
- assessment, information and monitoring.

Currently, Habitat has 235 operational programmes and projects underway in 80 countries, focusing on capacity-building, human settlements management and development, basic services and infrastructure, and housing. The Centre's principal collaborating partners in the UN system are: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the World Health Organization (WHO). Habitat also closely collaborates with bilateral and external assistance agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), associations of local authorities, parliamentary associations, women and youth organizations and private sector bodies.

Relief, Rehabilitation and Development

Local, national and regional development, however, are increasingly threatened by regional conflicts and civil strife. Habitat is increasingly being called upon to make an early contribution to the continuum of relief, rehabilitation and development activities of the United Nations. In the past few years, it has played a leading role in human settlements reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan, and is currently making significant contributions to reconstruction programmes in a dozen other countries, including Angola, Iraq, Rwanda and Somalia.

<http://habitat.unchs.org/unchs/english/about1.htm>

<http://habitat.unchs.org/unchs/english/inhab.htm>.

Agency's Capacities:

In the biennium 1996-97, Habitat's expenditures reached a total of approximately US\$ 100 million.

Funding Criteria:

Submission Guide: <http://habitat.unchs.org/unchs/english/submit.htm#Categories>

BEST PRACTICES AND LOCAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAMME, UNCHS (HABITAT)

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Best Practices database on the Web: [://www.bestpractices.org](http://www.bestpractices.org)

UNCTAD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT	
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E-mail	ers@unctad.org
Contact Person	
Background on Agency	Established in 1964 as a permanent intergovernmental body, UNCTAD is the principal organ of the United Nations General Assembly in the field of trade and development. Membership Currently 188 member States. Many intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have observer status and participate in its work. Secretariat Located in Geneva, Switzerland; the 394 staff members form part of the United Nations Secretariat. Unctad's web site: http://www.unicc.org/unctad/
Area of Expertise	Development and interrelated issues in the areas of trade, finance, technology, investment and sustainable development.
Geographic Coverage	Worldwide

Mandate:

To maximize the trade, investment and development opportunities of developing countries, and to help them face challenges arising from globalization and integrate into the world economy, on an equitable basis.

Brief Description of Activities:

UNCTAD pursues its goals through research and policy analysis, intergovernmental deliberations, technical cooperation, and interaction with civil society and the business sector.

UNCTAD works closely with: UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), UNDP, the International Trade Centre, the World Trade Organization, UNIDO, and WIPO, as well as other multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, the IMF, and the regional economic commissions. It also collaborates with: a wide range of economic cooperation organizations, including the OECD and regional integration groupings of developing countries, as well as with the 132-member Group of 77

developing countries, and many other national and international organizations.

<http://www.unicc.org/unctad/en/aboutorg/aboutorg.htm>

Agency's Capacities:

Approximately US\$ 50 million, drawn from the United Nations regular budget.

Technical co-operation activities: approximately US\$ 24 million per year, financed from

extra-budgetary resources provided by donor and beneficiary countries, as well as by organizations.

Projects

Over 300 are currently being implemented in more than 100 countries, for an annual delivery of approximately US\$ 24 million (1996-97 biennium).

Technical Cooperation Expenditure by region, 1997 (estimate):

Africa	33%
Interregional	32%
Asia and Pacific	16%
Europe	12%
Latin America and Caribbean	7%

Donors: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); European Commission; development financing institutions (in particular the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank) and foundations, and individual countries. Principal bilateral donors include: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Increasingly, developing countries are financing UNCTAD's technical co-operation activities in their own countries.

Funding Criteria:

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN UNCTAD

UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities:

- Enhance the human and institutional capacities of developing countries and countries in transition to strengthen their policy and institutional environment for development
- Improve the ability of countries to participate fully in the world economy, particularly in international trade, finance and investment
- Help developing countries obtain a better understanding of, and help provide solutions to, their international economic problems
- Strengthen the negotiating capacities of developing countries as regards international trade, finance and investment

UNCTAD's technical co-operation strategy is defined by its:

- demand-driven nature
- focus on human and institutional capacity-building
- priority to least developed countries, through their increased share of technical co-operation activities
- integration with UNCTAD's analytical work and its support for intergovernmental deliberations
- flexibility in the forms of technical co-operation and in modes of delivery
- co-operation and partnership with other organizations

UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities may be grouped under five broad headings:

- international trade
- sustainable development
- financial resources
- investment, technology and enterprise development 2/
- transport

<http://www.unicc.org/unctad/en/techcop/techcop.htm>

UNDP
UNITED NATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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Contact Person	Ross Mountain, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative
Background on Agency	<p>Through a unique network of 134 country offices, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) helps people in 174 countries and territories to help themselves, focusing on poverty elimination, environmental regeneration, job creation and the advancement of women. In support of these goals, UNDP is frequently asked to assist in promoting sound governance and market development and to support rebuilding societies in the aftermath of war and humanitarian emergencies. UNDP's overarching mission is to help countries build national capacity to achieve sustainable, human development, giving top priority to eliminating poverty and building equity.</p> <p>In administering its programmes, UNDP draws on the expertise of developing country nationals and non-governmental organizations, the specialized agencies of the UN system and research institutes in every field. Eighty-five per cent of UNDP staff is based in the countries where people need help.</p> <p>In addition to its regular programmes, UNDP administers a number of special-purpose funds, including the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the Office to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNSO), the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). Together with the World Bank and the UN Environment Programme, UNDP is one of the managing partners of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The GEF is a \$2 billion fund that helps countries translate global concerns into national action to help fight ozone depletion, global warming, loss of biodiversity and pollution of international waters. UNDP is also one of six UN sponsors of a global programme on HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>At the country level, UNDP is responsible for coordination of all UN development activity, and the head of the UNDP office in 134 programme countries is designated as Resident Coordinator of the United Nations system's operational activities.</p> <p>UNDP's web site: www.undp.org</p>

