



# GUIDE OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDS AND GRANTS ORGANIZATIONS

---

A Manual for  
Developmental Projects  
Funding for Lebanese  
Towns



Antoine J. Burkush, PhD

# Guide of International Development Funds and Grants Organizations

## A Manual for Developmental Projects Funding for Lebanese Towns

### Abstract

The material contained herein aims at helping the Municipalities of Lebanon find funders and consequently trigger the much needed Developmental trend and to foster collaboration and synergies amongst them

It is a result of internet research and is provided for informational purposes only without any warranties with respect to the accuracy or completeness of the information.

Prepared by Antoine J. Burkush, PhD  
[Email address]

## Contents

Guide of International Development Funds and Grants Organizations .....	1
.....	1
<b>Acknowledgments</b> .....	11
الشكر والتقدير .....	12
<b>Preface</b> .....	14
<b>A Guide of International Development Funds and Grants Organizations</b> .....	16
A Manual for Developmental Projects Funding for Lebanese Towns .....	16
Background .....	17
Definition of International donor organizations .....	17
The Nature of International Development Projects .....	17
Introduction .....	17
Nature of International Development (ID) Projects.....	17
Characteristics of ID Projects .....	18
How are ID Projects Different?.....	18
Classification of International Development Projects .....	19
Creating an effective project proposal.....	20
Tips for Success:.....	21
Mistakes to Avoid When Writing Project Proposals:.....	22
Overcoming funding challenges .....	23
Development Projects Challenges .....	25
Common Reasons for Grant Rejections.....	26
Examples of Successful Project Proposals .....	27
Overview of Foreign Aid to Lebanon in 2023 .....	28
FTS reports of humanitarian funding.....	32
The Third Wheel in Public Policy: An Overview of NGOs in Lebanon .....	36
Key international donors and organizations that provide funding for development projects in Lebanon:.....	38
Tips for Securing Funding.....	39
Information Service Providers for International Development .....	39
Daleel Madani, the Civil Society Network.....	39

DevelopmentAid .....	40
Embassy of Japan .....	45
GIZ local staff.....	45
Project data Lebanon .....	45
Recent GIZ news .....	46
ACTED .....	46
ARYAF Program to support MSMEs in Lebanon .....	47
The Ministry of Economy and Trade .....	48
Financing Landscape for SMEs in Lebanon .....	52
Al Majmou'a .....	54
Vitas.....	54
Emkan .....	55
Association for the Development of Rural Capacities .....	56
Association d'Entraide Professionnelle.....	56
Makhzoumi Foundation .....	57
FNB Finance.....	58
Al Tamkeen.....	59
KAFALAT S.A.L. ....	61
ESFD .....	62
+961-1-373460/1/2 <a href="http://www.esfd.cdr.gov.lb">www.esfd.cdr.gov.lb</a> .....	63
The Central Bank of Lebanon (BDL) Incentive Loans.....	63
The Lebanon Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Financing Facility (LEEREFF) .....	64
Berytech Fund 2 .....	66
THE EUROMENA Funds .....	67
Levant Investment Bank .....	67
Cedar Mundi Ventures .....	68
Lucid Investment.....	69
Middle East Venture Partners .....	69
Innovation in Small and Medium Enterprises (iSME).....	70
Phoenician Funds .....	71

Saned Partners.....	72
B&Y Venture Partners.....	73
IM Capital .....	73
Leap Ventures .....	74
Theemar Tripoli Investment Fund .....	75
Flat 6 Labs.....	75
Angels Lebanon.....	76
Lebanese Women Angel Fund (LWAF).....	76
Fondation Diane .....	77
MIC TelcoFund by MTC Touch.....	77
Daher Capital.....	77
CROWDFUNDING .....	77
ZOOMAL .....	77
Alfanar .....	78
Entrepreneurial Development Foundation .....	79
Tatwir (by the Batroun Traders Association and BIAT).....	79
Culture Resource (Al Mawred Al Thaqafy).....	80
IDRAAC .....	81
Council for Development and Reconstruction CDR .....	83
Agricultural Grants in Lebanon .....	92
DESK REVIEW .....	93
Case Studies and Reports That Highlight the Impact of Agricultural Grants in Lebanon .....	94
Eligibility Criteria for Agricultural Grants in Lebanon .....	96
General Steps for Applying to Agricultural Grants in Lebanon: .....	97
Lebanon Agri-food Initiatives Mapping and Gap Identification .....	98
Active donors and financial overview .....	100
Summary of support by geographical region and types of beneficiaries .....	102
Summary of support by sector and sub-sector.....	104
Conclusions and General Recommendations .....	106
Agence Française de Développement.....	107

Arab Development Assistance .....	108
HIGHLIGHTS .....	108
Overview and Trends in Arab ODA .....	109
An Overview of Arab Financial Institutions .....	114
BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDS .....	114
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development.....	114
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development KFAED .....	115
Saudi Fund for Development SFD .....	117
Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations .....	119
Arab Monetary Fund AMF.....	120
Islamic Development Bank IsDB .....	121
OPEC Fund for International Development OFID .....	121
Arab NGO Network for Development.....	128
The Australian Embassy’s Direct Aid Program (DAP).....	130
Direct Aid Program .....	130
The British Council.....	132
Masarat Grants .....	132
Canada Fund for Local Initiatives – Lebanon .....	133
Program description .....	133
How to apply .....	134
Eligible recipients include:.....	134
Gender-based analysis .....	135
Eligible costs .....	135
CDD: community-driven development .....	137
DAI.....	138
DAI projects cover the full spectrum of development disciplines.....	138
Daleel Madani.....	139
Cleaning Campaign in the public park of Chehim municipality.....	139
Celebrating World Environment Day by cleaning a public park:.....	140
Composting and municipal solid waste management project - Lebanon.....	140

Waste quantification and characterization study and waste strategic solution at Amman International Airport - Jordan.....	140
Solid waste management infrastructure - Saudi Arabia.....	141
Feasibility study for Fecal Sludge Management in Antoura - Lebanon.....	141
DAWERR Project - Lebanon .....	141
مشروع الرغيف الخيري .....	142
Education for all .....	142
Sawa For Development Association.....	142
Rachaya Environmental Committee Organization R.e.c.o. ....	143
Rachaya Environmental Committee Organization R.e.c.o. ....	144
Amideast.....	144
Innovation Academy.....	145
Musawat.....	145
Amideast.....	146
RTI .....	146
The French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement.....	147
« Neighborhood Approach » program for local development .....	147
Development Aid.....	148
EU and Lebanon.....	157
EU support to Lebanon .....	157
Regional cooperation .....	159
SUMMARY .....	159
Call to Lebanese non-governmental organizations to apply for funding.....	160
DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION TO LEBANON .....	161
EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK.....	162
FORD FOUNDATION .....	163
The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).....	165
.....	165
Project data Lebanon .....	166
PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES .....	167
IDAL.....	168

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION ILO.....	169
International Center for Organizational Development.....	170
The Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) .....	171
Key Features of JSDF .....	172
Application Process .....	173
Successful Case Studies .....	173
Tips for Success.....	173
Applying for a Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) grant involves several steps. ....	173
Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects .....	175
Rene Moawad Foundation.....	178
Swiss Cooperation Program Middle East 2019 – 2022.....	179
The United Nations: Aid to Lebanon: Tracking of development aid received to Lebanon.....	181
Aid to Lebanon: Tracking of development aid received to Lebanon .....	181
UNDP and the UN in Lebanon .....	182
UNDP MUNICIPAL EMPOWERMENT AND RESILIENCE PROJECT (MERP).....	184
Background .....	184
Major achievements .....	185
Project outcome .....	186
Lebanon and UNDP in action .....	186
Our work .....	187
Social and Local Development.....	187
Democratic Governance .....	187
Environmental Governance.....	187
Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding.....	187
Gender Equality .....	187
UNIDO .....	188
U.S. Embassy Beirut, Lebanon PDS Annual Program Statement .....	189
Priority Program Themes: .....	190
United States Agency for International Development (USAID), .....	192



Private Sector Development .....	193
Agriculture and Food Security .....	193
Water and Sanitation.....	194
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) .....	195
Programme areas .....	196
PRIORITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES.....	196
LFF FINANCED PROJECTS .....	197
GOVERNANCE AND TRANSPARENCY .....	198
The World Bank .....	199
Types of Funding.....	199
Application Process.....	200
Successful Case Studies .....	200
Tips for Success.....	200
The eligibility criteria for World Bank grants .....	201
Application Process.....	202
APPENDIX .....	202
Ministry of Economy and Trade .....	202
AltCity.....	202
Beirut Digital District.....	203
Cloud 5.....	203
Growth Readiness Program .....	204
Market Access & Export .....	204
Euro-Lebanese Centre for Industrial Modernization.....	205
Beirut Creative Cluster .....	205
Soft Shore Cluster.....	206
Trade Information Center .....	206
Qualeb .....	207
Competition.....	207
UNIDO .....	208
BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFRENCES .....	211
Definition of International donor organizations .....	211

The Nature of International Development Projects.....	211
Creating an effective project proposal.....	211
Overview of Foreign Aid to Lebanon in 2023 .....	213
Tips for Securing Funding.....	213
Daleel Madani, the Civil Society Network.....	214
Embassy of Japan.....	214
GIZ local staff .....	214
ACTED.....	214
The Ministry of Economy and Trade.....	214
Agricultural Projects .....	214
Agence Française de Développement .....	215
An Overview of Arab Financial Institutions .....	215
Arab NGO Network for Development.....	215
The Australian Embassy’s Direct Aid Program (DAP) .....	216
The British Council.....	216
CANADA Fund for Local Initiatives – Lebanon.....	216
CDD: community-driven development.....	216
DAI.....	216
Daleel Madani .....	216
The European Commission.....	217
EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK .....	217
FORD FOUNDATION .....	217
The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) .....	217
IDAL.....	217
INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION ILO .....	217
International Center for Organizational Development .....	217
Japan Social Development Fund - World Bank Group.....	217
Rene Moawad Foundation .....	218
Swiss Cooperation Program Middle East 2019 – 2022.....	218
The United Nations: Aid to Lebanon: Tracking of development aid received to Lebanon.....	218

UNDP and the UN in Lebanon .....	218
U.S. Embassy Beirut, Lebanon PDS Annual Program Statement .....	218
United States Agency for International Development (USAID), .....	219
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) .....	219
LEBANON 3F .....	219
The World Bank .....	219
APPENDIX .....	219
Ministry of Economy and Trade .....	219
END OF DOCUMENT .....	220

## Acknowledgments

This collection of proposals is the result of a shared vision and a collaborative journey, guided by the input, dedication, and insights of countless individuals who hold Joun close to their hearts. It would not have been possible without the unwavering support and contributions of community members, experts, stakeholders, and local leaders, each of whom brought their unique perspectives to the table.

First and foremost, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the residents of Joun, whose voices, ideas, and aspirations have been the foundation of this work. Your willingness to share your thoughts and dreams for our town has been invaluable in shaping proposals that truly reflect our community's spirit and goals. Your participation in discussions, surveys, and community gatherings has been a testament to your **commitment** to Joun's future.

Special thanks to all whose contributions were instrumental in refining our vision.

To the local leaders and stakeholders who championed this project, your support has been a vital source of encouragement. Your leadership and understanding of Joun's unique challenges and opportunities have given depth to these proposals, grounding them in both our town's history and its potential for growth.

Finally, I would like to thank everyone who worked behind the scenes—whether gathering data, conducting research, or organizing meetings—your efforts have been crucial in bringing this work to life.

Together, we have created a roadmap for Joun's future that honors our heritage and inspires a brighter tomorrow. I am truly grateful to each of you for your contributions, enthusiasm, and dedication to this endeavor.

With sincere appreciation,

Dr Antoine J. Burkush, PhD

## الشكر والتقدير

هذه المجموعة من المقترحات هي نتيجة رؤية مشتركة ورحلة تعاونية ، تسترشد بمدخلات وتفاني ورؤى عدد لا يحصى من الأفراد الذين يحملون جون قريبا من قلوبهم. لم يكن ذلك ممكنا بدون الدعم والمساهمات الثابتة من أعضاء المجتمع والخبراء وأصحاب المصلحة والقادة المحليين ، الذين قدم كل منهم وجهات نظره الفريدة إلى الطاولة.

أولا وقبل كل شيء، أعرب عن خالص امتناني لسكان جون، الذين كانت أصواتهم وأفكارهم وتطلعاتهم أساس هذا العمل. لقد كان استعدادك لمشاركة أفكارك وأحلامك لمدينتنا لا يقدر بثمن في تشكيل المقترحات التي تعكس حقا روح مجتمعنا وأهدافه. كانت مشاركتك في المناقشات والاستطلاعات والتجمعات المجتمعية شهادة على التزامك بمستقبل جون.

شكر خاص للذين كانت مساهماتهم مفيدة في صقل رؤيتنا.

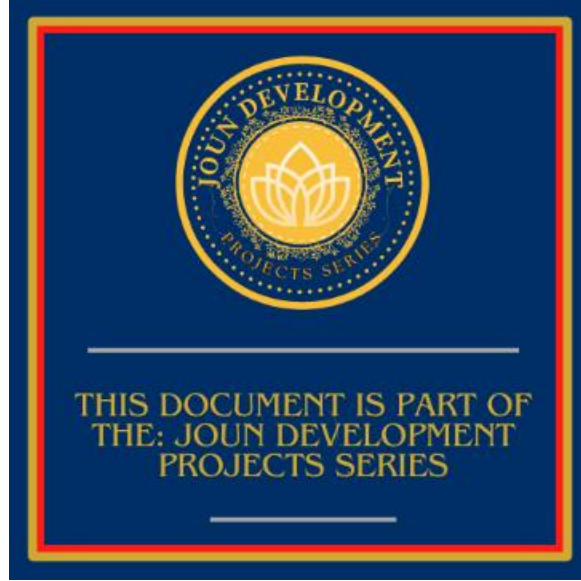
إلى القادة المحليين وأصحاب المصلحة الذين دافعوا عن هذا المشروع ، كان دعمكم مصدرا حيويا للتشجيع. لقد أعطت قيادتكم وفهمكم لتحديات وفرص جون الفريدة عمقا لهذه المقترحات ، مما جعلها راسخة في كل من تاريخ مدينتنا وإمكاناتها للنمو.

أخيرا ، أود أن أشكر كل من عمل وراء الكواليس - سواء في جمع البيانات أو إجراء البحوث أو تنظيم الاجتماعات - كانت جهودك حاسمة في إحياء هذا العمل.

معا ، أنشأنا خارطة طريق لمستقبل جون تكرم تراثنا وتلهم غدا أكثر إشراقا. أنا ممتن حقا لكل واحد منكم على مساهماتكم وحماسكم وتفانيكم في هذا المسعى.

مع خالص التقدير،

د. انطوان جان البرخش



مشاريع  
مبادرات شخصية  
"من أجل الصالح العام"

## Joun Development Projects

"Pro Bono Publico"

Dr Antoine J. Burkush, PhD

رؤية واحدة، هوية واحدة، مجتمع واحد

## Preface

In a world where rapid change is the new normal, the importance of strategic, sustainable, and community-centered development is paramount. Joun, with its rich cultural heritage, natural beauty, and resilient community, stands at a crossroads—one that presents both challenges and extraordinary opportunities. As we look toward Joun’s future, it is essential that our plans honor the town’s heritage, respond to today’s needs, and set a course for future generations to thrive.

This series of proposals is the result of a deeply collaborative effort to envision Joun’s path forward. Each plan reflects input from residents, local stakeholders, and community leaders, resulting in a shared vision that is both ambitious and respectful of our town’s unique identity. These proposals encompass a comprehensive range of initiatives, from infrastructure and economic development to cultural preservation and environmental stewardship, with each component tailored to address Joun’s specific strengths, challenges, and aspirations.

Our proposals emphasize a commitment to public infrastructure improvements, economic empowerment, environmental sustainability, and cultural continuity. From plans to enhance recreational facilities and community services to initiatives for sustainable tourism and green energy, each proposal aims to make Joun a model of progressive yet grounded development. The ultimate goal is to create a vibrant, inclusive, and resilient community—one that embodies the values, dreams, and talents of its people.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to everyone who has contributed to this vision. Your dedication, ideas, and insight have been invaluable, illuminating the pathway to a future that aligns with Joun’s core values while embracing growth and innovation. These proposals are an invitation to all residents of Joun to imagine, participate, and help build a community that harmonizes tradition with the possibilities of tomorrow.

As you review this collection, I encourage you to see not just plans, but a vision for what Joun can become. Let us move forward together, translating these ideas into action, and creating a brighter, thriving, and unified future for Joun.

With deep respect and optimism,

Dr Antoine J. Burkush, PhD

## مقدمة

في عالم حيث التغيير السريع هو الوضع الطبيعي الجديد ، فإن أهمية التنمية الاستراتيجية والمستدامة التي تركز على المجتمع أمر بالغ الأهمية. تقف جون ، بتراتها الثقافية الغني وجمالها الطبيعي ومجتمعها المرن ، على مفترق طرق - مفترق طرق يمثل تحديات وفرصا غير عادية. بينما نتطلع إلى مستقبل جون ، من الضروري أن نكرم خططنا تراث المدينة ، وتستجيب لاحتياجات اليوم ، وتضع مساراً للأجيال القادمة لتزدهر.

هذه السلسلة من المقترحات هي نتيجة جهد تعاوني عميق لتصور مسار جون إلى الأمام. تعكس كل خطة مدخلات من السكان وأصحاب المصلحة المحليين وقادة المجتمع ، مما يؤدي إلى رؤية مشتركة طموحة وتحترم الهوية الفريدة لمدينتنا. تشمل هذه المقترحات مجموعة شاملة من المبادرات ، من البنية التحتية والتنمية الاقتصادية إلى الحفاظ على الثقافة والإشراف البيئي ، مع تصميم كل مكون لمعالجة نقاط القوة والتحديات والتطلعات المحددة لجون.

تؤكد مقترحاتنا على الالتزام بتحسين البنية التحتية العامة ، والتمكين الاقتصادي ، والاستدامة البيئية ، والاستمرارية الثقافية. من خطط تعزيز المرافق الترفيهية والخدمات المجتمعية إلى مبادرات السياحة المستدامة والطاقة الخضراء ، يهدف كل اقتراح إلى جعل جون نموذجاً للتنمية التقدمية والمرتكزة. الهدف النهائي هو إنشاء مجتمع نابض بالحياة وشامل ومرن - مجتمع يجسد قيم وأحلام ومواهب شعبه.

وأعرب عن خالص امتناني لكل من ساهم في هذه الرؤية. لقد كان تفانيك وأفكارك ورؤيتك لا تقدر بثمن ، مما يضيء الطريق إلى مستقبل يتماشى مع القيم الأساسية لجون مع احتضان النمو والابتكار. هذه المقترحات هي دعوة لجميع سكان جون للتخيل والمشاركة والمساعدة في بناء مجتمع ينسق التقاليد مع إمكانيات الغد.

أثناء مراجعتك لهذه المجموعة ، أشجعك على رؤية ليس فقط الخطط ، ولكن رؤية لما يمكن أن يصبح عليه جون. دعونا نمضي قدماً معاً، ونترجم هذه الأفكار إلى أفعال، ونخلق مستقبلاً أكثر إشراقاً وازدهاراً وموحداً لجون.

مع الاحترام العميق والتفاؤل،

د. انطوان جان البرخش



# **A Guide of International Development Funds and Grants Organizations**

A Manual for Developmental Projects Funding for Lebanese Towns

## Background

### Definition of International donor organizations

International donor organizations are entities that provide financial, technical, or material support to countries, communities, or projects in need. These organizations can be classified into two main types:

1. Bilateral Donors: These are individual countries that provide aid directly to other countries. Examples include the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) <sup>2</sup>.
2. Multilateral Donors: These are international institutions composed of multiple member countries that pool their resources to provide aid. Examples include the World Bank, the United Nations agencies, and the Asian Development Bank <sup>3</sup>.

These organizations play a crucial role in addressing global challenges such as poverty, health crises, and natural disasters by leveraging their resources and expertise to foster development and self-reliance in recipient countries <sup>2</sup>.

### The Nature of International Development Projects

#### Introduction

International organizations like the World Bank and Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) plan and implement development projects with the aim of improving living conditions in developing countries. These projects are different from other types of projects for a number of reasons and the approach to implementation must also be different. This presentation will define those differences and specify approaches that are necessary for project success. The paper is based on results of the evaluation processes of the World Bank and on the work of a committee of the PMI International Development Specific Interest Group (SIG) that is developing an International Development Body of Knowledge. (BOK). For a look at a model of how to define different types of projects see my paper presented at PMI Philadelphia in 1999. (Youker, 1999, September)

#### Nature of International Development (ID) Projects

ID Projects are medium to large size public projects and/or programs in all sectors of developing countries financed by the following types of institutions:

Multilateral Development Banks such as the World Bank and regional development banks (ADB, AfDB, IADB, CDB etc.)

United Nations Associated Agencies (including UNDP, FAO, ILO, WHO, UNIDO etc.)

Bilateral and multi-lateral government agencies (such as USAID, European Union or CDA)

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) (such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services or Save the Children)

Government agencies in developing countries.

Thus, by definition, ID Projects involve a number of different actors including donor agencies, (often more than one), government organizations at several levels, consultants, contractors, trainers, evaluators, researchers, and local beneficiaries including local organizations.

## **Characteristics of ID Projects**

The objectives of ID projects are for economic and social development often involving poverty reduction and the usual profit motive is often missing. The financing agency often has motives and objectives of its own.

The financing can be both via a loan or an outright grant.

By definition, all ID projects are in developing countries and, at least partially, externally financed.

The management of ID projects requires dealing with the entire Project Life Cycle from Identification to Operations and Ex-post Evaluation.

All projects can have a variety of interested parties both positive and negative (stakeholders), but ID projects usually have a large array of stakeholders whose views must be considered.

The role of project sponsor is often unclear. Often times it can appear that the real sponsor is the external agency rather than a domestic party.

Developing country environments are difficult environments. There is often a lack of infrastructure. All resources are in short supply especially human resources like trained accountants. Local citizens may have a different concept of time and different value structures and cultures. The external forces may be seen in a negative vs. a positive way. The country has their own systems and each donor may have its own systems and all may have key differences.

## **How are ID Projects Different?**

In addition to the above characteristics, ID projects share a number of parameters as follows:

- The financing agency often leads the project identification in line with its own objectives.
- It is difficult to involve the local beneficiary stakeholders in project discussions because of literacy, volume, distance and communication problems.
- Governments in developing countries are continually short of resources and usually have difficulty meeting the resource requirements they promised at time of project planning and approval.
- Corruption is often an endemic problem and requires monitoring systems to insure transparency.
- The local government environment is often a “non-entrepreneurial” one and yet project success often requires an entrepreneurial project manager and project champion.

## **Classification of International Development Projects**

International development organizations undertake a wide variety of projects, which can be broadly classified into several types based on their objectives and sectors. Here are some common classifications:

### **1. Economic Development Projects:**

- Infrastructure Development: Building roads, bridges, and public transportation systems.
- Agricultural Development: Improving farming techniques, irrigation systems, and crop yields.
- Microfinance and Small Business Support: Providing loans and training to small businesses and entrepreneurs.

### **2. Social Development Projects:**

- Education: Building schools, training teachers, and providing educational materials.
- Healthcare: Constructing hospitals, providing medical supplies, and running health education programs.
- Gender Equality: Promoting women's rights and providing support for women's health and education.

### **3. Environmental Projects:**

- Sustainable Energy: Implementing solar, wind, and other renewable energy projects.
- Conservation: Protecting natural habitats and endangered species.
- Climate Change Mitigation: Reducing carbon emissions and promoting sustainable practices.

#### 4. Humanitarian Aid and Emergency Relief:

- Disaster Response: Providing immediate relief in the aftermath of natural disasters.
- Refugee Support: Offering shelter, food, and medical care to displaced populations.
- Conflict Resolution: Facilitating peacebuilding and conflict resolution efforts.

#### 5. Governance and Institutional Development:

- Capacity Building: Strengthening the capabilities of local governments and institutions.
- Legal and Judicial Reforms: Improving legal systems and promoting the rule of law.
- Anti-Corruption Initiatives: Implementing measures to reduce corruption and improve transparency.

These classifications help in organizing and prioritizing projects to address specific needs and challenges in different regions<sup>123</sup>.

## Creating an effective project proposal

Creating an effective project proposal involves several key steps to ensure it is clear, compelling, and well-structured. Here's a guide to help you craft a strong proposal:

### 1. Title Page:

- Include the project title, your name, the date, and the name of the organization or client you are submitting the proposal to.

### 2. Executive Summary:

- Provide a brief overview of the project, including its objectives, significance, and expected outcomes. This section should grab the reader's attention and summarize the key points of the proposal<sup>1</sup>.

### 3. Introduction:

- Explain the background and context of the project. Describe the problem or need that the project addresses and why it is important.

### 4. Project Objectives:

- Clearly state the specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) objectives of the project. This helps in setting clear expectations and goals<sup>2</sup>.

### 5. Project Methodology:

- Outline the approach and methods you will use to achieve the project objectives. Include details on the activities, tasks, and strategies you will implement<sup>3</sup>.

## 6. Project Timeline:

- Provide a detailed timeline that includes key milestones and deadlines. A Gantt chart or similar visual tool can be helpful here<sup>4</sup>.

## 7. Budget:

- Present a detailed budget that outlines the costs associated with the project. Include categories such as personnel, materials, equipment, and other expenses. Justify the budget by explaining how each cost contributes to the project's success<sup>5</sup>.

## 8. Evaluation and Monitoring:

- Describe how you will measure the success of the project. Include specific metrics and methods for monitoring progress and evaluating outcomes<sup>6</sup>.

## 9. Sustainability:

- Explain how the project will be sustained after the initial funding period. Discuss plans for long-term maintenance, funding, and community involvement<sup>7</sup>.

## 10. Conclusion:

- Summarize the key points of the proposal and reiterate the importance and potential impact of the project. End with a call to action, encouraging the reader to support or approve the project<sup>8</sup>.

## 11. Appendices:

- Include any additional information that supports your proposal, such as letters of support, detailed data, or technical specifications.

## **Tips for Success:**

- **Tailor Your Proposal:** Customize the proposal to the specific audience and their interests. Understand their priorities and address them directly<sup>9</sup>.

- **Be Clear and Concise:** Use clear, straightforward language and avoid jargon. Make sure your proposal is easy to read and understand.

- **Use Visuals:** Incorporate charts, graphs, and images to illustrate key points and make the proposal more engaging<sup>2</sup>.

- **Proofread:** Carefully review the proposal for any errors or inconsistencies. A well-polished document reflects professionalism and attention to detail.

By following these steps and tips, you can create a compelling project proposal that effectively communicates your vision and secures the necessary support.

## **Mistakes to Avoid When Writing Project Proposals:**

Here are some common mistakes to avoid when writing project proposals:

### 1. Lack of Understanding of the Client's Needs:

- Mistake: Focusing too much on your own capabilities and not enough on the client's specific needs and challenges.
- Solution: Thoroughly research the client's requirements and tailor your proposal to address their unique needs<sup>2</sup>.

### 2. Overly Complex or Technical Language:

- Mistake: Using jargon or overly technical language that may confuse or alienate the reader.
- Solution: Use clear, straightforward language and explain any necessary technical terms<sup>3</sup>.

### 3. Unclear Objectives and Outcomes:

- Mistake: Failing to clearly define the project's goals and expected outcomes.
- Solution: Set specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) objectives<sup>3</sup>.

### 4. Inadequate Detail on Processes and Timelines:

- Mistake: Not providing enough detail on how the project will be executed and the timeline for completion.
- Solution: Include a detailed methodology and a comprehensive timeline with key milestones<sup>3</sup>.

### 5. Poorly Structured and Organized Proposal:

- Mistake: Presenting information in a disorganized manner, making it difficult for the reader to follow.
- Solution: Use a clear structure with headings, subheadings, and bullet points to organize your content<sup>3</sup>.

### 6. Ignoring the Competition:

- Mistake: Not considering other proposals that the client might receive.
- Solution: Highlight what makes your proposal unique and why it stands out from the competition<sup>3</sup>.

#### 7. Underestimating the Importance of Design:

- Mistake: Neglecting the visual presentation of the proposal.
- Solution: Use visuals, charts, and a clean layout to make the proposal more engaging and professional<sup>3</sup>.

#### 8. Failing to Proofread:

- Mistake: Submitting a proposal with typos, grammatical errors, or inconsistencies.
- Solution: Carefully proofread the proposal and consider having a colleague review it as well<sup>5</sup>.

#### 9. Not Following Guidelines:

- Mistake: Ignoring the specific guidelines or requirements set by the client or funding organization.
- Solution: Read and follow all instructions carefully to ensure compliance<sup>2</sup>.

#### 10. Lack of Follow-Up:

- Mistake: Not following up with the client after submitting the proposal.
- Solution: Send a follow-up email or call to express your continued interest and address any questions they may have<sup>3</sup>.

By avoiding these common mistakes, you can create a more compelling and effective project proposal.

## **Overcoming funding challenges**

Overcoming funding challenges for your development project can be daunting, but there are several strategies you can employ to improve your chances of securing the necessary funds:

#### 1. Diversify Funding Sources:

- Grants and Donations: Apply for grants from international donor organizations, government agencies, and private foundations. Look for grants specifically aimed at community development and sustainable initiatives.
- Crowdfunding: Use platforms like Kickstarter, GoFundMe, or Indiegogo to raise small amounts of money from a large number of people.



- Corporate Sponsorships: Partner with businesses that have a vested interest in your project's success. They may provide financial support in exchange for publicity or other benefits<sup>3</sup>.

## 2. Develop a Strong Proposal:

- Clear Objectives: Clearly outline the goals, expected outcomes, and impact of your project.

- Detailed Budget: Provide a comprehensive budget that justifies the funding request and shows how the money will be spent.

- Evidence of Need: Use data and case studies to demonstrate the need for your project and its potential benefits<sup>3</sup>.

## 3. Leverage Local Resources:

- Community Involvement: Engage local stakeholders and beneficiaries in the planning and implementation process. Their support can strengthen your proposal and attract funders.

- In-Kind Contributions: Seek non-monetary support such as volunteer labor, donated materials, or pro bono services<sup>3</sup>.

## 4. Innovative Financing:

- Social Impact Bonds: These are performance-based contracts where private investors fund the project upfront, and the government or another entity repays them based on the project's success.

- Green Bonds: If your project has an environmental focus, consider issuing green bonds to attract investors interested in sustainability<sup>2</sup>.

## 5. Build Partnerships:

- Collaborate with NGOs: Partner with non-governmental organizations that have experience and credibility in your project area. They can provide technical support and help attract funding.

- Engage with Multilateral Organizations: Organizations like the World Bank and UN agencies often have funding programs for development projects<sup>1</sup>.

## 6. Showcase Success Stories:

- Impact Reports: Share success stories and impact reports from similar projects to demonstrate your project's potential.

- Media Coverage: Use local and international media to highlight your project's importance and attract attention from potential funders<sup>3</sup>.

By employing these strategies, you can enhance your project's appeal to funders and increase your chances of securing the necessary financial support.

## Development Projects Challenges

Development projects often face a variety of challenges that can impact their success. Here are some common ones:

### 1. Funding and Financial Management:

- Challenge: Securing adequate and timely funding can be difficult, and managing the funds effectively is crucial.

- Solution: Diversifying funding sources and implementing robust financial management practices can help mitigate this issue<sup>4</sup>.

### 2. Political and Legal Issues:

- Challenge: Political instability, legal restrictions, and bureaucratic hurdles can delay or derail projects.

- Solution: Engaging with local governments and understanding the legal landscape can help navigate these challenges<sup>4</sup>.

### 3. Cultural and Social Barriers:

- Challenge: Differences in language, culture, and social norms can create misunderstandings and resistance.

- Solution: Conducting thorough cultural assessments and involving local communities in the planning and implementation process can foster better cooperation<sup>4</sup>.

### 4. Technical and Logistical Issues:

- Challenge: Implementing complex technologies and managing logistics in remote or challenging environments can be problematic.

- Solution: Investing in local capacity building and leveraging local expertise can improve technical and logistical outcomes<sup>5</sup>.

### 5. Stakeholder Management:

- Challenge: Balancing the interests and expectations of various stakeholders, including donors, local governments, and beneficiaries, can be challenging.

- Solution: Clear communication, regular updates, and involving stakeholders in decision-making processes can enhance stakeholder management<sup>4</sup>.

#### 6. Monitoring and Evaluation:

- Challenge: Measuring the impact and success of projects can be difficult, especially with intangible outcomes.

- Solution: Developing clear metrics and using both qualitative and quantitative evaluation methods can provide a more comprehensive assessment<sup>4</sup>.

#### 7. Environmental and Sustainability Concerns:

- Challenge: Ensuring that projects are environmentally sustainable and do not cause long-term harm can be complex.

- Solution: Incorporating environmental impact assessments and sustainable practices from the outset can help address these concerns<sup>4</sup>.

These challenges highlight the importance of careful planning, local engagement, and adaptive management in the successful implementation of development projects.

## Common Reasons for Grant Rejections

Grant rejections can be disappointing, but understanding the common reasons can help improve future applications. Here are some typical reasons why grant applications might be rejected:

1. **Non-Compliance with Guidelines:** Failing to follow the specific instructions or guidelines provided by the grant issuer, such as missing documents or incorrect formatting.

2. **Lack of Clarity:** Proposals that are vague or unclear about the project's goals, methods, and expected outcomes can be difficult for reviewers to assess.

3. **Insufficient Evidence:** Not providing enough data, research, or supporting documents to justify the need for the grant or the feasibility of the project.

4. **Unrealistic Budget:** Budgets that are either too high or too low, or that lack detailed breakdowns, can raise concerns about the project's financial planning.

5. **Weak Alignment with Grant Objectives:** Projects that do not clearly align with the goals and priorities of the grant program are less likely to be funded.

6. **Poor Presentation:** Applications that are poorly written, with grammatical errors or disorganized content, can negatively impact the reviewer's perception.

7. **Lack of Innovation:** Proposals that do not demonstrate a unique or innovative approach to addressing the problem may be less competitive.

8. Inadequate Impact Assessment: Failing to clearly articulate how the project will make a significant impact or benefit the community can lead to rejection.

9. Incomplete Applications: Missing information or required documents can result in automatic disqualification.

10. High Competition: Sometimes, even well-prepared applications are rejected simply due to the high number of applicants and limited funding available.

To improve your chances of success, make sure to thoroughly review the grant guidelines, clearly articulate your project's goals and impact, provide detailed and realistic budgets, and ensure your application is well-organized and free of errors.

## Examples of Successful Project Proposals

Here are some examples of successful project proposals that have been well-received and funded:

### 1. Community Health Improvement Project:

- Objective: To improve access to healthcare services in rural areas.
- Key Elements: Detailed needs assessment, clear objectives, comprehensive budget, and a strong evaluation plan.
- Outcome: Secured funding from multiple donors and successfully implemented health clinics in underserved communities<sup>1</sup>.

### 2. Renewable Energy Initiative:

- Objective: To install solar panels in a small town to reduce reliance on fossil fuels.
- Key Elements: Clear explanation of environmental benefits, detailed technical plan, and community engagement strategy.
- Outcome: Received grants from environmental organizations and government agencies, leading to significant reductions in energy costs and carbon emissions<sup>2</sup>.

### 3. Educational Development Program:

- Objective: To enhance the quality of education in primary schools.
- Key Elements: Strong focus on teacher training, provision of educational materials, and involvement of local stakeholders.
- Outcome: Attracted funding from international education foundations and improved student performance and teacher satisfaction<sup>3</sup>.

### 4. Urban Green Spaces Project:

- Objective: To create green spaces in urban areas to improve residents' quality of life.
- Key Elements: Detailed design plans, community involvement, and sustainability measures.
- Outcome: Funded by municipal grants and private donations, resulting in the creation of parks and community gardens that enhanced urban living<sup>4</sup>.