Area of Expertise	<p>Environment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP Sustainable Energy and Environment Division(SEED) - Public Private Partnerships for the Urban Environment(PPP) - Sustainable Development Networking Programme(SDNP) - Global Environment Facility (GEF) - Development Watch - Monitoring Progress on Sustainable Development - Capacity 21: National Capacity Building <p>http://www.undp.org/toppages/envirn/envframe.htm</p> <p>Gender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender and Development <p>http://www.undp.org/toppages/gender/genframe.htm</p> <p>Governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governing Institutions (e.g., parliaments, judiciary, executive branch, electoral processes, human rights); - Decentralization and Local Governance; - Public Sector Management and Accountability (e.g., economic and financial management, corruption, civil service reform, change management); - Urban Management and Follow-up to Habitat II; - Capacity Development and Learning Tools/Methodologies <p>http://www.undp.org/toppages/govern/govframe.htm</p> <p>Poverty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) - Social Development and Poverty Elimination (SEPED/BDP) - The Civil Society Organizations and Participation Programme (CSOPP) <p>http://www.undp.org/toppages/poverty/povframe.htm</p>
Geographic Coverage	Worldwide

Mandate:

UNDP is part of the United Nations and upholds the vision of the United Nations Charter.

UNDP has three main corporate objectives:

- to help the United Nations Organization to become a strong motor and cohesive force for sustainable human development;
- to focus activities on a series of objectives central to SHD, namely poverty eradication, employment creation and sustainable livelihoods, advancement of women in development, and protection and regeneration of the environment; and,
- to strengthen international cooperation for sustainable human development and serve as a major substantive resource on the approach and means to achieve it.

<http://www.un.org.lb/undp.htm>

<http://www.undp.org/info/discover/about.htm>

Brief Description of Activities:

Activities in Lebanon: Within the context of Good Governance and Institution Building, UNDP provides assistance for the rehabilitation and reform of the public administration. A programme to reactivate and strengthen municipalities is being formulated. UNDP also provides assistance for fiscal reform, including budget and debt management and revenue generation. Support is provided to re-establish reliable basic national statistics and a trade information service. A tourism master plan

was recently completed; ongoing support is provided to protect country's cultural heritage).

UNDP Social Reconstruction and Poverty Alleviation, assistance is provided to help the government develop a national strategy for poverty alleviation, including employment promotion and social development. UNDP provides assistance in the different components of the education sector, particularly basic education and also vocational training and higher education. Three area development schemes in the Baalbeck and Hermel districts, in areas of Mount Lebanon where displacement took place, and in southern Lebanon, are being supported with the aim of creating jobs, promoting social services and alleviating hardship. Projects to strengthen the skills of women entrepreneurs and support the National

Commission of Lebanese Women constitute catalyst for a national plan to mainstream women into economic and social life and the public service.

The Environmental Management and Sustainable Development programme focuses on national capacity building in terms of policy advice, updating environmental legislation, promotion of national capacities through training of stakeholders and establishment of integrated information systems. Sound environmental practices and policies are promoted through strategic pilot initiatives to follow up the Rio Conference and to implement the international instructions - projects in the fields of desertification, biodiversity (including through protected areas), climate change and ozone depletion have been initiated with the support of the Global Environment Facility, and include participation of municipalities, NGOs, CBOs and the private sector. A national action plan for environmental education and increasing public awareness has been initiated.

Examples of Recent Rehabilitation Work:

VIETNAM: SUPPORTING MACROECONOMIC STABILIZATION

UNDP played a crucial role in assisting Viet Nam to implement its macroeconomic stabilization programme, initiated in 1986. A 1988-92 project undertaken with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) enabled a large number of policy- and decision-makers to gain exposure to the management of macroeconomic reform in other countries, through high-level study tours for some 60 senior officials, some 35 longer-term fellowships, four in-country training courses for nearly 300 officials and an in-country course for 60 trainers. Parallel financing came from both public and private sources. Currently, a joint UNDP/IMF project is helping the government establish a "two-tiered" banking system with a properly functioning Central Bank and commercial banking network; and enhance public revenue through tax reforms. UNDP is also supporting the National Public Administration Reform Programme, which has attracted significant collateral support, most recently from the Netherlands, especially for those aspects which deal with the decentralization of public administration. (Duration: 1992-96)

NEPAL: PARTICIPATORY DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT

In Nepal, decentralization has gained momentum following the election of a democratic government in 1990. UNDP support initially helped local government officials in selected districts engage in constructive dialogue with central authorities on appropriate use of district-level resources. Now, in addition to instilling capacity for effective planning, the UNDP-supported Participatory District Development Programme is building up local capacity to implement development activities through village organizations that serve as effective counterparts and watchdogs for local government institutions. The approach involves people directly in planning, building, and maintaining roads, drinking water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure for electricity and irrigation. The result has been a considerable improvement in basic infrastructure in the 20 participating districts and there is a strong demand to expand the programme to all of Nepal's 75 districts. (Duration: 1996-98; Partner: Nepal)

MOZAMBIQUE: COORDINATING ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE

As the lead organization for governance in the US\$500 million UN-system-wide Special Initiative on Africa, launched in 1996, UNDP is

expanding support to Africa in the areas of conflict prevention, democratization and the strengthening of civil society.

African countries especially value UNDP's support for their electoral processes, and UNDP helped 35 African countries coordinate support for elections over the past three years. For example, in Mozambique the first multiparty elections were held in October 1994, two years after the government signed the peace agreement with Renamo. An umbrella project coordinated contributions and technical assistance from some 20 inter-governmental and bilateral donors, required to help the country develop the skills, processes and personnel needed to hold elections. While 80 per cent of eligible voters were registered, 8,000 registration agents, 1,600 civic education agents, 52,000 polling station officers and 2,000 electoral officers were trained. When voting took place, 80 per cent of those registered, or 5.4 million people, took part in a peaceful and orderly election. (Duration: 1993-95; Partners: Mozambique, UN Department for Development Support and Management Services, European Union, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States)

Republic of Lebanon
Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform
Center for Public Sector Projects and Studies
(C.P.S.P.S.)

Agency's Capacities:

Annual Budget: In 1995, contributions and pledges to UNDP totalled US\$927 million in core resources, in addition to \$983 million in other financing for various UNDP-administered funds and special development objectives.

For Lebanon UNDP provides financing for the programme from core resources and from various UNDP-administered funds for special development objectives. These resources are complemented by contributions from government and donors in the form of cost-sharing. Total programme resources currently amount to US\$ 48 million.

Donors: contributions to UNDP are voluntary, and come from nearly every government in the world. Importantly, recipient country governments cover more than half of total project costs through personnel, facilities, equipment and supplies.

Funding Criteria:

Eighty-seven per cent of UNDP's core programme funds go to countries with an annual per capita GNP of \$750 or less. These countries are home to 90 per cent of the world's extremely poor.

Country Strategy

UNDP has operated technical cooperation programmes in Lebanon since 1960. Activities were restricted during the war period, but resumed in 1992. Within the overall framework of the mandate of the Organization, the UNDP Country Programme for Lebanon addresses national needs and priorities.

The main objective of UNDP cooperation with Lebanon is to help the country build its own national capacity to achieve sustainable human development. Towards this end, UNDP supports the Government in formulation and Implementation of strategies and policies, and in specifying and defining key development priorities and the programmes and activities to address them. UNDP assistance also aims to broaden the consensus on national priorities to enhance public participation in support of national development plans and their strengthening. Efforts are made to systematically mainstream gender issues into all programmes.

The present five-year programme, which covers 1997-2001 builds on recent achievements and develops new lines of action. With the aim of maximizing impact, the programme focuses on three thematic areas. The areas of focus are good governance and institution building; social

reconstruction and poverty alleviation; and, management of the environment. .

UNDP works in partnership with the Council of Development and Reconstruction (CDR) and with government ministries, and develops collaborative action with the civil society and with other UN organizations. In line with the key goal of building national capacity, UNDP utilizes national expertise to the maximum extent in its programmes. At present, it employs over 130 national professionals, including a number recruited under a national United Nations Volunteers Programme. It also supports the return to Lebanon of Lebanese expatriate professionals.

UNIFEM UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN	
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Contact Person	Ross Mountain, Representative Zohra Morabet, Regional Manager (Amman) Headquarters: United Nations Development Fund for Women 304 East 45th Street, 6th floor New York, NY 10017 USA Tel: 212/906-6400 Fax: 212/906-6705 Gopher: gopher://gopher.undp.org/1/unifem E-mail: unifem@undp.org Western Asia Regional Office: Contact: Haifa Abu Ghazaleh Regional Programme Advisor, UNIFEM 7 Abassan Street, near Khalidi Hospital P.O. Box 830 896 Amman 11183 Jordan Tel.:962-6-4-619-727/8 Fax 962-6-4-610-944 E-mail unifem@nets.com.jo Countries Include: Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen, West Bank, Gaza and UAE
Background on Agency	The UNIFEM was created in 1976 as the Voluntary Fund for United Nations Decade for Women. Based in New York and with eleven regional offices, in Western Asia in Amman, the Fund became an autonomous organization in association with UNDP in 1985. Financial support for UNIFEM comes from United Nations member States along with contributions from UNIFEM's 17 National Committees, women's organizations, foundations, corporations, and individuals. UNIFEM's web site: http://www.unifem.undp.org
Area of Expertise	Gender
Geographic Coverage	Worldwide

Mandate:

UNIFEM provides direct technical and financial support to women's initiatives in developing countries. It also seeks to bring women into the mainstream development planning and decision-making.

UNIFEM improves the quality of life for all people by helping women to achieve equality through economic and social development. UNIFEM works primarily in three programme areas: agriculture and food security, trade and industry, and macro policy-making and national planning. It seeks to promote women's access to training, science and technology, credit, information, and other tools for development. It also links grass-roots women to national and international policy-making bodies and into global debates on issues such as poverty alleviation, the environment and human rights.