#### 5. Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Project:

- Objective: To provide clean water and sanitation facilities in a developing region.
- Key Elements: Comprehensive needs assessment, clear implementation plan, and strong partnerships with local organizations.
- Outcome: Successfully funded by international donors, leading to improved health outcomes and reduced waterborne diseases<sup>5</sup>.

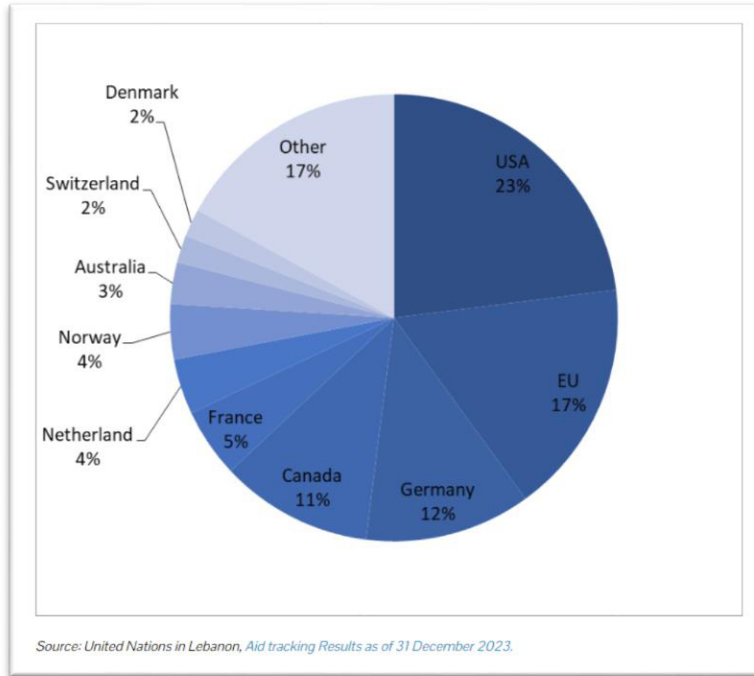
These examples highlight the importance of clear objectives, detailed planning, community involvement, and strong evaluation methods in creating successful project proposals.

## Overview of Foreign Aid to Lebanon in 2023

Foreign aid has long played a pivotal role in shaping the socio-economic landscape of Lebanon. Given its strategic location, complex political environment, and history of conflicts and economic challenges, Lebanon has been a focal point for international assistance. This report delves into the multifaceted dimensions of foreign aid to Lebanon, examining the various sources, forms, and impacts of this aid on the nation's development.

By the third quarter of 2023, Lebanon received substantial foreign aid through allocated and committed grants. The total amount disbursed to Lebanon in 2023 was USD 935.48M. Additionally, there were outstanding grants committed for 2023 amounting to approximately USD 188.73M. Looking forward to 2024 and beyond, the commitments amounted to a total of USD 190.77M.

**Table 1: Top ten donors to Lebanon in 2023, based on the third-quarter data**



The top three major donors—USA, EU, and Germany—constitute over 50% of the total aid. In more details, the United States of America grasped 23%, the European Union gripped 17% and Germany accounted for 12% of the total aids inflows to Lebanon.

**Table2: Grant disbursement in USD per quarter since 2019**



Source: United Nations in Lebanon, [Aid tracking Results as of 31 December 2023](#).

Lebanon has seen varying levels of grant disbursements over the past few years. The year 2020 witnessed the highest grants received, primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic, with a total of USD 4,556,000. This was followed by 2021, which saw USD 4,163,000 in grants.

Aids and contributions inflows to Lebanon were distributed through different lines and programs, such as the Lebanon Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP). First, the UN released in 2021 the Lebanon Emergency Response Plan (ERP), which is an urgent response framework designed to address immediate humanitarian needs stemming from acute crises, such as the economic collapse, COVID-19 pandemic, and the Beirut port explosion in August 2020.

The ERP focuses on rapid intervention to mitigate the most severe impacts of these crises.

The ERP is typically funded through emergency appeals to the international community, with contributions from various governments, international organizations, and private donors. Implementation is carried out by UN agencies, local and international NGOs, and relevant government bodies. The focus is on swift action, with flexible and adaptive programming to address the rapidly changing needs on the ground.

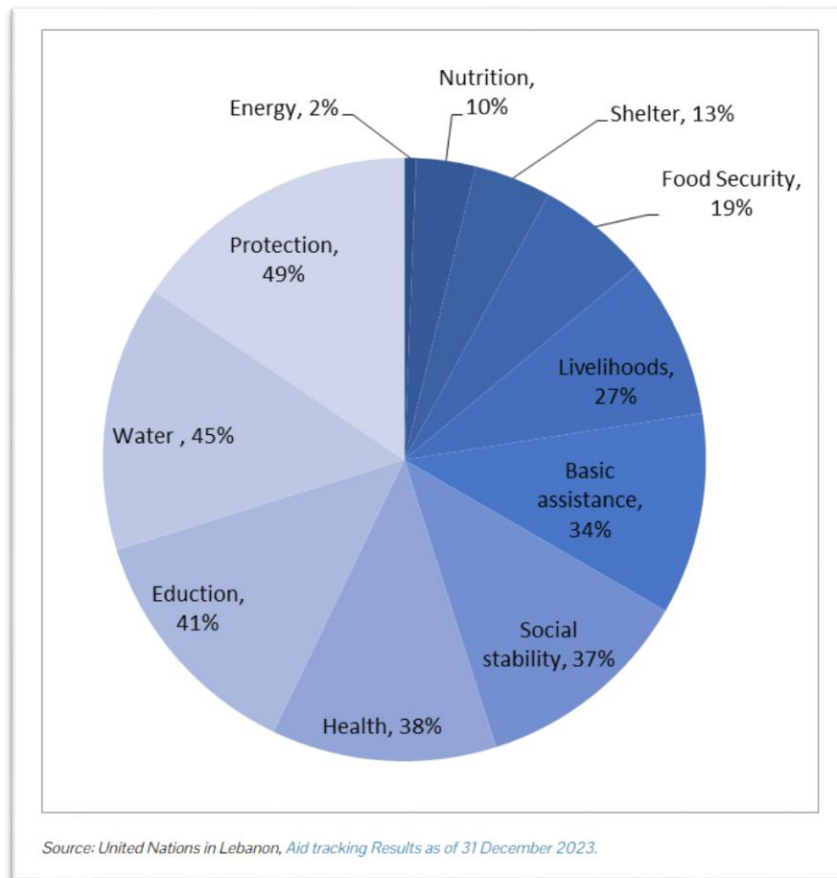
Second, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) is a comprehensive, multi-year strategy developed to address the humanitarian needs arising from the Syrian refugee crisis and its impact on Lebanon. The plan is a collaborative effort between the Lebanese government, the United Nations, and various international and local NGOs.

It aims to support vulnerable communities, including both Lebanese citizens and Syrian refugees, by addressing immediate humanitarian needs and fostering long-term resilience.

The LCRP operates through sector-specific programs coordinated by various UN agencies and NGOs. Funding is sourced from international donors, including governments and humanitarian organizations. Each sector (e.g., health, education, water and sanitation) has specific targets and funding requirements, and progress is monitored and reported regularly.

While both the LCRP and the ERP aim to alleviate suffering and support Lebanon's vulnerable populations, they differ in scope and duration. The LCRP is a structured, multi-year plan addressing both humanitarian and development needs, focusing on long-term resilience and stabilization. In contrast, the ERP is a reactive framework designed to provide immediate relief and address urgent needs resulting from sudden crises.

Together, these plans form a comprehensive response strategy that leverages international support to address both chronic and acute challenges facing Lebanon, helping to stabilize the country and support its recovery.

**Table 3: Contributions to the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan by sector for Q2 of year 2023:**

Lebanon's heavy reliance on foreign aid underscores the critical role that international assistance plays in stabilizing the nation amidst its ongoing crises. With significant contributions from major donors such as the USA, the EU, and Germany, foreign aid has been pivotal in addressing immediate humanitarian needs and supporting vulnerable populations.

However, the country's dependence on external support is not sustainable in the long term. To truly emerge from its multifaceted crisis, Lebanon must undertake comprehensive reforms. Key areas requiring urgent attention include:

- **Institutional Reform:** Strengthening public institutions to ensure they are efficient, transparent, and capable of delivering services effectively. This involves tackling corruption and enhancing the accountability of government bodies.
- **Good Governance:** Implementing policies that promote democratic governance, uphold the rule of law, and protect human rights. Ensuring that governance structures are inclusive and representative of all communities is crucial for

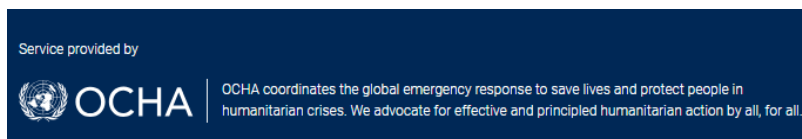


maintaining social cohesion.

- **Economic Reforms:** Developing and executing a coherent economic strategy that addresses structural weaknesses, stimulates growth, and reduces inequality. This includes fiscal reforms to manage debt, improve public finance management, and create a conducive environment for investment.
- **Social Services Enhancement:** Investing in healthcare, education, and social protection systems to build human capital and improve the quality of life for all citizens. Adequate funding and efficient service delivery are vital for these sectors.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Rebuilding and upgrading critical infrastructure to support economic activities and improve living conditions. This includes repairing damage from recent disasters and developing resilient systems for the future.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Addressing environmental challenges, such as waste management and sustainable resource use, to ensure long-term ecological health and resilience.

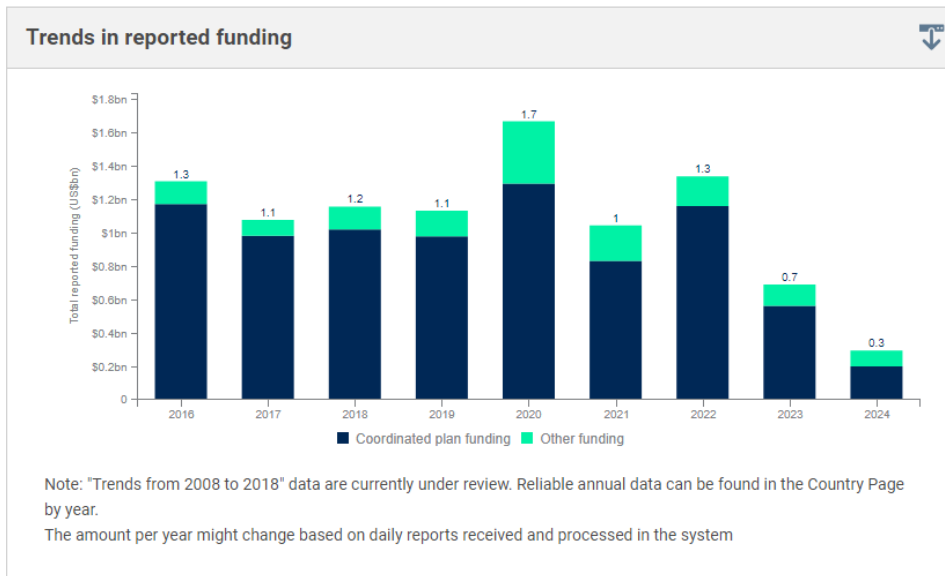
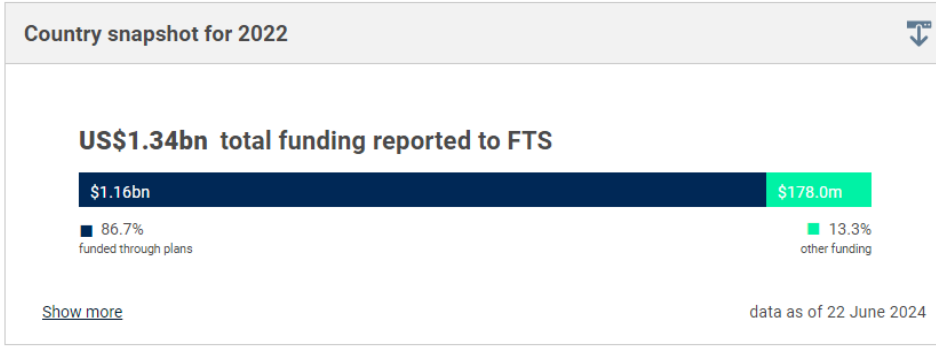
By implementing these reforms, Lebanon can create a more resilient and self-sufficient state, reducing its dependency on foreign aid. It is imperative for the Lebanese government, civil society, and international partners to collaborate on these efforts, ensuring that the path to recovery is inclusive and sustainable. Only through concerted and comprehensive reforms can Lebanon hope to overcome its current challenges and achieve lasting stability and prosperity.

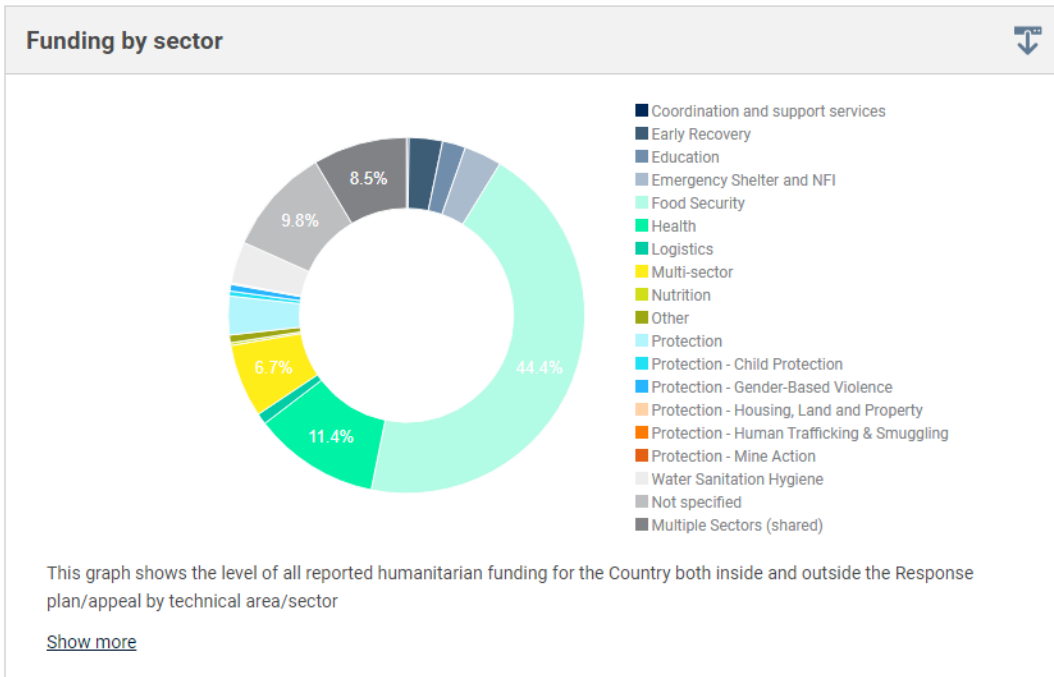
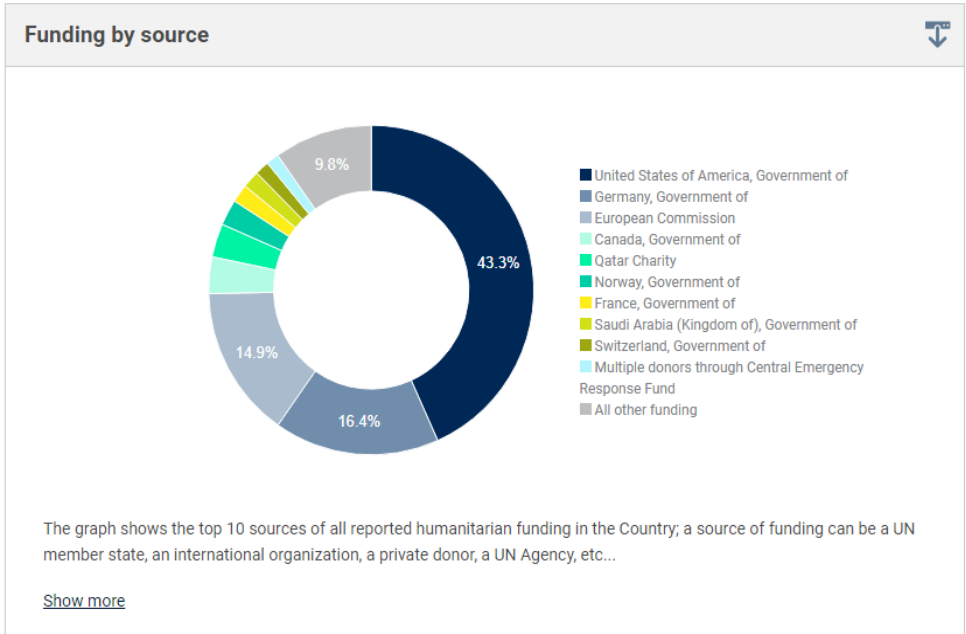
## FTS reports of humanitarian funding





<https://fts.unocha.org/countries/124/summary/2022>


FTS publishes all reports of humanitarian funding to affected countries. The data displayed on an affected country page includes funding to meet the requirements of an internationally coordinated response plan in that country, as well as funding outside of plan requirements (such as Red Cross/Red Crescent activities and bilateral funding to the affected governments). This page also reflects humanitarian contributions in countries which do not have coordinated plans.