Brief Description of Activities:

- Implementing an Empowerment Framework
- Strengthening Women's Economic Capacity
- Engendering Governance and Leadership
- Promoting Women's Human Rights, Ending Violence

Activities in Lebanon:

- **Strengthening Institutions for the Development of Women Enterprises:** This project is funded by UNDP and the Lebanese Government, with additional contributions from AGFUND and Friedrich Ebert Foundation, and aims at strengthening the capacity of the community development centres of the Ministry of Social Affairs in their support to the development of women enterprises and in their delivery of a wide range of training and business counselling services. The project activities will thus lead to the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of limited-income women and more specifically of women heads of households in both rural and urban areas. UNIFEM provides technical backstopping in cooperation with ESCWA. The project builds on the experience and networking activities developed by a UNIFEM project during the 1994-1995 period.

- **Post-Beijing Follow-Up Operation in Western Asia:** Funded by the European Union, the project aims at assisting five countries in Western Asia region, including Lebanon, in the formulation of National Strategies on Women, and the development of workplans, after which the official and the NGO committees for the follow-up of women's issues will be invited to present proposals for pilot projects (Phase I will end in November 1996). During Phase II, UNIFEM will mobilize funds, will assist in the elaboration of specific interventions, and will support specific projects that are in line with the Fund's comparative advantage strategy and priority areas.

- **Women's Participation in Peace Building and Conflict Resolution in Lebanon:** The project aims at mainstreaming women in the conflict resolution training being undertaken by the UNDP project Aidoun. It plans to support the Lebanese Ministry of Displaced to conduct a survey and an anthropological research on the role of women in peace building and the reconciliation process, to be followed by conducting a training workshop to disseminate the research results and to develop interventions for the inclusion of women in the process of setting a peace agenda. The research findings and the training materials developed will be published, as this project will represent the first achievement of this type in the Middle East region.

Examples of Recent Rehabilitation Work:

SOMALIA: Gender-Oriented Participatory Needs Assessment of Somali Women prepares recommendations and strategies to assist the ongoing efforts of Somali women in peace-building and reconciliation. UNIFEM.

CAMBODIA: Mental Trauma Counselling, Healing and Reconciliation for Women in Cambodia enables women victims of trauma to contribute to the reconstruction of their communities by providing training in trauma counselling and conflict resolution. UNIFEM.

PALESTINIAN OCCUPIED AREAS: Women in Development Facilitation Initiatives in Gaza and West Bank provides information on WID activities for donors, NGOs and governments. UNIFEM.

EL SALVADOR: Integration of Women into the Development Projects for War-torn Areas in Chalatenango promotes equal participation of women and men in the social and economic restoration of this war-torn area. Ministry of Planning.

Agency's Capacities:

Donors: UNIFEM relies heavily on its partnership with UNIFEM National Committees, the NGO Committee on UNIFEM and donor NGO's for their advocacy and outreach on women's empowerment issues and on the work of UNIFEM.

Funding Criteria:

UNIFEM also provides funding through "facilities," which support short-term activities and strategic interventions that do not fall within a specific project.

- Economic Empowerment Facility: develops alternative approaches to increase women's economic opportunities. \$881,335.

- Political Empowerment Facility: supports innovative initiatives for the political empowerment of women in the areas of governance and leadership, women's human rights, and implementation of the post Beijing action plan. \$1,008,386.

- Communications and Information Facility: engenders development thinking and practice. \$383,850.

Financial Information: http://www.unifem.undp.org/arep96_9.htm

UNHCR
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

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Background on Agency	<p>When first created by the United Nations General Assembly in 1951, UNHCR was charged primarily with resettling 1.2 million European refugees left homeless in the aftermath of World War II. Today, 22.7 million people in over 140 countries fall under UNHCR's concern. At the outset, UNHCR was envisioned as a temporary office, with a projected lifespan of three years. Today, 45 years later, it has become one of the world's principal humanitarian agencies, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and offices in 122 countries.</p> <p>UNHCR's involvement in post-conflict rehabilitation work is closely linked to its key role in refugee protection and repatriation, i.e. a post-conflict rehabilitation work in countries of asylum and in countries of origin.</p> <p>The role of the Organisation in this sphere has been evolving over the years, but has seen a particular important development since the beginning of the 90s and the large repatriation operations in Cambodia, Mozambique and Central America. From these operations and onwards there has been a shift in terms of focus, from repatriation to reintegration, or in other words from the movement phase to the reintegration and rehabilitation phase. This shift has occurred under close scrutiny by the donor governments, who rightly are concerned about the specific mandates of the specialised (UN) agencies, but who also have recognised that a gap exists between the interventions of humanitarian agencies and the development agencies. Even if the gap has been on the humanitarian/development agenda for almost a decade, the gap still exists, and is for the time being actually moved higher up on the Agenda.</p> <p>UNHCR's web site: http://www.unhcr.ch/</p>
Area of Expertise	Refugees
Geographic Coverage	Worldwide

Mandate:

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provides protection and assistance to the world's refugees. Under its mandate, UNHCR's work is humanitarian and non-political.

The basic function of the UNHCR is to extend international protection to refugees who, by definition, do not enjoy the protection of their former home country. UNHCR seeks to ensure that refugees receive asylum and are granted a favourable legal status in their asylum country. An essential element of this legal status is the safeguard provided by the generally accepted principle of non refoulement, which prohibits expulsion or forcible return of a person to a country where he may have reason to fear persecution. UNHCR also seeks to ensure that persons claiming to be refugees are identified as such so as to enable them to take advantage of the standards set forth in international instruments or under international law.