Largest NGO, Red Cross/Red Crescent and other organizational recipients 		
Recipient organization	Funded (US\$m)	As a share of total funding (%)
Qatar Charity	43.7	3.3%
International Medical Corps US	34.0	2.5%
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	29.3	2.2%
International Committee of the Red Cross	27.0	2.0%
Norwegian Refugee Council	16.3	1.2%
International Rescue Committee	11.3	0.9%
International NGOs (Confidential)	10.4	0.8%
Solidarités International	7.9	0.6%
Ghirass For Society Development	6.8	0.5%
Première Urgence Internationale	5.8	0.4%

Largest UN recipients 		
Recipient organization	Funded (US\$m)	As a share of total funding (%)
World Food Programme	469.1	35.1%
United Nations Children's Fund	216.0	16.1%
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	183.7	13.7%
World Health Organization	63.1	4.7%
International Organization for Migration	29.6	2.2%
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	27.0	2.0%
International Labour Organization	15.7	1.2%
United Nations Development Programme	11.1	0.8%
United Nations Population Fund	5.3	0.4%
UN Women	4.3	0.3%

Allocations through pooled funding mechanisms 		
	Contributions to fund (US\$m)	Allocations by fund (US\$m)
Central Emergency Response Fund	0.0	17.0
Education Cannot Wait Fund	2.2	0.0
Lebanon Humanitarian Fund	24.2	29.0
UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund	0.0	0.8
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security	1.0	0.6

Funding to Pooled Funds are "Contributions"; Funding from the Pool funds to partners are "Allocations".

## The Third Wheel in Public Policy: An Overview of NGOs in Lebanon

Lebanon has a vibrant and dynamic NGO sector. Its development is traced back to the late nineteenth century. During the country's civil war (1975–1990) and with a shattered public bureaucracy, NGOs assumed primary responsibility for most of service provision (AbouAssi 2006, 2013). In general, the number of NGOs estimated at 15,000 serving a population of around four million. However, the number of registered NGOs is only around 5,000, approximately 700 of which are active on a regular and sustained basis (AbouAssi 2006). Lebanese NGOs are active in all aspects and domains of public life. In this subsection, I am going to address NGOs' governance, management, programs, human resources, financial resources, and inter-organizational relations.

### NGO Governance

The formal NGO registration process is fairly easy, simple, and inexpensive. NGOs are legally required to submit written mission statements to the Ministry of Interior. Specialization in NGOs is rare; the mission statement is left as broad as possible (El-Haraka 2004; Moukheiber 2004). It is easier to have general mission statement than to go through the bureaucratic process of revising it at the Ministry. Beneficiaries, staff, and volunteers do not necessarily know the NGO's mission. The organization either does not have an organizational structure or its existing structure does not fit the stated mission and goals.

NGO internal governance is problematic. While democratic good governance typically positively correlates with the status and growth of an NGO, competitive election is avoided as it might lead to internal division and disagreement. Uncontested elections could also be an indicator of support and approval of incumbents' performance. Eighty-two percent of NGOs have an elected leadership (AbouAssi 2006). However, this is associated with

several setbacks. Most NGOs do not separate the chair of the board position from the executive director position (Baroud 2004). Leadership succession planning is not established nor properly understood among most NGOs; the president remains the same for several terms or the ratio of turn-over in elected offices does not exceed 25 % at any election. The role of the executive committee is fulfilled by a “ruling core,” which “turns many Lebanese NGOs into entities run like personal businesses” (UNDP 2009, p. 18).

The State of Civil Society 2006 report questions the breadth, depth, and diversity of participation in NGOs. The report reveals that the membership of NGOs is not as wide as one would hope; 36 % of the Lebanese are members of NGOs and only 3 % are members of environmental organizations (AbouAssi 2006). The depth of participation in Lebanese NGOs can be understood through the role of members and the responsibilities of the general assembly. Members of only 53 % of NGOs have substantial influence on decision-making processes (AbouAssi 2006). They are mainly expected to attend public activities and contribute financially through membership fees. However, members do not fully commit themselves to the NGO. Many members do not attend meetings or pay membership fees. They serve a ceremonial role. That explains some challenges NGOs studied in this dissertation encounter. As for the general assembly, its focus is on electing the administrative committee and approving the annual report and budget (Baroud 2004). The responsibility to hold management accountable or to provide guidance to the organization is not recognized.

The diversity of participation is linked to the form the membership takes. In many cases, membership in Lebanese NGOs is limited and based on religious and political affiliation or it is selective and conditional (AbouAssi 2006). Some NGOs are hesitant to expand their membership basis, fearing the possibility of takeover by or dominance of politicized members. These organizations are interested in maintaining the “homogenous core” that gathered around a common goal and has been working through the NGO. Other NGOs are so concerned with maintaining the internal power that membership is further restricted only to newcomers who express loyalty. This has resulted in the exclusion of marginalized groups like women or people with disabilities (UNDP 2009).

### **Management and Programs**

Furthermore, management and governance in the majority of Lebanese NGOs are not clearly separated. It is common for some NGOs to employ incumbent members of the executive committee (the governing body) as full-time staff. This sacrifices separation of authorities and intensifies conflict of interests. The situation is exacerbated by the absence of written managerial procedures and the lack of program performance appraisal and transparent regular budget expenditure systems and reporting (AbouAssi 2006; UNDP 2009).

Many NGOs claim their projects are tied to their mission. However, “the value and clarity of programs implemented today was dependent on the clarity by which the mission was laid out at the time of the NGO’s establishment” (UNDP 2009, p. 24). This leads us to conclude that since many missions were originally vague or became outdated, the association between an NGO’s mission and its activities is more likely to be loose and the synergy between activities is more likely to be lacking. In many cases, the integration of project design and selection into the mission is “compromised to suit the requirements of potential donors or to allow for the implementation of activities that will maintain the NGO’s presence and visibility” (UNDP 2009, p. 15).

Most NGOs lack strategic plans; there are very few that have carried out such an exercise in the past few years, most of which were exercises funded by donor agencies. NGOs with professionals and academics serving on their executive boards are more engaged in these activities. However, the real challenge to Lebanese NGOs is twofold: (1) their inability to adopt systematic participatory approaches in their work and (2) the absence of needs assessment studies (AbouAssi and Trent 2012). NGOs want to claim they are consulting with and involving their beneficiaries; sometimes there are some participation mechanisms, but the effectiveness of this whole approach is questioned, as one expert in the NGO sector in Lebanon stated. On the other hand, needs assessment studies are costly and NGOs do not have the human or financial resources to engage in any; donor agencies are more interested in allocating their funding to on-ground activities rather than conducting studies (AbouAssi 2006; UNDP 2009).

## **Key international donors and organizations that provide funding for development projects in Lebanon:**

### 1. United Nations (UN) Agencies

- UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA, and the World Food Programme: These agencies fund various humanitarian and development projects in Lebanon, focusing on areas such as education, health, and refugee support<sup>4</sup>.

### 2. European Union (EU)

- EU Grants and Programs: The EU provides financial support for projects related to governance, economic development, and social services in Lebanon<sup>3</sup>.

### 3. World Bank

- Loans and Grants: The World Bank offers funding for infrastructure, education, and social services projects. They have been involved in numerous initiatives to support Lebanon's development<sup>3</sup>.

### 4. Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)

- Grants and Loans: AFESD supports projects in various sectors, including infrastructure, education, and healthcare, across the Arab region<sup>1</sup>.

#### 5. Global Environment Facility (GEF)

- Climate Change Projects: GEF provides grants for projects aimed at addressing climate change, biodiversity, and sustainable development<sup>3</sup>.

#### 6. Education Above All (EAA) Foundation

- Focus on Education: Based in Qatar, EAA supports projects that provide quality education to children and youth affected by poverty, conflict, and disaster<sup>1</sup>.

#### 7. Anera (American Near East Refugee Aid)

- Relief and Development: Anera funds programs in Lebanon through partnerships with organizations like UNICEF and the World Food Programme, focusing on health, education, and economic development<sup>4</sup>.

#### 8. Arab Fund for Arts and Culture (AFAC)

- Arts and Culture: AFAC supports artists and cultural organizations in Lebanon and the Arab region, funding projects in cinema, photography, visual and performing arts, and more<sup>1</sup>.

## Tips for Securing Funding

1. Align with Donor Priorities: Ensure your project aligns with the specific priorities and goals of the donor organization.
2. Detailed Proposals: Prepare comprehensive and well-structured project proposals that clearly outline objectives, activities, budget, and expected outcomes.
3. Local Partnerships: Collaborate with local NGOs, community organizations, and government entities to strengthen your proposal and demonstrate local support.
4. Regular Updates: Stay informed about new funding opportunities and deadlines by regularly checking donor websites and subscribing to their newsletters.

## Information Service Providers for International Development

### Daleel Madani, the Civil Society Network

The Centre for Social Sciences Research & Action is registered in Cyprus as a non-profit Limited Liability Company under registration number HE421100. By virtue of an MOA, Lebanon Support (registered in Lebanon under number 168) implements all activities and projects in Lebanon under the name of "Centre for Social



## Sciences Research & Action".

Launched in 2006 in Lebanon, and globally in 2019, Daleel Madani aims to strengthen cooperation between civil society actors, thus limiting duplication of work, and enhancing the civil society sector. In addition, it is dedicated to promoting accessible information about civil society, in a belief in the right to information and in the importance of transparent civil society work.

Daleel Madani is the most regularly updated and used site by civil society organizations in Lebanon since 2006, and gathers over **2 million** visits per month from users around the world.

Through Daleel Madani, member civil society actors can register and benefit from a variety of services, such as posting resources, projects, call for proposals, events, press releases, and job vacancies. Daleel Madani currently has a directory of more than **1,400** civil society actors, including collectives, national civil society organizations, international NGOs, UN agencies, donor organizations, and private sector firms working towards the public good.

If you are part of an organization that wishes to register, you can do so [here](#).

As for individual users, by visiting the Daleel Madani website, they can stay informed about civil society and public action, as well as search for suitable opportunities in which they can, in turn, benefit society. In addition, individuals experts can sign up to the Experts Roster, and make their expertise available for civil society actors, provided they receive 3 endorsements from actors registered on Daleel Madani. The Experts Roster is an online directory of identified and verified experts, tailored to facilitate civil society actors' search for relevant and suitable talents with specific skill sets. Read more [here](#).

## DevelopmentAid

DevelopmentAid is the world's premier information service provider for international development aid and economic and humanitarian assistance stakeholders.

### Examples of Projects:

**LBN-CO-CFP-116-24 for Fostering Economic Growth and Diversification in the Coastal and Northern Matn Cluster of Municipalities**

Last update: Jun 3, 2024

### Details

Location: Lebanon

Funding agency:

United Nations Development Programme (HQ)

Contracting Authority: United Nations Development Programme (Lebanon)

Contracting Authority Type: Development Institution

Budget: USD 1,060,000

Sector: SME & Private Sector

Languages: English

Eligible applicants: NGOs / Nonprofit Organizations

Eligible nationalities: Lebanon

### **The Canada Fund for Local Initiatives – Lebanon (2023)**

Last update: Mar 2, 2023

#### **Details**

Location: Lebanon

Funding agency:

Global Affairs Canada (HQ)

Contracting Authority: Embassy of Canada to Lebanon

Contracting Authority Type: Government / Public Sector

Award ceiling: CAD 100,000

Award floor:CAD 30,000

Sector: Gender, Human Rights, Security, Conflict, Democratization, Law

Languages: English

Eligible applicants: NGOs / Nonprofit Organizations, Academic Institutions

Eligible nationalities: Canada, Lebanon

Date posted: Mar 2, 2023

#### Description

The Canada Fund for Local Initiatives – Lebanon (2023) The Embassy of Canada to Lebanon is pleased to launch its annual call for proposals for the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI). Program description The CFLI is a program designed to support

small program to advance arts and culture, climate action, human rights and freedom of expression, sports, and experiential learning (learning by doing)

Last update: Jun 4, 2024

### **Details**

Location: Lebanon

Funding agency:

United States Department of State (USA)

Contracting Authority: U.S. Embassy Lebanon

Contracting Authority Type: Government / Public Sector

Budget: USD 100,000

Award ceiling: USD 25,000

Award floor: USD 5,000

Sector: Culture, Environment & NRM, Human Rights, Training

Languages: English

Eligible applicants: NGOs / Nonprofit Organizations, Academic Institutions, Individuals

Eligible nationalities: Lebanon

Date posted: Apr 17, 2024

**Support to initiatives to engage communities in culture, social cohesion and democratic participation**

Last update: May 31, 2024

### **Details**

Location: Lebanon

Funding agency:

European Commission Directorate-General for International Partnerships (EuropeAid HQ)

Contracting Authority: Delegation of the European Union to Lebanon

Contracting Authority Type: Development Institution

Budget: EUR 4,500,000

Award ceiling: EUR 650,000

Award floor: EUR 450,000

Sector: Culture, Social Development, Youth, Democratization

Languages: English

Eligible applicants: NGOs / Nonprofit Organizations

Eligible nationalities: EU 27, Lebanon

Date posted: Apr 23, 2024

### **Multi-Awarded Framework Agreement in the Context of Rapid Response Mechanism for the Crisis in Lebanon**

Last update: May 28, 2024

#### **Details**

Location: Lebanon

Funding agency:

Expertise France (formerly Agence Francaise d'Expertise Technique Internationale)

Contracting Authority: Expertise France

Contracting Authority Type: Development Institution

Budget: USD 765,714

Award ceiling: USD 150,000

Award floor: USD 50,000

Sector: Food Security, Humanitarian Aid & Emergency, Social Development

Languages: English

Eligible applicants: NGOs / Nonprofit Organizations

Eligible nationalities: Lebanon

Date posted: May 28, 2024

#### **Description**

This is a multi-awarded open call for applications for the implementation of the activities selected in the framework of the SHABAKE II project. Initially, the selection of applications will be made on the basis of the eligibility and selection criteria m

## **LBN-CO-CFP-107-24 for Cash for Work Agri-Food Activities in Saida Gatherings**

Last update: May 21, 2024

### **Details**

Location: Lebanon

Funding agency:

United Nations Development Programme (HQ)

Contracting Authority: United Nations Development Programme (Lebanon)

Contracting Authority Type: Development Institution

Budget: USD 70,000

Sector: Food Security, Agriculture

Languages: English

Eligible applicants: NGOs / Nonprofit Organizations

Eligible nationalities: Lebanon

Date posted: May 21, 2024

### **Description**

#### **LBN-CO-CFP-107-24 for Cash for Work Agri-Food Activities in Saida**

Source: <https://www.lifelebanon.com/donors>

We would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to our donors who supported LIFE Generation in 2023, including those who wish to remain anonymous.

\$100K+

- Brands for Less
- Dalia and Ramzi Rishani
- Drosos foundation
- MKS Foundation
- Raymond Debbane Fund
- The Rossy Foundation

\$50K–\$100K

- Marissa and Chad Cascarilla
- Alexis and Anne-Marie Habib Foundation
- Salim Samaha
- Anthony and Sandra Tamer

## Embassy of Japan

The Japanese Government offers small scale grants for development projects in order to meet the diverse needs of the vulnerable communities and people. "Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGP)" supports projects proposed by various organizations such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and municipalities.

The goal of GGP is to improve the livelihood of socially and economically vulnerable people. The Embassy of Japan in Lebanon is one of the funding partners of the Mobile Mental Health Clinic which will be run by Embrace to increase outreach and access to primary health care centers delivering mental health services in Lebanon. The embassy of Japan's involvement highlights their commitment to supporting initiatives that aim to improve mental health care services in the country.

## GIZ local staff

National employees: 119

International employees: 34

Development workers: 4

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH has been supporting Lebanon's economic and social development for more than 40 years.

## Project data Lebanon

Lebanon is facing an unprecedented economic and financial crisis. Poverty rates are increasing rapidly, and the country is also suffering from the aftermath of the explosion in Beirut in August 2020, and the repercussions of COVID-19. Therefore, the population is confronted with a persistent lack of prospects and job opportunities—women, youth, and refugees being the most vulnerable groups.

Companies, specifically the country's micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), need support to continue their business. As the country with the highest percentage of refugees worldwide relative to the total population, Lebanon's already fragile infrastructure as well as public schools are under severe pressure. These issues led to increasing social tensions and the need for psychosocial support.

Working mainly on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), with substantial co-funding from the European Union (EU), GIZ works in the following areas in Lebanon:

- Economic development and employment
- Education
- Security, reconstruction and peace

## Recent GIZ news

To create job opportunities and better economic prospects for the people in the country, projects combine several measures. This includes improving vocational education and training, supporting job matching and coaching services and creating short-term employment opportunities for Lebanese and Syrian refugees. Moreover, MSMEs and start-ups, specifically in the agricultural sector, receive support, with a focus on food processing.

To provide better education for Lebanese and Syrian students the projects promote sustainable facility management, support innovative school facilities, and are currently introducing tools for e-learning and blended learning.

Furthermore, Palestinian refugees receive support to improve their living conditions on individual and structural levels. Moreover, COVID-19 related support helps ease the pressure on Palestinian refugees and Lebanon's healthcare system.

To enhance peaceful coexistence, empower women, and nurture the social participation of young people, multiple projects foster mutual understanding and dialogue between the different population groups in Lebanon. Additionally, these projects are backing civil society actors and governmental organizations in providing mental health and psychosocial support and to prevent gender-based violence.

## ACTED

Grants will be awarded based on assessment for a value of up to 51,251 EURO equivalent to 60,000 USD, based on the budget proposed. Sub-grantees are required to provide minimum 5% co-funding to demonstrate commitment and ownership of the action (co-funding might include office rent, staff, volunteers, electricity and water fees and other materials).

After the closing date, ACTED will form a committee to review the applications and score them according to below criteria. Selected projects have to be implemented in a period of 6 months Grants will be awarded based on assessment for a value of up to 51,251 EURO equivalent to 60,000 USD, based on the budget proposed.

Sub-grantees are required to provide minimum 5% co-funding to demonstrate commitment and ownership of the action (co-funding might include office rent, staff, volunteers, electricity and water fees and other materials). After the closing date, ACTED will form a committee to review the applications and score them according to below criteria. Selected projects have to be implemented in a period of 6 months

## **ARYAF Program to support MSMEs in Lebanon**

**Deadline:** 24-Jul-2023

Apply now for the ARYAF Program to empower MSMEs to increase their sales volume, implement a business continuity plan, and provide training to their staff, including youth, women, and disabled individuals.

### **2024 Grants for Poverty Alleviation and SDG Achievement**

Have innovative ideas to tackle poverty and promote sustainable development! Apply for grants supporting impactful projects today!

ARYAF serves Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises operating in food processing, local hospitality, tourism, the restaurant industry, eco-tourism, and Agri-tourism within Bekaa and Mount Lebanon.