Persons of concern to UNHCR are those defined as refugees under the Statute; returnees, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/118 of 1985; and, displaced persons who UNHCR is called upon to assist by the United Nations.

Brief Description of Activities:

UNHCR protects, assists, and seeks lasting solutions for refugees in a variety of ways. To carry out its protection function, for example, it promotes adherence to international agreements on refugees and constantly monitors compliance by governments. Along with its protection role, UNHCR assists refugees by coordinating the provision of shelter, food, water, sanitation and medical care in emergency situations.

Finally, UNHCR seeks durable solutions for the problems of refugees through repatriation to their homeland, integration in first countries of asylum or resettlement to third countries.

Examples of Recent Rehabilitation Work**TAJIKISTAN: Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Tajik Refugees**

UNHCR has been working in Tajikistan since late 1992. Initially, UNHCR provided assistance to some 600,000 internally displaced people within the country and another 60,000 refugees who had fled the civil war and found refuge in northern Afghanistan. After the civil hostilities eased in 1992, some 30,000 Tajik refugees returned from northern Afghanistan under UNHCR's auspices during the following three years. By the end of 1995, most displaced persons and refugees had returned to their former homes. Throughout this time, UNHCR monitored returnees through an extensive field presence, assisted with the reconstruction of destroyed houses, and set up Quick Impact Projects in several sectors.

<http://www.unhcr.ch/fdrs/weekover.htm>

LEBANON: The material assistance provided by UNHCR comprises two projects implemented by the Middle East Council of Churches: one relates to assistance for resettlement and the other is a project for survival in Lebanon.

- The care and maintenance project. This project provides assistance to new needy asylum seekers and refugees to meet their immediate needs. It includes domestic needs, rental support, medical care and education (primary and secondary level as well as vocational training). As a result of an increase in the refugee caseload in a country where medical treatment and shelter are expensive, assistance to refugees recognized since May 1996 could not be provided. An increase in the assistance budget was requested in June 1996 and approved by UNHCR Headquarters.

- The resettlement project. Since local integration in Lebanon is virtually impossible, and repatriation of refugees to their country of origin is still not feasible, resettlement remains the only durable solution for mandate refugees in Lebanon. In 1996, 86 refugees were resettled in third host countries (mainly Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark and Sweden).

<http://www.un.org.lb/unhcr.htm>

Agency's Capacities:

Annual Budget: UNHCR's budget topped US\$ 1 billion for the first time in 1992. The 1998 budget is US\$ 1,075.4 million.

UNHCR's budget is divided into two parts: General Programs, which are basic, ongoing refugee protection and assistance activities, planned and approved in advance; and Special Programs, which are refugee emergencies, voluntary repatriation operations and programs for non-refugees.

Donors: UNHCR must meet its entire operational costs for its refugee protection and assistance activities. Some 98% of the total administrative costs depend also on voluntary contributions.

About 95 per cent of UNHCR's budget is funded by 15 governments (United States of America, Sweden, Japan, European Commission, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, Finland, Australia, Canada, Italy, France).

Other donors include inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, U.N. organizations and private individuals. As governments are becoming more and more hard-pressed to cut their spending, UNHCR is experiencing an urgent need to widen its donor base to continue caring for some 22 million refugees and displaced populations worldwide.

Funding and Donor Relations Service's e-mail: fdrs@unhcr.ch
<http://www.unhcr.ch/fdrs/main.htm>

Funding Criteria:

Funding for repatriation/rehabilitation operations has shifted towards countries of origin. The sectors most frequently targeted in countries of origin are shelter, water, education, (basic) infrastructure and to a growing extent also income generation. A large component of all reintegration budgets is also programme delivery costs which include protection activities (often around 25%).

Funding criteria for post-conflict rehabilitation work are on sustainability and trying to bridge the gaps, i.e. UNHCR is looking for development oriented partners that can act quickly in the early days of repatriation operations. More focus is also now placed on the joint strategy-development exercises with other agencies and implementing partners. These objectives are pursued while at the same time a quick impact is requested, to show to all partners involved that there is indeed a peace dividend - and obviously the two objectives do contradict to a certain extent.

Partnership: UNHCR typically works in tandem with governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Within the U.N. framework, one of the agency's closest partnerships is with the World Food Program, which supplies food and basic commodities to refugees. Other partners include the U.N. Children's Fund, World Health Organization, U.N. Development Program and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs. The Red Cross (ICRC and IFRC) and the International Organization for Migration are also valued allies in operations around the world.

More than 200 non-governmental organizations cooperate in UNHCR's relief and legal assistance programs. In all, UNHCR maintains contact with close to 1,000 NGOs involved with refugees in one way or another.

In the future, financial institutions such as the World Bank seem likely to increase their role as the social and economic conditions underlying many refugee movements are addressed.

<http://www.unhcr.ch/un&ref/what/what.htm#contents>

UNESCO UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION	
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Contact Person	Mr. K. Bensalah UNESCO Representative to Lebanon and Syria Headquarters: 7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 PARIS 07 SP France Tel.: (33.1) 45 68 10 00 Fax: (33.1) 40 65 94 05 Telex: 204461 or 270602 PARIS BPC/ARB - ARAB STATES DESK Ms SHAHEEN, K. - SENIOR FIELD PROGRAMME OFFICER Office : 4.038 Ext. : (33.1) 456.81307 E-mail: k.shaheen@unesco.org UNESCO Contact Persons: http://www.education.unesco.org/educsect/ed_dir.htm
Background on Agency	The Constitution of the UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) was prepared by a conference convened in London in 1945. UNESCO came into being in 1946. The General Conference of UNESCO is composed of representatives of 183 member States and meets biennially to decide the policy, programme and budget of the organization. The Executive Board consists of 51 member selected by the General Conference and meets twice a year; it is responsible for supervising the programme adopted by the Conference. UNESCO's web site: http://www.education.unesco.org
Area of Expertise	Education
Geographic Coverage	Worldwide

Mandate:

UNESCO was created to build lasting world peace founded upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind. Its areas of action are education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture and communication. To achieve this objective, UNESCO seeks to foster a culture of peace and human and sustainable development.

Brief Description of Activities:

UNESCO's activities in education are dedicated to serving teachers, administrators, scholars, policy-makers and all other people engaged in or concerned with education.

Activities in Lebanon:

- Rehabilitation of the Directorate General of Antiquities and Support for the Reconstruction of Beirut Central District: Funded by UNDP, the Government, and Hariri Foundation, this project is implemented by UNEDBAS Beirut in cooperation with UNESCO Headquarters, Council for Development and Reconstruction, the Ministry of Higher Education and Culture, and the Directorate General of Antiquities. It aims at assisting the rehabilitation of the Directorate General of Antiquities and the reconstruction of Beirut Central District through archeological excavations. Started in October 1993, the work will continue in 1996 and will expand if more resources and technical assistance can be secured.

- Higher Education: Funded by UNDP, the Government and the World Bank, this project aims at assisting to define a higher education policy, to develop the institutional and managerial capacity of the Ministry of Higher Education and Culture, and to implement reform at the Lebanese University.

- Basic Education: A preparatory assistance project for the development of basic education, funded by UNDP and implemented by UNEDBAS Beirut, will be expanded in 1997 into a Programme Support for Basic Education with increased funding from UNDP, the Government and others.

- Environmental Education: This project aims to contribute towards the introduction of environmental protection into the curriculum of primary, secondary and higher education in Lebanon.

- Reintegration and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation of the Displaced: Within the UNDP-funded project, a specific component funded by AGFUND through UNESCO, serves to provide technical assistance towards meeting basic social needs of returning displaced, particularly help for the local community in the educational field.

- Science Equipment for Secondary Schools: Funded by the Islamic Development Bank, the project has provided public secondary and intermediate schools with basic laboratory science equipment, furniture and audio-visual aids, and training of science teachers for effective use of the equipment.

- Other Projects under Implementation: Education for Peace and Tolerance (UNESCO/IPRA); Preservation of Cultural Sites and Sites of Natural Beauty (World Heritage list), (UNESCO/ICOMOS); Education and Learning Achievement (UNESCO/UNICEF/CRDP); Assistance for the National Museum in Beirut and for Creation of a Museum of Fossils in Byblos; creation of UNEVOC network (at Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training); and, creation of "UNESCO Chairs" (information and education sciences) at the Lebanese University.

Agency's Capacities:

Annual Budget: Estimates drawn from the Draft Programme and Budget for 1994-1995 show that allocations to education represent 40% of the total; 25% to natural sciences; 16% to culture; 13% to communication, information and informatics; 6% human and social sciences.

Donors: UNESCO's own budget includes resources provided to Member States for national and

regional activities which strengthen the Organization's action (Participation Programme). Extrabudgetary resources are provided by various international and bilateral financing agencies.

Total amount of resources for 1994-95: US 730.4 million.

Funding Criteria:

Country Strategy

- reconstruction and reform of the education system, implying strengthening basic education, quality improvement, development of education systems, and reform of higher education and scientific research;
- cultural development and preservation of the national heritage, including preservation and management of national and cultural heritage, development of cultural activity, education for peace, human rights, democracy and tolerance, environmental protection, youth and social development; and,
- operational means, including programme and project implementation, national and regional conferences and seminars, national and international technical assistance, and regional exchange and cooperation.

UNEP UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME	
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E-mail	ipainfo@unep.org
Contact Person	Mr. Tore J. Brevik Chief, Information and Public Affairs
Background on Agency	The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is built on a heritage of service to the environment. As one of the productive consequences of the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, UNEP provides an integrative and interactive mechanism through which a large number of separate efforts by intergovernmental, non-governmental, national and regional bodies in the service of the environment are reinforced and interrelated. UNEP was established as the environmental conscience of the United Nations system, and has been creating a basis for comprehensive consideration and coordinated action within the UN on the problems of the human environment. UNEP's website: http://www.unep.org/
Area of Expertise	Environment
Geographic Coverage	Worldwide

Mandate:

UNEP's mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnerships in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

Brief Description of Activities:

- Sustainable management and use of natural resources
- Sustainable production and consumption
- A better environment for human health and well-being
- Globalization of the economy and the environment
- The environment Information and Assessment Programmes of UNEP
- Global Environmental Outlook (GEO)
- Global Resource Information Database (GRID)
- Environment and Natural Resource Information Networking (ENRIN)
- Infoterra
- Regional Delivery