The program is funded by The German Federal Ministry for **Economic** Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), in partnership with Berytech, within the framework of Strengthening Agriculture, Local Communities and Small and Medium Enterprises project (ACE).

### **The Program's Scope**

2024 Grants for Poverty Alleviation and SDG Achievement

Have innovative ideas to tackle poverty and promote sustainable development! Apply for grants supporting impactful projects today!

- Providing business support, technical assistance, financial grants, and growth opportunities
- Identifying challenges and opportunities for MSMEs in Bekaa and South Mount Lebanon
- Conducting needs assessment and collecting baseline data to provide targeted support
- Preparing a business continuity plan and designing a transformation journey for each enterprise
- Implementing the transformation journey through business support and technical assistance
- Conducting networking and matchmaking events for business growth opportunities
- Offering up to €14,000 in-kind financial grants for each enterprise.

### **Benefits**



- Unlock your business potential with tailored financial and technical support
- Financial Benefits
  - You can receive up to 14,000 euros in in-kind grants to support your business journey.
- Tailored Business Support
  - You will navigate the challenges of scaling your MSME with targeted business development support.
- Technical Assistance
  - You will refine your product or service with the support of technical experts.
- Networking & Mentorship
  - You will connect with potential partners and customers, and receive mentorship from experienced business leaders.
- Scaling & Internationalization
  - You will get the support to succeed in global marketplaces through export readiness sessions and market access opportunities.
- Investment Opportunities
  - You will get connected with potential investors to raise capital and achieve your business goals.

### Eligibility Criteria

- ARYAF is open for rural MSMEs operating in tourism & hospitality
- To be eligible for the ARYAF program's support, applying MSMEs must meet the following selection criteria:
  - Operating in the field of food processing or other value chains downstream of agriculture such as local tourism, hospitality, and restaurants
  - Having Lebanese owners
  - Located in Baabda, Aley, Chouf, West Bekaa, or Zahle
  - Preferably women-led or employing people with disabilities
  - Officially registered with a MoF number with at least three full-time employees
  - Able to prove that the assistance provided will have a tangible impact on the business continuity and will enhance production, employment, income generation, inclusiveness, and local linkages.

For more information, visit [ARYAF Program](#).

## The Ministry of Economy and Trade

The Ministry is responsible for the administration of Lebanon economic affairs. Hence, the Ministry is dedicated to elaborate, coordinate and implement all the works in the field of trade, economy and supply.

Source: <https://www.economy.gov.lb/en/services/support-to-smes/whats-in-lebanon-for-smes/non->

## governmental-institutions

Find an institution or organization to subsidize, train or assist you in growing your business.

A number of Non-Governmental institutions and organizations provide support services to SMEs and micro businesses. This includes training and/or capacity building programs, as well as loans or grants. Given the constantly evolving focus and spectrum of services provided by such institutions and organizations, the reader is advised to contact them to learn more about their latest SME support initiatives.

<p>UNIDO</p> <p>+961-1-423644</p> <p><a href="http://www.unido.org">www.unido.org</a></p>
<p>Save the Children</p> <p>+961-1-614680/1/2/4/5/6/9</p> <p><a href="http://www.savethechildren.org">www.savethechildren.org</a></p>
<p>Mercy Corps</p> <p>+961-1-370650</p> <p><a href="http://www.mercycorps.org">www.mercycorps.org</a></p>
<p>AlMajmoua</p> <p>+961-1-360916</p> <p><a href="http://www.almajmoua.org">www.almajmoua.org</a></p>
<p>Near East Foundation</p> <p>+961-76-911685</p> <p><a href="http://www.neareast.org">www.neareast.org</a></p>
<p>Danish Refugee Council</p> <p>+961-1-752400</p> <p><a href="http://www.drc.dk">www.drc.dk</a></p>

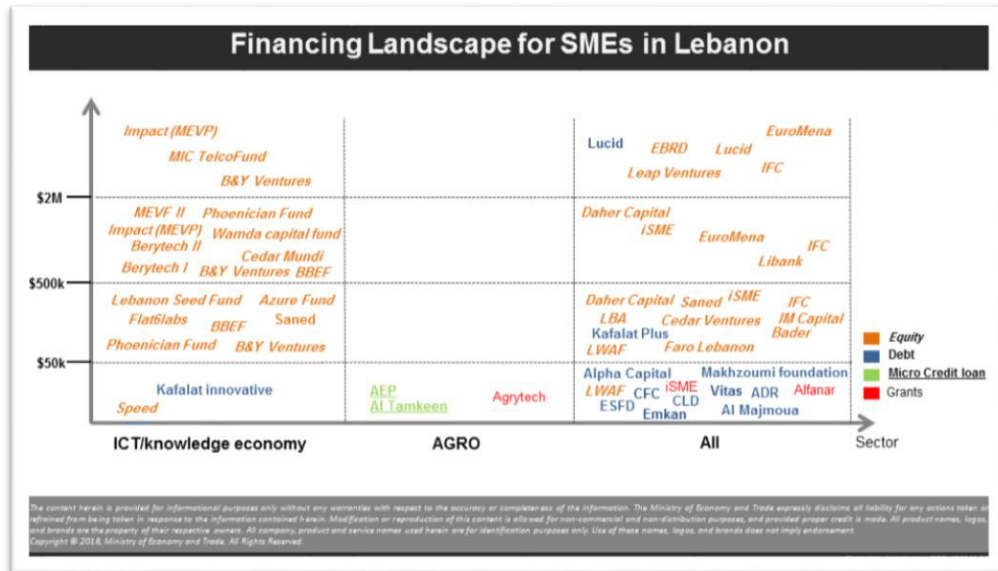
International Labor Organization +961-1-752400 <a href="http://www.ilo.org/">www.ilo.org/</a>
Basmeh & Zeitooneh +961-78-871752 <a href="http://www.basmeh-zeitooneh.org">www.basmeh-zeitooneh.org</a>
CARE +961-1-388344 <a href="http://www.care.org">www.care.org</a>
SAWA +961-8-378924 <a href="http://www.sdaid.org/">www.sdaid.org/</a>
The Nawaya Network +961-1-739987 <a href="http://www.nawaya.org">www.nawaya.org</a>
Service Civil International <a href="http://www.sci.ngo">www.sci.ngo</a>
Oxfam +961-1-744923 <a href="http://www.oxfam.org">www.oxfam.org</a>
ShareQ +961-9-232658 +961-9-232935 <a href="mailto:info@shareq.org">info@shareq.org</a>

LSE (Lebanese Social Enterprise Association) +961-71-499732 <a href="http://www.lseassociation.org">www.lseassociation.org</a> <a href="mailto:team@lseassociation.org">team@lseassociation.org</a>
Rural Entrepreneurs +961-3-788 445 <a href="mailto:info@ruralentrepreneurs.org">info@ruralentrepreneurs.org</a>
International Rescue Committee <a href="http://www.rescue.org/country/lebanon">www.rescue.org/country/lebanon</a>
UNDP <a href="http://www.undp.org">www.undp.org</a>
UNICEF <a href="http://www.unicef.org">www.unicef.org</a>
Fair Trade Lebanon <a href="http://www.fairtradelebanon.org">www.fairtradelebanon.org</a>
Alfanar <a href="http://www.alfanar.org.uk">www.alfanar.org.uk</a>
YFORD <a href="http://www.yford.org">www.yford.org</a>
Concern <a href="http://www.concern.net">www.concern.net</a>
Tatweer Baladna

+961-3-788 445 <a href="http://tatweeraladna.org">tatweeraladna.org</a>
ACTED <a href="http://www.acted.org">www.acted.org</a>
Secours Islamique France <a href="http://www.secours-islamique.org">www.secours-islamique.org</a>
Islamic Relief Worldwide <a href="http://www.islamic-relief.org">www.islamic-relief.org</a>
Première Urgence Internationale <a href="http://www.premiere-urgence.org">www.premiere-urgence.org</a>
Antoine Nehme Foundation <a href="http://antoine.nehme.foundation">antoine.nehme.foundation</a>
Emkan <a href="http://www.emkan.org">www.emkan.org</a>
Vitas <a href="http://www.vitaslebanon.com">www.vitaslebanon.com</a>

For correction or inclusion of additional information, please contact us at [sme@economy.gov.lb](mailto:sme@economy.gov.lb)

## **Financing Landscape for SMEs in Lebanon**



Given the fast growing markets and the different challenges facing SMEs, the choice of appropriate financial tools is critical for the success of a business.

The following provides an overview of funding options available on the market today. It is important to remember that most institutions require a feasibility study and/or a business plan, prior to making any investment or releasing funds.

### Microcredits

Do you have an idea and need the extra push to kick start your newly established business?

Microcredit institutions in Lebanon provide micro and small loans for start-ups, employees and micro-entrepreneurs. These institutions aim at improving the social, cultural, economic, health and livelihoods of rural Lebanese by providing, in addition to financing, various types of assistance programs and development services. Facts about microcredit programs:

- Typical loan ranges between \$1,000 and \$15,000, with a maximum around \$50,000.
- Some institutions require collaterals, feasibility studies and experience in the field of work.
- Loan utilization could take the form of a working capital, fixed asset and/or property investments. Monies/Loans are not allowed for use in the
- purchase of commodities or securities, in performing speculation, or for personal use or the purchase of private cars.

	<b>Al Majmou'a</b>
Description	Al Majmoua offers group and individual loans, and free non-financial services to its borrowers and non-borrowers through its network of 22 branches all over Lebanon.
Products and Services	Debt Trainings. financing.
Targeted Groups	Micro-entrepreneurs. Women.
Targeted Sectors	All sectors.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	N/A.
Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	+961-1-360916 <a href="http://www.almajmoua.org">www.almajmoua.org</a>

	<b>Vitas</b>
Description	Vitas seeks to provide financial products and services to meet the needs of customers, foster the long-term development of individuals, their businesses, their families and the communities in which they live. In the light of this mission, Vitas has persevered to provide its services to the Lebanese communities for the past sixteen years, with the utmost commitment to transparency and high-quality service to its customers. Vitas aims to provide financial products and services that respond to its clients' needs and foster the long-term development of individuals, their businesses, their families and the communities in which they live.
Products and Services	Debt financing. Enterprise loans. Personal loans. Home improvement loans. Training.

Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. SMEs. Employees.
Targeted Sectors	Agriculture. Industry. Trade.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	N/A.
Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	+961-5-959859 <a href="http://www.vitaslebanon.com">www.vitaslebanon.com</a>

	<b>Emkan</b>
Description	Emkan Finance S.A.L. was founded in response to the substantial yet unmet demand for financial services by the low income economically active individuals, and limited economic stimulants in local communities. The main objective of Emkan Finance is to provide microfinance services through its branches in Akkar, Beirut, Chtoura, Dora, Sidon, Tripoli and Tyre, to the largest number of economically active low-income individuals in Lebanon.
Products and Services	Debt financing. Micro-Enterprise loans. Personal loans. Home improvement loans.
Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. SMEs. Employees.
Targeted Sectors	All sectors.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	Existing micro or small enterprise owners (for more than 1 year). Employee (for more than 1 year). Age between 18 and 67 years old. Lebanese nationality holder or permanent resident on Lebanese territories.



Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	+961-1-814901/2/3 <a href="http://www.emkanfinance.com">www.emkanfinance.com</a>

	<b>Association for the Development of Rural Capacities</b>
Description	ADR's mission is to empower the marginalized and help them make a better living through economic and social development projects. Specific objectives are: Give access to training, tools, information and financial services. Give better access to labor market and help to set income generating projects. Encourage partnership and decentralized cooperation. Projects are designed and implemented according to the wishes and needs of the local population. The continuous private and institutional support has allowed the Association to sustain its activities that are currently provided through four programs: Agriculture, micro credit, social services and vocational training.
Products and Services	Micro credits. Vocational training.
Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs.
Targeted Sectors	All sectors.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	N/A.
Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	+961-1-742046 <a href="http://www.adr.org.lb">www.adr.org.lb</a>

	<b>Association d'Entraide Professionnelle</b>
Description	AEP is a non-profit organization, working for socio-economic development in the field of microfinance. Through its credit system, AEP aims to: Prevent the

	<p>insolvency of small shareholders. Promote their integration into the local and national economy. Create new jobs. Strengthen links between various social groups. AEP offers an economic initiative to those usually excluded, monitoring and supporting them until the economic maturity of their project, while introducing a formal system of savings and credit.</p>
Products and Services	Micro finance.
Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs.
Targeted Sectors	All sectors.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	<p>Approval of a loan by AEP depends on the personal, family and financial situation of the applicant and the project to be financed. AEP favors people with one dependent, a modest income and who has had difficulty obtaining a loan from a bank. The project must be professional and not personal, achievable and productive. A feasibility study will be carried out by AEP before loan approval.</p>
Cost of Service	Approximately 10% interest rate.
For More Details	<p>+961-1-382610  <a href="http://www.aep.org.lb">www.aep.org.lb</a></p>

	<b>Makhzoumi Foundation</b>
Description	<p>Makhzoumi Foundation is a National, not-for-profit Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). The foundation aims to mobilize resources, build partnerships and develop the capacities of our community in Lebanon while promoting targeted education, affordable healthcare, workable startups, sustainable development and secured livelihoods.</p>
Products and Services	<p>Micro credits.  Vocational training.  Healthcare program.  Development program.</p>

Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. SMEs. Employees.
Targeted Sectors	All sectors.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	A candidate who qualifies for enrollment in MF MCP should: Be a Lebanese citizen. Have a project in the process of establishment or development or be presently employed in a near minimum wage job. Be over 18 years of age.
Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	+961-1-660890/1/2 <a href="http://www.makhzoumi-foundation.org">www.makhzoumi-foundation.org</a>

	<b>FNB Finance</b>
Description	FNB Finance S.A.L. (previously known as Capital Finance Company S.A.L. – CFC) is a Lebanese joint stock company registered under N. 75922 in the commercial register on July 27, 2000 and listed under N. 28 on August 29, 2000 on the financial institution list. The principal activity of the company is to provide Credit Facilities to Individuals and Companies, in addition to other activities including investment, financial management and technical advice. However, the company's operations are currently limited to extending Loans Since its Foundation, FNB Finance S.A.L. (previously known as CFC) established itself as an industry leader and continues to play a key role in setting the standards by which the consumer finance industry conducts business.
Products and Services	Loans. Debt financing Credit cards.

Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. SMEs. Employees.
Targeted Sectors	All sectors.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	N/A.
Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	+961-1-371102/6 <a href="http://www.fnbfinance.com.lb">www.fnbfinance.com.lb</a>

	<b>Al Tamkeen</b>
Description	Al Tamkeen aims at improving the social, cultural, and economical and health livelihood of rural Lebanese citizens through providing various types of assistance programs and development projects. Al Tamkeen has designed and implemented a rural enterprise development program that includes the provision of micro and small loans to start-up or develop businesses in rural Lebanon coupled with capacity building for rural enterprises. This program aims at creating jobs and increasing the income of rural families, and thus promotes economic incentives to enhance return of the displaced and reduce migration of rural residents to urban areas.
Products and Services	Micro finance. Training programs.
Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs.
Targeted Sectors	Trade. Services. Industrial. Agriculture. Transportation.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	N/A.

Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	+961-5-805026 <a href="http://www.altamkeen.com">www.altamkeen.com</a>

## SUBSIDIZED LOANS

Do you need help in gaining access to a loan or lowering your interest rates?

Subsidized loans aim to support start-ups and SMEs operating in key sectors such as: tourism, industry, agriculture, handicrafts and computer technologies. These loans are characterized by a number of benefits such as: government subsidies and lending rates.

- The loan is to be entirely invested in Lebanon in order to finance a new project or complete an existing one. By using a minimum value of LBP 50 Million or its equivalent in US dollars or Euros.
- The term of the loan must range between 5 and 7 years. 15% of the payback may be demanded within the first two years.
- The total value of subsidized loans granted to one single institution or to one single economic group must not exceed LBP 15 Billion or its equivalent in US dollars or Euros. In case the debtors are not considered a single economic group, the total value must not exceed LBP 60 Billion.
- Specific interest and commissions will apply (before computing the government subsidy which is equivalent to 4.5%, starting 1/1/2012).
- Loans in Lebanese pounds should not exceed the interest rate on two years Treasury Bills plus 1.075%.
- Foreign currency loans should not exceed the three-month Libor or Euribor rate plus 7.075%.
- The majority of banks in Lebanon provide subsidized loans. However, the loan's purpose must exclude financing real estate properties, financing vehicles for transportations purposes, financing working capital needs and financing the purchase of company shares.

Contact your commercial bank for more details on subsidized loans

## CREDIT GUARANTEES

Get support in overcoming the guarantee hurdles that often come with bank loans.

A credit guarantee is a form of insurance that covers the lender's cost in case the borrower defaults. Bank guarantees allow SMEs to access larger debt values in order to invest

more in growing their business activity. By benefiting from credit guarantee support, SMEs can gain access, at low risk, to loan amounts that match their financial needs.

	<b>KAFALAT S.A.L.</b>
Description	Kafalat is a Lebanese financial company with a public concern that assists small and medium sized enterprises to access commercial bank funding. Kafalat helps SMEs by providing loan guarantees based on business plans / feasibility studies that show the viability of the proposed business activity. Kafalat targets SMEs and innovative start ups that belong to one of the following economic sectors: industry, agriculture, tourism, traditional crafts, and high technology.
Products and Services	Kafalat Basic – up to LBP 300 Million. Kafalat Innovative – up to LBP 300 Million. Kafalat Start-ups and Innovation – up to LBP 650 Million. Kafalat Trees – up to LBP 480 Million. Kafalat Small Farmers – up to LBP 65 Million. Kafalat Energy – from LBP 600 Million to LBP 1,320 Million.
Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. Innovative startups. SME with limited liabilities.
Loan Duration	Up to 7 years including a grace period that can reach 12 months.
Interest Rates	LBP – 40% of the 1 year Lebanese Treasury Bills Yield (TBY's) + 3%. USD – 1 year Libor + 5.5%.
Down-payment	Depending on chosen program.
File Feeds to BDL	400,000 LBP.
Kafalat Guarantee	Between 70% and 90% of the loan principal and interest (depending on chosen program). Against this guarantee a 2.5% commission is applied on the outstanding loan balance plus interest rate on a yearly basis.
Conditions and Eligibility Criteria	Feasibility study and cash flow projection are mandatory. Individuals are not eligible for Kafalat Plus and Kafalat Innovation. The guaranteed loan is used for business development, to establish a

	<p>viable new production capacity, or to sustain current production and employment.</p> <p>No guarantees of any form are allowed for Kafalat Plus and Kafalat Innovative.</p>
For More Details	<p>+961-1-341300</p> <p>+961-1-346255</p> <p><a href="http://www.kafalat.com.lb">www.kafalat.com.lb</a></p>

	<b>ESFD</b>
Description	<p>The Economic and Social Fund for Development (ESFD) Project is part of the EURO-Med partnership established between the European Commission (EC) and the Republic of Lebanon in November 2000. The ESFD reached out to the poor through systematic and sustainable partnerships with competent intermediaries (Banks, Municipalities, NGOs, others). The job creation component aims at creating employment opportunities through the provision of financial and non-financial services to small and medium enterprises. Loans are provided to improve access to finance for productive and sustainable activities with significant impact on poverty alleviation. Business Development Services (BDS) are provided to ensure the viability and sustainability of submitted projects.</p>
Products and Services	<p>Business loans to SMEs through the network established with five commercial banks.</p> <p>Un-banked borrowers (i.e. not having received commercial facilities from a bank before).</p> <p>Borrowers working in any un-banked private sector business activities (i.e. sectors considered risky by banks).</p> <p>Borrowers with insufficient or non “bankable” collateral.</p> <p>Emphasis is given on start-ups.</p> <p>Emphasis is given on financing businesses that are expecting to create jobs.</p>
Loan Amount	<p>Minimum loan amount: undefined, but no micro-loans (loans financed or approved by NGOs as per Banque du Liban’s definition).</p> <p>Maximum loan amount LBP 75 Million.</p>
Loan Duration	<p>Minimum: 6-12 months.</p> <p>Maximum: 60 months incl. grace period, if any.</p> <p>Grace period: maximum of 12 months.</p>

Interest Rates	Average interest rates to end borrowers varies between 10% and 14%.
Down-payment	Not required.
Guarantee	The ESFD guarantees 50% of the loan principal and accrued interest for 120 days.
Targeted Sectors	All private sector business activities: Agriculture, Trade, Services, and Industry.
Conditions and Eligibility Criteria	Viable business plan and solid cash flow. Loans can be used against working capital and/or fixed assets (no commodities, securities, speculation, personal use, private/passenger cars). The ESFD targets both start-up and existing enterprises. Registration at the commercial registry is not mandatory.
For More Details	<b>+961-1-373460/1/2</b> <b><a href="http://www.esfd.cdr.gov.lb">www.esfd.cdr.gov.lb</a></b>

## The Central Bank of Lebanon (BDL) Incentive Loans

How can BDL's incentives programs help you achieve your goals?

The Central Bank of Lebanon (BDL) has been focusing on stimulating private sector investments and is providing in this respect incentives targeting productive sectors. The purpose of this strategy is to lower the cost of borrowing and encourage investments in sectors such as tourism, agriculture, industry, IT, education and environment. These loans include:

- Loans granted for development projects in tourism, agriculture, industry and handicrafts, as well as to local firms that manufacture information technology equipment, design programs and specialized technologies, and offer related services (excluding loans guaranteed by Kafalat S.A.L.).
- Loans granted in LBP to small and medium enterprises in the industrial, agricultural, tourism, handicrafts industry and high technology sectors, guaranteed by Kafalat S.A.L. and benefiting from the government subsidies.
- Loans granted in LBP with the approval of micro credit institutions to individuals and small enterprises of four people or less, in order to help them create or develop their own projects in the production, services, tourism or commercial fields



(including information technology, internet...).

- Loans granted in LBP to finance new projects or expand existing ones (not benefiting from government subsidies).
- Loans granted in LBP to finance working capital of projects funded through loans that benefit from a government subsidy or loans referred to in paragraph 4 above, after 1/1/2015.
- Loans granted in LBP to the productive sectors within the “Guarantee of Small Enterprises” program, such as loans guaranteed by the Economic and Social Fund for Development.
- Loans granted in LBP to entrepreneurs to finance new projects in the field of knowledge and innovation.
- Loans granted in LBP to finance Research and Development Ventures in productive sectors.
- Loans granted in LBP to support tuition fees in higher education institutions (academic, vocational or technical).
- Loans in LBP to support environmental projects in rural and regional areas in the field of Energy and Renewable Energy. Not subsidized by the Government.
- Loans in LBP to support Lebanese production in terms of Art (Cinema, acting, TV shows, books, etc.).
- Loans in LBP to support environmental projects in the field of Energy (including loans’ programs from European Investment Bank EIB and Agence Française de Développement AFD, UNDP, World Bank).

	<p><b>The Lebanon Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Financing Facility (LEEREFF)</b></p>
Description	<p>The Lebanon Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Financing Facility (LEEREFF) – developed by European Investment Bank (EIB) and the French Development Agency (AFD) – aims to support investments in energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energies (RE) by private companies in Lebanon. See the <a href="#">LEEREFF pamphlet</a>.</p>
Products and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A credit line with a total amount of EUR 80 million, funded by the EIB (EUR 50 million) and AFD (EUR 30 million).</li> <li>• Interest rate subsidies, provided by the Banque du Liban (BDL).</li> <li>• Free Technical Assistance for project</li> </ul>

	implementation funded by the European Union (EU).
Investment Area covered by LEEREFF funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy (solar, hydropower, biomass, geothermal, wind power).</li> <li>• Energy efficiency in industries and existing buildings.</li> <li>• Green Buildings with Platinum or Gold certification according to LEED rating system or equivalent standards.</li> </ul>
Targeted Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private enterprises.</li> <li>• Firms.</li> <li>• Businesses.</li> <li>• Sole proprietors.</li> <li>• Other private legal entities formed under the laws of Lebanon and operating in Lebanon, including Energy Service Company (ESCO).</li> </ul>
Targeted Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade &amp; commerce.</li> <li>• Agriculture.</li> <li>• Hospitality &amp; Healthcare.</li> <li>• Education.</li> <li>• Manufacturing, including food, textiles machines, etc.</li> </ul>
Conditions and Eligibility Criteria	<p>LEEREFF provides favorable terms and conditions with interest rates subsidized by BDL and long loan tenures. The basic terms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interest Rate: X% fixed for the entire duration of the loan.</li> <li>• Loan Tenure: Up to 15 years.</li> <li>• Grace Period: Up to 4 years.</li> <li>• Furthermore, LEEREFF may be combined with other subsidized funding sources.</li> </ul> <p>Please contact one of our partner banks for further details: <a href="#">Audi Bank</a>, <a href="#">Fransabank</a>, <a href="#">BLC</a>, <a href="#">SGBL</a> and <a href="#">Byblos Bank</a>.</p>
For More Details	<p>+961-1-389588  <a href="mailto:info@leereff.com">info@leereff.com</a>  <a href="http://www.leereff.com">www.leereff.com</a>  Nassif Karam Building, 240 Badaro Street, 3rd Floor, Beirut/Lebanon</p>

## EQUITY FINANCING

Are you looking for investors to share your risk while utilizing their resources and network in exchange for equity ownership?

Equity financing is a good alternative in case you are an entrepreneur with an innovative and promising idea or business, yet you are unlikely to have sufficient collateral to justify a loan. This route is also attractive in case you are looking for investors to share your risk and help your business grow by bringing in their expertise and opening up their networks in exchange for equity ownership.

Seed, venture capital and private equity for startups and SMEs are available in Lebanon. Choosing an equity financing solution depends on a number of factors, including: type of business and sector, company or product development phase, the value of the investment required and other business needs. In addition, the Central Bank of Lebanon issued Circular 331 in August 2013, whereby it introduced a new financing scheme that encouraged and allowed banks to invest in the capital of startups, accelerators and incubators. Banks wishing to finance such companies will benefit from interest free loans from the BDL guaranteeing up to 75% of banks' investment for a maximum period of seven years.

	<b>Berytech Fund 2</b>
Description	Berytech Fund II is a 51 million US Dollar Beirut-based Venture Capital Fund. The funds were received from major banks in Lebanon under the Circular 331 issued by the Central Bank. The Fund's objective is to invest in small and medium-sized Lebanese enterprises with high growth potential, high human added value and that fall in the scope of the knowledge economy.
Products and Services	Equity financing.
Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. Startups.
Targeted Sectors	Information & Communication Technology, Digital Content, Industrial & Product Design, Fashion Design and Renewable Energies.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	N/A.
Cost of Service	N/A.

For More Details	+961-1-612500 <a href="http://www.berytechfund.org">www.berytechfund.org</a>
------------------	---

	<b>THE EUROMENA Funds</b>
Description	Founded in 2005, the EuroMena Funds (part of the <b>Capital Trust Group</b> ) is one of the MEA region's leading private equity firms specialized in emerging markets with a track record of successful investments. With over a decade of experience in the MEA region, the EuroMena Funds has invested more than \$350 million dollars across three private equity funds.
Products and Services	Private Advisory. Equity. Real Estate. Corporate Finance.
Targeted Groups	N/A.
Targeted Sectors	All sectors.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	N/A.
Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	+961-1-368968 <a href="http://euromenafunds.com">euromenafunds.com</a>

	<b>Levant Investment Bank</b>
Description	LIBANK is a hub for high net worth individuals, families, and institutions that seek exposure to quality advice, deposits, custody, and asset allocation. LIBANK's presence is concentrated in Beirut and London, with an international client base across the Middle East, the UK, Europe, and Latin America.
Products and Services	Equity Financing. Asset Management.

	Investment Private Banking.	Banking.
Targeted Groups	SMEs	
Targeted Sectors	Private equity products include investments in media, education, digital tourism, technology, and fashion.	
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	N/A.	
Cost of Service	N/A.	
For More Details	+961-1-360916 <a href="http://www.libank.com.lb">www.libank.com.lb</a>	

	<b>Cedar Mundi Ventures</b>	
Description	Cedar Mundi aims to to build a corporate driven innovation network advocating Lebanon as a tech hub for best-in-class startups under the guidance of the Banque du Liban and to provide them with the ultimate support in growing and expanding into international markets.	
Products and Services	Equity financing.	
Targeted Groups	Startups.	
Targeted Sectors	Technology.	
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	N/A.	
Cost of Service	N/A.	
For More Details	+961-1-422590 <a href="http://www.cedarmundi.com">www.cedarmundi.com</a>	

	<b>Lucid Investment</b>	
Description	Lucid Investment Bank SAL is regulated by the Central Bank of Lebanon under license #142. Lucid was previously regulated as a Financial Institution in Lebanon since 2012. Originally, it was established in 2003 as a specialized corporate financial advisory firm offering high-end financial advisory. Lucid's mission is to guide high net worth investors and their subsidiaries to growth through its combined private banking and investment banking platform.	
Products and Services	Equity Debt Mezzanine Financing.	Financing. Financing.
Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. SMEs. Growth companies.	
Targeted Sectors	All sectors.	
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	N/A.	
Cost of Service	N/A.	
For More Details	+961-1- <a href="http://www.lucid-investment.com">www.lucid-investment.com</a>	999533

	<b>Middle East Venture Partners</b>	
Description	MEVP is a Middle East-focused venture capital firm that invests in the early and growth stages of innovative companies run by talented entrepreneurs primarily, but not exclusively, in the Middle East Region with a focus on the GCC and Levant countries. The MEVP group operates from a number of jurisdictions including Dubai and Beirut.	
Products and Services	Equity financing.	

Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. Startups.
Targeted Sectors	ICT. Creative industries.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	N/A.
Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	+961-1-999605/4 <a href="http://www.mevp.com">www.mevp.com</a>

	<b>Innovation in Small and Medium Enterprises (iSME)</b>	
Description	The iSME Programme is a US\$ 30 million initiative funded by the Government of Lebanon through a loan from the World Bank. The programme aims to encourage the equity investment market to increase early stage investment finance for financially viable, new, and existing innovative firms. The iSME fund will only make equity investments in companies alongside an approved investor who is also providing new equity. The iSME facility can provide second and third round of co-equity financing with an approved Investor Partner to the same venture if judged to be viable and potentially profitable after review and approval of the IC on the requested additional financing deal.	
Products and Services	Equity Co-Investments. Concept Development Grants.	

Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. Startups.	
Targeted Sectors	ICT.	
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	To qualify for the equity investment financing, the entrepreneur must have a commitment from an investor to invest in the firm. Having acquired a commitment the partner investor and the entrepreneur can then approach iSME to seek a co-investment participation that will share the initial investor's risk and add to the capital available to the new business.	
Cost of Service	N/A.	
For More Details	+961-1-341300 <a href="http://www.kafalatisme.com">www.kafalatisme.com</a>	

	<b>Phoenician Funds</b>
Description	Founded in 2015, Phoenician Funds is at the heart of thriving capitals of digital innovation and startup ecosystems in the Middle East and North Africa Region. The team includes seasoned advisors, devoted problem solvers and serial entrepreneurs, who share a passion for technology and proactively seek opportunities in sectors that are ripe for disruption. The team actively supports founders to co-shape successful ventures in the early stages of investment, and create value across the investment life-cycle. Phoenician Funds provides strategic guidance, market access and insights, linkages to proprietary networks as well as proven execution capabilities to drive long-term success of our portfolio companies. The team launched Phoenician Fund I ("PF I") in 2016, which primarily focuses on seed and early stage companies operating in Fintech and other attractive sectors in MENA.
Products and Services	Equity financing.
Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. Startups.



Targeted Sectors	ICT.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	N/A.
Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	+961-1-328233 <a href="http://www.phoenicianfunds.com">www.phoenicianfunds.com</a>

	<b>Saned Partners</b>
Description	Saned Partners is an independently managed Venture Capital fund, aiming to nurture early-stage companies in the MENA region into growth and profitability. Saned's mission is to partner with entrepreneurs and to provide them with the means and resources to turn their projects into established, best-in-class businesses that offer exceptional all-around value to stakeholders.
Products and Services	Venture capital.
Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. Early stage companies.
Targeted Sectors	Information Technology. Telecommunication. Media. Light Manufacturing. Food & Beverage. Consumer Services.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	N/A.
Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	+961-1-669461/2 <a href="http://www.sanedpartners.com">www.sanedpartners.com</a>

	<b>B&amp;Y Venture Partners</b>
Description	B&Y Venture Partners started with a clear idea: to create the go-to venture capital fund for early-stage technology startups in MENA. B&Y invests in visionary and high-impact founders aiming to create new markets or transform existing ones. B&Y believes that success comes from building strong and supportive relationships with the entrepreneurs we back. B&Y's team has a history of success as both investors and founders and can provide value to our portfolio companies through resources, mentorship and an extensive global network of connections. B&Y invests in startups across 2 stages: seed and growth. B&Y seeks to back exceptional founders who are building disruptive, market transforming consumer facing and enterprise software companies.
Products and Services	Equity financing.
Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. Startups.
Targeted Sectors	ICT.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	N/A.
Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	<b>+961-1-661830</b> <a href="http://www.byvp.com">www.byvp.com</a>

	<b>IM Capital</b>
Description	Insure and Match Capital (IM Capital) provides Matching Capital, Equity Guarantee, and Support Programs to a broad range of qualified early-stage business and investors in Lebanon. IM Capital matches new private sector investments with selected investment partners and/or qualified angel investors to support Early-Stage Businesses and Investments. IM Capital provides Qualified Investors (angels and institutions) with a partial guarantee on investments in Early-Stage Businesses and on Venture Capital Syndicated Pooled Investments, thus mitigating associated risks and encouraging increased capitalization.

Products and Services	Matching Capital. Equity Guarantee. Support Programs.
Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. Early Stage Startups. Incubators. Accelerators.
Targeted Sectors	ICT.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	To qualify, early-stage businesses and investors must have a committed capital from qualified investor(s) (angel(s) or institution(s)). Early-stage businesses and investors can then seek a matching participation from IM Capital (up to 50% matching of total outside capital, with a maximum ticket depending on the venture stage), thus sharing investors' risk and adding to the company's capital.
Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	<b>+961-1-649555</b> <a href="http://www.im-capital.com">www.im-capital.com</a>

	<b>Leap Ventures</b>
Description	Leap Ventures is a tech-focused entrepreneur-led venture capital firm that operates in MENA and Europe. At Leap, we seek to actively partner with entrepreneurs with innovative ideas in order to quickly accelerate and scale their vision and operations globally. Leap's value-add platform and extensive international network provide entrepreneurs with the tools to sharpen their technology edge, develop their customer base, recruit top talent, and structure their operations in order to heighten their ability to face hyper growth.
Products and Services	Equity financing.
Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. Startups.
Targeted Sectors	ICT.

Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	N/A.
Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	<a href="mailto:businessplan@leap.vc">businessplan@leap.vc</a> <a href="http://leap.vc">leap.vc</a>

	<b>Theemar Tripoli Investment Fund</b>
Description	Theemar Tripoli Investment Fund is a USD25million multi-stage private equity fund dedicated to invest in SMEs and entrepreneurs in Tripoli. Its main objective is to create economic growth and increase employment. Theemar is looking to invest in entrepreneurs and SMEs in different stages of evolution, from early stage (prototype completed) to maturity stage, as long as there is significant potential for growth.
Products and Services	Equity Financing. Business planning. Coaching. Strong network.
Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. SMEs. Startups.
Targeted Sectors	All sectors
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	The product or service need to be a differentiated product or service (innovative or creative or undersupplied) with a sustainable competitive advantage. Also need to be scalable to reach a larger customer base. In addition, the project needs to be launched from Tripoli or benefit Tripoli.
Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	<a href="http://www.theemartرابلس.com">www.theemartرابلس.com</a>

	<b>Flat 6 Labs</b>
--	--------------------

Description	Flat6Labs Beirut in partnership with ArabNet is a startup seed program and an early stage fund that will help accelerate the Lebanese startups' growth and provide the steady pipeline to the rapidly growing Lebanese venture capital industry. Through its expansive and wide-reaching network and numerous partnerships, Flat6Labs Beirut also provides Lebanese entrepreneurs with the scaling opportunities to access wider markets regionally and internationally.
Products & Services	Funding. Mentorship. Training. Perks & Services. Legal Support Office Space. Networking & Exposure.
Targeted Groups	Seed Startups. SMEs. <span style="float: right;">Businesses.</span>
Targeted Sectors	All sectors.
Conditions & Eligibility Criteria	Multiple stage screening processes involving top applicants in order to find the best candidates to join the program.
For More Details	<a href="http://www.flat6labsbeirut.com">www.flat6labsbeirut.com</a>

	<b>Angels Lebanon</b>
For More Details	+961-71-645404

	<b>Lebanese Women Angel Fund (LWAF)</b>
For More Details	+961-1-649555 <a href="mailto:info@im-capital.com">info@im-capital.com</a>

	<b>Fondation Diane</b>
For More Details	+961-1-641211 <a href="mailto:contact@fondation-diane.org">contact@fondation-diane.org</a>

	<b>MIC TelcoFund by MTC Touch</b>
For More Details	<a href="http://www.touch.com.lb">www.touch.com.lb</a>

	<b>Daher Capital</b>
For More Details	<a href="mailto:info@dahercapital.com">info@dahercapital.com</a>

## CROWDFUNDING

Let the crowd help you fund your project.