<http://www.unep.org/unep/about.htm>

Funding Criteria:

Requests for further information may be forwarded to the Fund Programme Management Branch

<http://www.unep.org/unep/pss/fmu/home.htm>

WFP WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	
Address	United Nations House Bir Hassan- Beirut, Lebanon P.O.Box 11-3216
Telephone	+961-1-822565/823107
Faximile	+961-1-822565
E-mail	http://www.un.org.lb/wfp.htm
Contact Person	Ross Mountain, Representative Headquarters: Via Cesare Giulio Viola, 68 Parco dei Medici Rome 00148 Italy Tel.: (39 - 06) 6513 -1 Fax : (39 - 06) 6590 - 632 / 637 Telex : 626675 WFP I Cable: WORLDFOOD I E-mail: Webadministrator@wfp.org
Background on Agency	The WFP is the largest source of food in development assistance within the United Nations system. Established as a joint undertaking by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 1963, the Programme's main objective is to provide food to support development activities and to provide emergency food aid in times of crisis. Although WFP is primarily an operational organization, it also assists in the formulation and improvement of food aid policies and programmes. Funding for WFP programmes is provided through regular contributions from donor countries, from the Food Aid Convention and from the International Emergency Food Reserve. WFP's web site: http://www.wfp.org/
Area of Expertise	Food
Geographic Coverage	Worldwide

Mandate:

WFP is the food aid arm of the United Nations system. Food aid is one of the many instruments that can help to promote food security, which is defined as access of all people at all times to the food needed for an active and healthy life. The policies governing the use of World Food Programme food aid must be oriented towards the objective of eradicating hunger and poverty. The ultimate objective of food aid should be the elimination of the need for food aid.

Brief Description of Activities:

Consistent with its mandate, which also reflects the principle of universality, WFP will continue to:

- use food aid to support economic and social development;
- meet refugee and other emergency food needs, and the associated logistics support; and
- promote world food security in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations and FAO.

The core policies and strategies that govern WFP activities are to provide food aid:

- to save lives in refugee and other emergency situations;
- to improve the nutrition and quality of life of the most vulnerable people at critical times in their lives; and
- to help build assets and promote the self-reliance of poor people and communities, particularly through labour-intensive works programme

Activities in Lebanon:

Since 1964, ten development projects and nineteen Emergency Operations were implemented with a total WFP contribution of US Dollars 137.3 million. WFP emergency food aid was particularly significant during the decade and a half long period of conflict (1975-1990). The Government counterpart of WFP in Lebanon is the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Current assistance of WFP in Lebanon consists of a project to provide support to children and youth in institutions, to vulnerable groups in Maternal and Child Health centers, and to school canteens.

The long-term objectives of the project are:

- to assist the Government in alleviating the after effects of civil strife by helping institutions to maintain a safety net for under-privileged groups;
- also to help maintain Maternal and Child Health programmes and primary education.

The immediate objectives of the project are:

- At the Social institution level, to improve the food intake of beneficiaries while in education and/or vocational training programmes;
- At the Maternal and Child Health centers, to increase the coverage, frequency and quality of pre-natal and post-natal consultations for expecting and nursing mothers and to improve the health and nutrition of pre-school children; and
- At the School canteen level: to alleviate short-term hunger of school children, to prevent nutritionally-at-risk children from becoming malnourished; and, to regularize attendance of children in primary schools.

Agency's Capacities:

Donors: More than 60 countries finance the humanitarian operations and development projects of the World Food Programme. All support to the Programme is on an entirely voluntary basis, WFP receives no dues or assessed contributions.

Donor governments are the principal source of funding for the Programme. The USA is by far the most substantial donor, with more than 408 million dollars provided in 1997. The European Commission is the second largest contributor, with almost 237 million dollars donated in the same year.

In 1997, resources made available to the Programme amounted to \$-1,311 million dollars.

For further information, contact:

Resources Mobilization Service, World Food Programme

Via C.G.Viola 68, Parco dei Medici, 00148, Rome, Italy.

Tel.: +39-066513-2528 - Fax: +39-066513-2891

E-mail: Kristine.Eidem@wfp.org

Funding Criteria:

Country Strategy

WFP has been present in Lebanon since 1964. In December of 1969, the Government of Lebanon and the World Food Programme signed a Basic Agreement specifying "the modalities under which WFP assistance could be granted and utilized by the Government in accordance with the General Rules of the WFP". The general rules specify that WFP food aid can be given for three objectives:

- To implement projects whereby food products can be used to further social and economic development;

- To provide assistance with food and logistics support in emergency situations;
- To further food security programmes.

In the context of these objectives the office in Lebanon is assigned a two-fold task:

- To supervise the implementation of each project;
- To provide consultative services.

In accordance with a decision of the committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, WFP operations in Lebanon will be discontinued end of December 1996.

WHO WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION	
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Contact Person	Dr. Abdelhay Mechbal, Representative WHO's Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO) P.O. Box 1517 Alexandria - 21511 Egypt Telephone: (00203) 48.202.23, 48.202.24, 48.300.90 Fax: (00203) 48.389.16 or 48.243.29 Telex: 54028 or 54684 Telegraph: UNISANTE ALEXANDRIA E-mail: emro@who.sci.eg Web site: http://www.who.sci.eg
Background on Agency	In 1945 the United Nations Conference on International Organisation in San Francisco unanimously approves a proposal by Brazil and China to establish a new autonomous, international health organisation. In 1946 the International Health Conference in New York approves the Constitution of the WHO that comes into force on 7 April 1948, when the 26th of the 61 Member States who signed it ratified its signature. Later, the First World Health Assembly is held in Geneva with delegations from 53 Governments that by then were Members. http://www.who.ch/aboutwho/en/history.htm http://www.who.ch/aboutwho/en/achievements.html WHO's web site: http://www.who.ch/
Area of Expertise	Health
Geographic Coverage	Worldwide

Mandate:

WHO is an Agency of the United Nations and is defined by its Constitution as the directing and coordinating authority on international health, its aim the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

WHO is not considered as a funding agency and provides essentially technical assistance on issues related to health.

Brief Description of Activities:

The Organisation has a wide range of functions as to act as the directing and coordinating international health work; to promote technical co-operation; to assist Governments in strengthening health services; to furnish technical assistance; to stimulate and advance work on the prevention and control of diseases; to promote the improvement of nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene.

<http://www.who.ch/aboutwho/>

<http://www.who.ch/home/programmes/>

Activities in Lebanon:

The WHO collaborative programme in Lebanon is guided by the Ninth General Programme of Work (1996-2001) and is planned to complement and support the local efforts in health and in national plans of action. Particular emphasis is given to health capacity building and strengthening health managerial processes; lessening inequities in health; control of rising costs; eradication and elimination of selected infectious diseases of local significance; action against chronic diseases; and promotion of healthy behaviour and healthy environment. The development of operational health research and health systems research; of quality assurance in various health services; and, also of essential drug programmes are additional important activities. The efforts of the health sector must be supported and augmented by those of many other related sectors, including agriculture, water and sanitation, finance, planning, communication and education.

With regard to the region of South Lebanon, WHO is contemplating the possibility of developing a project for Community Rehabilitation and Development based on District Approach (same as developed for another underserved area in North Lebanon, Baalbeck Hermel).

WHO works only in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

Examples of Recent Rehabilitation Work

AFGHANISTAN: Water and Sanitation

Water and Sanitation provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation practices are the most effective steps to reduce water-borne and sanitation-based diseases, particularly diarrhoea. WHO plays an active role in provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. So far, WHO has rehabilitated Water Supply Systems in Kandahar, Jalalabad and Ghazni. Rehabilitation work of the Water Supply System of Nimroz and of the water resources in Jalalabad are in progress. While the water supply system of Kunduz city is under assessment. Assessment of Bamyan city Water Supply System has already been completed and project proposal has been submitted to donors for funding. WHO has rehabilitated the said systems physically and functionally. As a result, the local authorities are now institutionally capable for operational and maintenance of their water supply systems. Furthermore, this organization has implemented sanitation projects in Afghanistan as well. The Healthy City Project of Jalalabad composed of rehabilitation and reconstruction of sanitary ditches in commercial area of the city and construction of 320 family latrines was completed in 1997. The sanitation project of Mehtarlam city, Laghman province, is expected to be completed in March 1998. These projects were funded by WHO, UNHCR, and WFP. By completion of these projects, cases of water-borne diseases would be drastically curtailed.

AFGHANISTAN: Human Resources Development

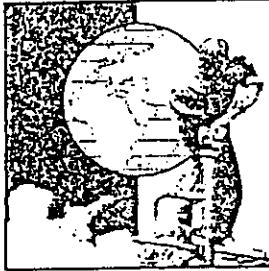
The 18 years of the war in Afghanistan resulted in the escape of well trained and skilled health personnel and created a big vacuum of skilled health manpower in all disciplines of health sector, therefore, WHO pays serious attention for the development of health manpower through arranging inservice/in country training and sponsoring fellowships abroad.

The regional authorities in Mazar Herat, and Jalalabad in collaboration with WHO have re-opened Medical Schools and WHO has supported them with teaching learning materials and audio-visual aids and provided other facilities. Due to severe civil war strife in Kabul, Kabul Medical Institute was re-opened at Jalalabad. WHO supported this by providing stipends to the students and teachers and supported with boarding and lodging of the students and teachers which facilitated graduation of 250 final year medical students.

WHO pays keen attention to in-service training. During 1993, WHO conducted 120 training courses in Afghanistan on different disciplines and trained altogether 1,879 health personnel. In 1994, WHO conducted 446 training courses on various subjects in Afghanistan and 12,090 health personnel, community leaders, community health workers and volunteers were trained. In 1995, 690 training courses were conducted by WHO on different subjects in all regions of Afghanistan in which 15,510 persons were trained. In 1996, 470 courses were conducted and 17,825 persons were trained. In 1997, 512 courses were conducted and 20,951 persons were trained.

POST-WAR
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The PRDU specialises in the research, consultancy and training of professionals in issues of management and planning of reconstruction after war, humanitarian intervention in complex emergencies, and post-war recovery.

The one-year MA in Post-war Recovery Studies provides accessible, professionally relevant, multi-disciplinary training specifically developed to cover these areas of concern.

The PRDU forms part of The University of York's city centre campus based at The King's Manor, a medieval building of great historical and architectural importance, and is administered by the Department of Archaeology.