Crowd-funding is a new financial trend currently picking up across the world. Crowd-funding platforms play a channeling role between entrepreneurs and a large number of individuals pooling their money together in order to make equity investments in start-ups. Recently, the Capital Markets Authority (CMA) issued a decree to regulate crowd-funding activities in Lebanon.

This decree allows crowd-funding institutions to set up an electronic platform, whereby startup companies can raise funds on the condition of meeting a minimum amount of capital of LBP 30 Million or \$20,000 USD. In addition, the decree mandates that crowd-investors' direct and indirect investments in any given company are to range between LBP 750,000 and LBP 15 Million, or its equivalent in US Dollars.

	<b>ZOOMAL</b>
Description	Zoomaal is a crowd-funding platform that supports creative projects in the Arab world to get funding for their work. Using crowd-funding to collect the funds, project owners no longer have to get loans or provide equity to

	fund their projects. In addition to the funding, projects get a lot of exposure throughout the process. Both project owners and backers and sponsoring companies benefit from crowd-funding. Individuals who back projects will benefit from the rewards that are offered by project owners.
Products and Services	Crowdfunding.
Targeted Groups	Creative Professionals. Film Producers. Engineers. Freelancers. Entrepreneurs.
Targeted Sectors	High-tech. Community & Social Events. Research. Cultural.
Conditions and Eligibility Criteria	Must have a project with clear starting date and end date with defined outcomes.
Cost of Service	5% only from successfully funded projects.
For More Details	<a href="mailto:info@zooaal.com">info@zooaal.com</a> <a href="http://www.zooaal.com">www.zooaal.com</a>

## OTHER FORMS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT

	<b>Alfanar</b>
Description	Alfanar (meaning 'beacon' in Arabic) is the first venture philanthropy organisation in the Arab world that provides funding, management support, mentorship and training to social enterprises across all sectors with a particular focus on education, job creation and women empowerment.
Products and Services	Grants up to 500K GBP and repayable grants.
Targeted Groups	Growth stage social enterprises registered as SAL, SARL or NGOs.

Conditions and Eligibility Criteria	Need to meet <b>Alfanar's selection criteria</b> and to get approved by the Alfanar Investment Committee & Board after due diligence and submission of an Investment Application Document.
Cost of Service	Interest Rate: 0%. Down-payment: none. File Fees to BDL: no. Guarantee: n/a.
For More Details	<a href="http://www.alfanar.org.uk">www.alfanar.org.uk</a>

	<b>Entrepreneurial Development Foundation</b>
Description	The Entrepreneurial Development Foundation is a not-for-profit organization that promotes entrepreneurship among the less privileged in Lebanon's rural areas and needy neighborhoods of big cities. The EDF's objective is to assist in the improvement of the county's overall socio-economic well-being.
Products and Services	Business loans. Training program.
Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. SMEs.
Conditions and Eligibility Criteria	Lebanese national. Age between 21 & 60. Sound business proposal. Good business reputation.
Cost of Service	20% per annum (declining).
For More Details	<a href="http://edf-lebanon.org">edf-lebanon.org</a>

	<b>Tatwir (by the Batroun Traders Association and BIAT)</b>
--	---



Description	Competition that aims at supporting SMEs and Startups in Batroun by financing startup activities or expanding existing businesses ( <a href="#">more information - in Arabic</a> ).
Products and Services	Financing can be (depending on the project's specifications and as per the jury's decision and up to a maximum of \$10,000 USD): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Through a loan;</li> <li>○ Through a donation;</li> <li>○ Partially through a loan and partially through a donation.</li> </ul>
Targeted Groups	SMEs implemented in Batroun whether they are startups or existing businesses.
Conditions and Eligibility Criteria	The program selects first 5 applicants matching the criteria of selection based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The eligibility of the entrepreneur;</li> <li>○ The idea of the project;</li> <li>○ The feasibility of the project in terms of contributing in boosting the economy of Batroun.</li> </ul>
Cost of Service	Depends on the support received.
For More Details	+961-76-702525 +961-6-741430 <a href="http://www.batrountraders.org">www.batrountraders.org</a> <a href="mailto:info@batrountraders.org">info@batrountraders.org</a>

	<b>Culture Resource (Al Mawred Al Thaqafy)</b>
Description	Founded in 2004, Culture Resource (Al Mawred Al Thaqafy) is a regional, non-profit organization that seeks to support artistic creativity in the Arab region and to encourage cultural exchange between intellectuals and artists within this region and abroad.
Products and Services	Grants. Training programs. Cultural resource supports.
Targeted Groups	Entrepreneurs. SMEs.

Conditions and Eligibility Criteria	N/A.
Cost of Service	N/A.
For More Details	<a href="http://mawred.org">mawred.org</a>

For correction or inclusion of additional information, please contact us at [sme@economy.gov.lb](mailto:sme@economy.gov.lb)

## IDRAAC

Source: <https://www.idraac.org/home/sources-of-funding/gra>

IDRAAC's mission is to conduct and promote research in mental health, raise public awareness and advocate for mental health as a basic human right while providing care for all age groups (children, adolescents, adults and the elderly).

IDRAAC's vision is to have the Lebanese population sensitized to mental health issues, and that people suffering from mental health conditions have adequate access to healthcare while preserving their human rights.

IDRAAC's objectives are to:

- Educate and increase public awareness on mental health
- Reach out to policy makers to address mental health on the national level
- Advocate for mental health as a basic human right and work on preserving the human rights of persons affected by mental health conditions
- Implement community intervention programs addressing various aspects of mental health
- Offer individuals and communities the means of identifying, dealing with and overcoming mental disorders
- Train students and professionals in the practice and research of mental health
- Develop and adapt suitable instruments for research in Lebanon and the Arab region
- Conduct and promote research in mental health on national, regional and international levels.

**IDRAAC's clinical members** offer their time for free to conduct these activities, and its only source of income consists of grants, donations and fundraising activities.

- Lebanon: U.S. Mission Grant for Democracy & Good Governance, Human Rights

and Education

- Lebanon: U.S. Mission Grant for Democracy & Good Governance, Human Rights and Education

## SHARES

**Deadline:** 21-Jun-24

The U.S. Embassy Beirut, Lebanon's Public Diplomacy Section (PDS Beirut) is pleased to invite proposals for its Public Diplomacy Grants Program.

### 2024 Grants for Poverty Alleviation and SDG Achievement

Have innovative ideas to tackle poverty and promote sustainable development! Apply for grants supporting impactful projects today!

#### Purpose of Grants

- PDS Beirut invites proposals for projects that address one or more of the thematic priorities listed below. All projects must include an American cultural element or a connection with American expert(s), organization(s), or institution(s) in a specific field that will promote increased understanding of U.S. values, policies, and/or perspectives. Proposals with diversity, equity, inclusion, and/or accessibility components are highly encouraged.

#### Priority Program Themes

- PDS Beirut seeks proposals that address the following priority program themes:
  - Inclusive/creative approaches to civic engagement, good governance, free speech/expression, and/or advancing human rights.
  - English Language learning and programming.
  - Educational partnerships between Lebanese and American academic institutions.

#### Funding Information

- Total available funding: \$500,000.
- Award amounts: The minimum award is \$25,000 and the maximum award is \$250,000 for organizations and \$150,000 for individuals.
- Length of performance period: Up to 24 months.
- Number of awards anticipated: Eight, dependent on amounts and availability of funds.
- Anticipated project start date: No later than September 30, 2024.

#### Participants and Audiences

- PDS Beirut puts special emphasis on projects that engage:
  - Girls/women.
  - Individuals/communities outside of the capital.

- Marginalized or disenfranchised individuals/communities.
- [Youth](#) (ages 16-30 years old).

#### Eligibility Criteria

- PDS Beirut encourages applications from Lebanon and the [United States](#), including:
  - Registered U.S. and Lebanese not-for-profit organizations, think tanks and civil society/non-governmental organizations with programming experience in Lebanon.
  - Individual U.S. or Lebanese citizens.
  - U.S. and Lebanese non-profit or governmental educational institutions.
- For-profit or commercial entities are not eligible to apply.

#### Ineligible

- The following types of projects are not eligible for funding:
  - Projects relating to partisan political activity.
  - Charitable or development activities.
  - Construction projects.
  - Projects that support specific religious activities.
  - Fund-raising campaigns.
  - Lobbying for specific legislation or projects.

For more information, visit [Grants.gov](#).

## **Council for Development and Reconstruction CDR**

Source: <https://www.cdr.gov.lb/en-US/Funding.aspx>

Total signed Contracts: 6081

WATER: WASTE WATER

### **Waste Water Collection and Treatment in Zgharta Central Region**

Contract Number: 17700

Signature Date: 13 October 2011

### **Feasibility Study and Environmental Impact Assessment for the Construction of Sewer Lines and Waste Water Treatment Plants in Zgharta Caza**

AMOUNT USD 135,300

PROGRAM

Coastal Pollution Control Program

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION(S)

Zgharta

CONSULTANT

WET-Naji Corban Engineering Office

CONTRACT DETAILS

WATER

WASTE WATER

**Waste Water Collection and Treatment in Jezzine**

Contract Number: 20059

Signature Date:

15 March 2018

**Construction of Wastewater Networks and Pumping Stations in Jezzine Caza - Phase 1 + Add no.1**

AMOUNT

USD 4,485,223

PROGRAM

**Water Resources Protection from Pollution Program**

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION(S)

Jezzine

CONTRACTOR

Limaco / Hamid Keyrouz

CONTRACT DETAILS

WATER

WASTE WATER

**Waste Water Collection and Treatment in Jezzine**

Contract Number: 20066

Signature Date:

13 February 2018

**Supervision Services for the Construction of Wastewater Networks and Pumping Stations in Jezzine Caza**

AMOUNT

USD 154,040

PROGRAM

**Water Resources Protection from Pollution Program**

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION(S)

Jezzine

CONSULTANT

LIBANCONSULT AGM S.A.L

CONTRACT DETAILS

WATER

WASTE WATER

**Waste Water Collection and Treatment in Jezzine**

Contract Number: 19402

Signature Date:

18 December 2015

**Updating of the Master Plan, Preparation of the Feasibility Study, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Detailed Design and Preparation of Tender Documents for Wastewater Systems in Multiple Watersheds in Jezzine Caza**

AMOUNT

USD 125,000

PROGRAM

**Water Resources Protection from Pollution Program**

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION(S)

Jezzine

CONSULTANT

LIBANCONSULT AGM S.A.L

CONTRACT DETAILS

WATER

WASTE WATER

**Waste Water Collection and Treatment in Suwayjani / Chouf Caza**

Contract Number: 17655

Signature Date:

13 February 2012

**Rehabilitation Works and Operation and Maintenance of Wastewater Treatment Plants in Jdeideh El-Chouf, Ainbal and Gharifeh (Souwaijani Municipalities - Chouf Caza) + Add no.1&2**

AMOUNT

USD 2,035,019

PROGRAM

Water Resources Protection from Pollution Program

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION(S)

Chouf

CONTRACTOR

Subal Engineering

CONTRACT DETAILS

WATER

WASTE WATER

**Waste Water Collection and Treatment in Suwayjani / Chouf Caza**

Contract Number: 17656

Signature Date:

10 February 2012

**Supervision Services for the Rehabilitation Works and Operation and Maintenance of Wastewater Treatment Plants in Jdeideh El Chouf, Ainbal and Gharifeh (Souwaijani Municipalities - Chouf Caza) + Add no.1**

AMOUNT

USD 170,360

PROGRAM

**Water Resources Protection from Pollution Program**

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION(S)

Chouf

CONSULTANT

LIBANCONSULT AGM S.A.L

CONTRACT DETAILS

WATER

WASTE WATER

**Waste Water Collection and Treatment in Suwayjani / Chouf Caza**

Contract Number: 17120

Signature Date:

11 February 2010

**Supervision for the execution of sewer lines in Suwayjani area - Chouf + Add no.1**

AMOUNT

USD 480,001

PROGRAM

**Water Resources Protection from Pollution Program**

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION(S)

Chouf

CONSULTANT

**Bureau Technique pour le Developpement S.A.R.L**

CONTRACT DETAILS

WATER

WASTE WATER

**Waste Water Collection and Treatment in Suwayjani / Chouf Caza**

Contract Number: 12031



Signature Date:

29 October 2009

**Execution of Chouf - Swaijani sewer networks + Add no.1&2**

AMOUNT

USD 14,758,177

PROGRAM

**Water Resources Protection from Pollution Program**

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION(S)

Chouf

CONTRACTOR

GENECO

CONTRACT DETAILS

WATER

WASTE WATER

**Waste Water Collection and Treatment in Suwayjani / Chouf Caza**

Contract Number: 12693

Signature Date:

27 January 2006

Construction of Khraibeh - Amatour Collector

AMOUNT

USD 2,251,401

PROGRAM

**Water Resources Protection from Pollution Program**

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION(S)

Chouf

CONTRACTOR

Farhat Group S.A.L

CONTRACT DETAILS

WATER

WASTE WATER

**Waste Water Collection and Treatment in Suwayjani / Chouf Caza**

Contract Number: 15534

Signature Date:

24 November 2004

**Detailed design, preparation of tender documents and supervision services for Khraibeh - Amatour collector**

AMOUNT

USD 53,955

PROGRAM

**Water Resources Protection from Pollution Program**

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION(S)

Chouf

CONSULTANT

Bureau Technique pour le Developpement S.A.R.L

CONTRACT DETAILS

WATER

WASTE WATER

**Waste Water Collection and Treatment in Suwayjani / Chouf Caza**

Contract Number: 12760

Signature Date:

18 June 2004

**Execution of Jdeidet El Chouf - Boqaata sewer network**

AMOUNT

USD 1,278,776

PROGRAM

**Water Resources Protection from Pollution Program**

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION(S)

Chouf

CONTRACTOR

Farhat Group S.A.L

CONTRACT DETAILS

WATER

WASTE WATER

**Waste Water Collection and Treatment in Keserwan**

Contract Number: 17630

Signature Date:

24 June 2011

**Consulting Services for Phase 1 of the "Jeita Spring Protection Project" + Add no.1&2&3**

AMOUNT

USD 3,120,121

PROGRAM

**Water Resources Protection from Pollution Program**

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION(S)

Kesserwan

CONSULTANT

Gitec / WE Consult / LIBANCONSULT AGM

CONTRACT DETAILS

WATER

WASTE WATER

**Waste Water Collection and Treatment in Batroun**

Contract Number: 17913

Signature Date:

17 September 2012

**Consultant Services for the Economic Feasibility Study for Kfarhelda Wastewater Project - Batroun Caza**

AMOUNT

USD 44,000

PROGRAM

**Water Resources Protection from Pollution Program**

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION(S)

Batroun

CONSULTANT

**Dar Al-Handasah Nazih Taleb & Partners Consulting Engineers SAL**

CONTRACT DETAILS

WATER

WASTE WATER

**Waste Water Collection and Treatment in Akkar Coastal Region**

Contract Number: 19822

Signature Date:

7 June 2018

**Construction of Sewer Lines and Pumping Stations in Akkar Caza - North Lebanon + Add no.3**

AMOUNT

USD 19,683,719

PROGRAM

**Coastal Pollution Control Program**

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION(S)

Akkar

CONTRACTOR

Danash for Contracting and Trading Co.

## CONTRACT DETAILS

WATER

WASTE WATER

### Waste Water Collection and Treatment in Akkar Coastal Region

Signature Date:

6 June 2018

## Agricultural Grants in Lebanon



### Introduction

Lebanon's exceptional location at the crossroad of Africa, Europe and Asia, in addition to its singular morphology has contributed to making it a hub of botanic diversity. Locals gush over their country's cultural marvels, from its deep culinary traditions to the surprisingly varied topography. Lebanon has been host to many genetic species of wheat, barley, lentils, where their cultivation dates back more than 5000 years.

Other local agricultural species include olives, figs, grapes, pomegranate and carob.

Food made from these plants lie at the basis of culinary traditions transmitted between the generations (Zurayk, 2008). Aiming at fostering the valorisation and development of small-scale traditional agro-food value chains, combining enhancement of market potentialities and socio-economic sustainability, MedSnail is a 3 years project funded by the EU under the ENI CBC Med Program and jointly implemented by seven Mediterranean partners including the American University of Beirut represented by the Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU) and the Department of Landscape Design and Ecosystem Management (LDEM).

For that, a desk review was conducted to have a better overview of the Lebanese agricultural and food systems, better promote these local food systems, raise awareness on responsible consumption and identify window opportunities for the small-scale producers in the Shouf and West Bekaa to create business services hubs, animated by local leaders trained on MedSNAIL principles and procedures.

Overview on local agriculture and food heritage: Case of West Bekaa and Shouf in Lebanon

## DESK REVIEW

Prepared and submitted by the Environmental and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU) at the American University of Beirut under the project “Sustainable Networks for Agro-food Innovation Leading in the Mediterranean - MedSNAIL”

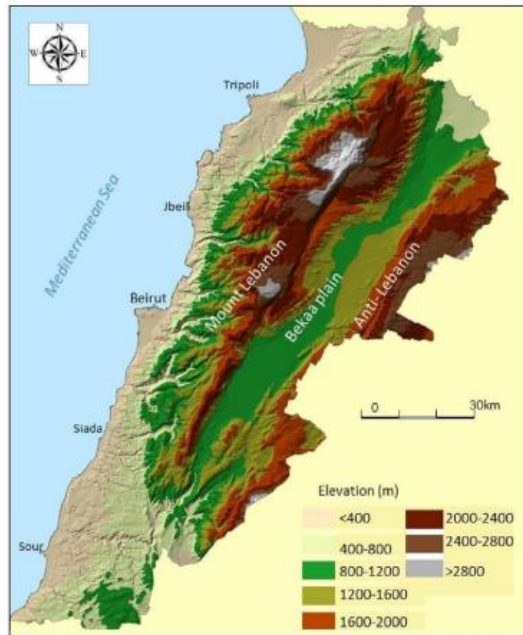


Figure 1. Topographic units of Lebanon (Source: 5, Council for Development and Reconstruction, 2005)

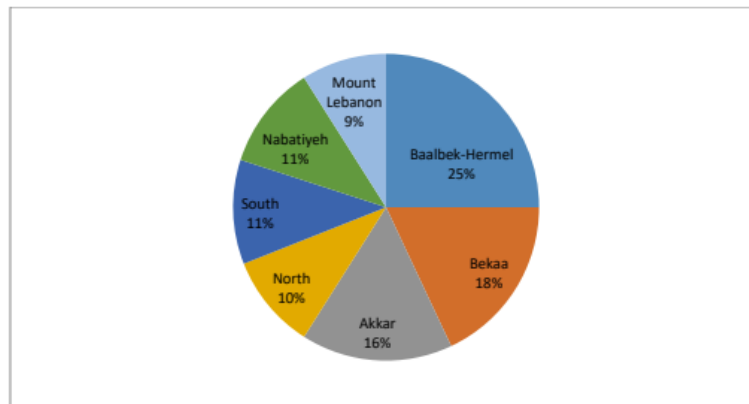


Figure 2. Distribution of the agricultural lands and exploitation per Mohafaza (%) (Source: MoA/FAO/Italian Cooperation, 2012)

### 2.3. Agriculture production systems

#### 2.3.1. Overview of the Agricultural sector in Lebanon

The geographical location of Lebanon as a Mediterranean country and its topography allow for the cultivation of a wide variety of agriculture crops. The topographical features of the country divide it into five agro-climatic zones:

1. The coastal strip where citrus and horticulture crops are mostly grown.
2. On the low altitudes of Mount Lebanon, olive, grape and other Mediterranean crops are predominating.
3. The middle altitudes where temperate fruit orchards are planted.
4. West and central Bekaa predominantly including field crops, grapes and fruit orchards.
5. Northern Bekaa where rain-fed cereals or fruit trees and few irrigated crops can mostly be found (MoE/URC/GEF, 2012).

Lebanon has the highest proportion of agricultural lands in the region with agriculture forming 64.3% of its lands (IDAL, 2017). Almost, one third of the Lebanese territory is arable where most fertile areas can be found along the coastal strip and Bekaa valley.

The majority of agricultural lands are found in the northern Bekaa specifically in Baalbek-Hermel (25% of the agricultural lands) followed by both central and west Bekaa (18% of agricultural lands) and the coastal plains of Akkar (16% of the agricultural lands). Figure 2 shows the distribution of the agricultural lands and exploitation per Mohafaza.

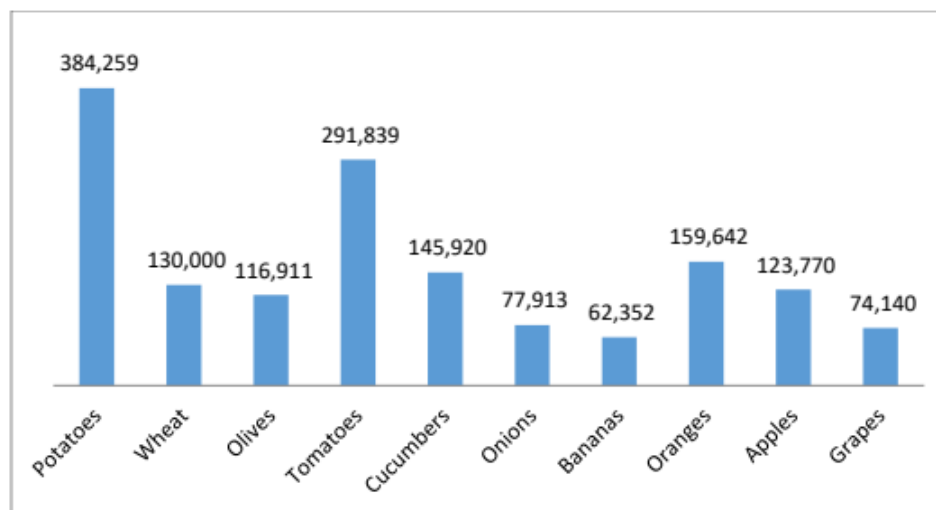


Figure 3. Production of the main agricultural crops in Lebanon (in tonnes) for the year 2017 (Sources: FAOSTAT)

## Case Studies and Reports That Highlight the Impact of Agricultural Grants in Lebanon

There are several case studies and reports that highlight the impact of agricultural grants in Lebanon. Here are a couple of notable examples:

### **Lebanon Agri-food Initiatives**

A comprehensive report by the Lebanon Reforestation Initiative, funded by the Hanns Seidel Foundation, provides an in-depth analysis of various agricultural and Agri-food projects in Lebanon. The report includes:

- Distribution of Projects: It assesses 58 projects across different sub-sectors, highlighting the geographical distribution and budget ranges.
- Challenges and Gaps: Identifies key challenges in the agricultural sector, such as land degradation, water scarcity, and the need for modern technology.
- Success Stories: Features successful initiatives that have improved agricultural productivity and sustainability<sup>1</sup>.

### **Technology in the Lebanese Agriculture Sector**

A study by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) focuses on the integration of technology in agriculture. Key points include:

- Support for Small Farmers: Emphasizes the importance of supporting small-scale farmers through access to technology and financial resources.
- Innovative Practices: Highlights successful examples of technology transfer and adaptation, which have enhanced efficiency and resilience in the Agri-food systems<sup>2</sup>.

These case studies provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of agricultural grants and the ongoing efforts to support sustainable agriculture in Lebanon. If you need more detailed information or specific examples, feel free to ask! What aspect of agricultural development are you most interested in?

### **Case Studies Focusing On Specific Crops and Regions in Lebanon:**

Few case studies focusing on specific crops and regions in Lebanon:

#### **Bekaa Valley Food Cooperatives**

A study on food cooperatives in the Bekaa Valley highlights how these cooperatives support local farmers and promote sustainable agricultural practices. Key findings include:

- Cooperative Structure: Many cooperatives are composed of women members who engage in traditional practices like "Mouneh" (preserved pantry foods).
- Economic Impact: These cooperatives help boost local economies by creating jobs and supporting small-scale farmers.



- Challenges: Despite their success, cooperatives face challenges such as dependency on donor funding and the need for better regulation and networking<sup>1</sup>.

### **Climate Resilient Agriculture in Lebanon**

A case study by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) focuses on climate-resilient agriculture using the AquaCrop simulation program. Highlights include:

- Impact of Climate Change: The study assesses the impact of changing water availability on crop productivity in Lebanon.

- Adaptation Measures: Recommendations include adopting drought and heat-tolerant crop varieties and improving irrigation practices<sup>2</sup>.

### **Local Agriculture and Food Heritage in West Bekaa**

This study explores the rich agricultural heritage of the West Bekaa region, focusing on crops like wheat, barley, lentils, olives, figs, grapes, pomegranates, and carob. Key points include:

- Cultural Significance: These crops are integral to Lebanon's culinary traditions and have been cultivated for over 5,000 years.

- Sustainable Practices: The study emphasizes the importance of preserving traditional agricultural practices to maintain biodiversity and food security<sup>3</sup>.

These case studies provide valuable insights into the diverse agricultural practices and challenges in different regions of Lebanon.

## **Eligibility Criteria for Agricultural Grants in Lebanon**

The eligibility criteria for agricultural grants in Lebanon can vary depending on the specific program. Here are some general guidelines for the two grants mentioned:

### **FAO and Ministry of Agriculture Grants**

1. Type of Applicant: Farmers, agricultural cooperatives, and associations.
2. Project Scope: Projects must focus on agricultural infrastructure, such as land reclamation, water reservoirs, modern irrigation systems, and planting fruit tree seedlings.
3. Location: Projects must be located within Lebanon.
4. Compliance: Applicants must comply with environmental and agricultural regulations set by the Ministry of Agriculture.

### **Lebanon Agriculture and Rural Empowerment (ARE) Activity**

1. Type of Applicant: Micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the agro-food sector, including fresh and processed produce, dairy, and stone fruits.
2. Project Scope: Projects should aim to boost domestic and export sales, increase access to financial resources, and improve productivity.
3. Location: Projects must be based in Lebanon.
4. Financial Need: Applicants must demonstrate a need for financial support to achieve their project goals.

These criteria are designed to ensure that the grants support sustainable and impactful agricultural development.

### **Grants Available for Agricultural Projects in Lebanon**

There are several grants available for agricultural projects in Lebanon. Here are a few notable ones:

- 1. FAO and Ministry of Agriculture Grants:** The Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and funded by the European Union, offers grants to invest in agricultural infrastructure. These grants support projects like land reclamation, construction of water reservoirs, modern irrigation systems, and planting of fruit tree seedlings<sup>1</sup>.
- 2. Lebanon Agriculture and Rural Empowerment (ARE) Activity:** This initiative, supported by USAID, aims to boost domestic and export sales, increase access to financial resources, and improve the productivity of micro, small, and medium enterprises in the agro-food sector. Grants are available for stakeholders in sectors like fresh and processed produce, dairy, and stone fruits<sup>2</sup>.

These programs are designed to enhance the livelihoods of farmers and support sustainable agricultural development in Lebanon

## **General Steps for Applying to Agricultural Grants in Lebanon:**

### **General steps for applying to agricultural grants in Lebanon:**

#### FAO and Ministry of Agriculture Grants

1. Prepare Your Proposal: Outline your project, including objectives, expected outcomes, budget, and timeline. Ensure it aligns with the grant's focus areas.
2. Gather Required Documents: This may include proof of land ownership or lease, environmental compliance certificates, and any other relevant permits.

3. **Submit Application:** Applications are usually submitted through the Ministry of Agriculture's website or directly at their offices. Keep an eye on their announcements for specific deadlines.

4. **Review Process:** Your application will be reviewed by a committee. They may request additional information or site visits.

5. **Approval and Funding:** If approved, you'll receive the grant funds according to the agreed schedule. Regular progress reports may be required.

### **Lebanon Agriculture and Rural Empowerment (ARE) Activity**

1. **Initial Inquiry:** Contact the ARE program to express interest and get detailed guidelines.

2. **Develop Business Plan:** Create a comprehensive business plan that demonstrates the project's potential impact on sales, productivity, and financial needs.

3. **Application Submission:** Submit your application through the designated channels, which may include online portals or physical submissions.

4. **Evaluation:** The application will be evaluated based on criteria such as feasibility, sustainability, and alignment with program goals.

5. **Grant Award:** Successful applicants will receive funding and may need to provide periodic updates on project progress.

### **Tips for a Successful Application**

- **Be Clear and Concise:** Clearly articulate your project's goals and how it meets the grant's objectives.

- **Provide Evidence:** Include data, research, and testimonials to support your proposal.

- **Follow Guidelines:** Adhere strictly to the application guidelines and deadlines.

- **Seek Assistance:** Consider consulting with experts or organizations that specialize in grant writing.

## **Lebanon Agri-food Initiatives Mapping and Gap Identification**



### **About Hanns Seidel Foundation**

The Hanns Seidel Foundation is one of the six official political foundations of the Federal Republic of Germany. Established in 1967, the HSS today is serving Democracy, Peace and Development in more than 75 countries around the globe. Named after the former Minister President of the Free State of Bavaria and Chairman of the Christian Social Union, Dr. Hanns Seidel, the HSS' specialist departments operate in the fields of political consulting and education, scholarship programmes and development cooperation. Operations in Lebanon have been ongoing since 1998, focusing on environmental sustainability, civic education and empowerment in a decentralized approach.

This study was developed under the framework of the project funded by Hanns Seidel Foundation and implemented by the Lebanon Reforestation Initiative entitled "Sustainable Business Opportunities in The Agri-Food Sectors in Lebanon", with the aim of better understanding current support provided to the sector, emerging sector needs and gaps in support that would guide decision-making of donors for further interventions.

The project mapped the existing and planned interventions in the agricultural and agri-food sector in Lebanon to the extent data was available and shared. Although some interventions might not have been captured in this report, the data provided allowed for a clear general overview of the situation that can support further planning for the sector. As such, this report presents the research findings and lists intervention recommendations by sub-sector, by location and by beneficiary type.

### **Summary of Findings**

Current active donors and interventions in the Agri-food sectors

The mapping of Agri-food sector related funds allowed tracing a total of 58 projects or programs supporting farmers and the agricultural sector in general. Of the total, 6 projects/programs are completed as of September 2021, two are planned, two are at their inception phase and 48 are ongoing. Figure 1 below provides an overview of the distribution of these 58 initiatives over 4 general sectors, namely agriculture, environment, forestry and fisheries.

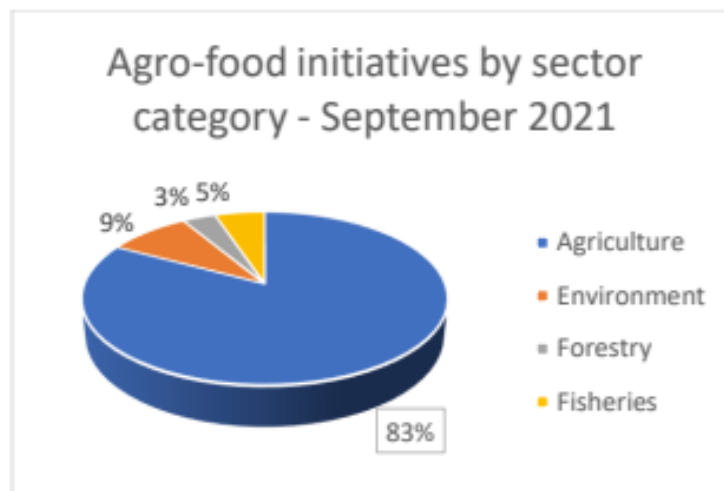


Figure 1. distribution of projects assessed by sector categories

Table 1. Division of the 58 assessed projects/programs by sub-sector

Sector	Nb of projects	Sub-sector	Nb of Projects
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>48</b>	Animal production	2
		Food security	2
		Gender mainstreaming in agriculture	1
		Good agricultural practices	4
		Greenhouse production	1
		Landscape management	1
		Livelihood support	13
		Sustainable agriculture	3
		Teaching	2
		Technical cooperation	7
		Value chain / Business Development	12
<b>Environment</b>	<b>5</b>	Hazardous waste disposal of pesticides	1
		Water management	4
<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>3</b>	Communication	1
		Research	2
<b>Forestry</b>	<b>2</b>	Landscape restoration	2

## Active donors and financial overview

Current support for the agricultural sector is received through two main channels. The first includes multilateral funding sources, mostly through United Nations agencies operating in the country, such as the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Food Program (WFP), the International Labor Organization (ILO), or through the World Bank (WB) and the European Union (EU).

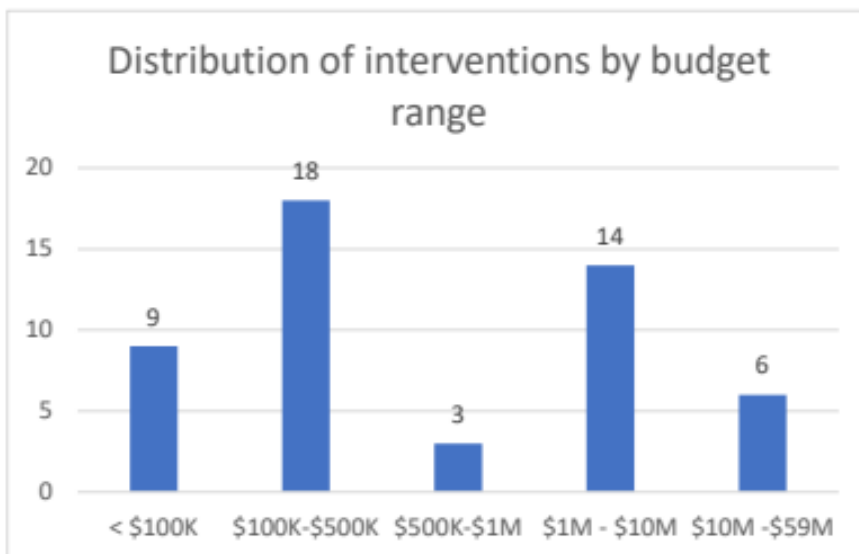
In parallel, bilateral support for the sector is provided by several countries including, but not limited to, France, Italy, Germany, USA and Holland, that have been supporting the sector through their respective international development programs and Embassy projects.

Support is being channeled through either International NGOs (INGOs) or local NGOs or social enterprises working either on a national or regional level. Projects and programs are implemented by those entities in coordination with the local relevant ministries, mostly the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture but also for some projects the Ministry of Environment or the Ministry of Energy and Water, and in close collaboration with the municipalities.

However, as explained in the interviews, funding is usually managed by the international agencies and NGOs without passing directly through the government to avoid administrative burdens and potential delays.

Almost all interviewed actors explained that their organization is aligning their program objectives and strategies to the national strategies, when existing, and have been consulting with the relevant ministries to mainstream and coordinate their work.

Strategies specifically mentioned include the CEDRE conference proceedings of April 2018, the Lebanon's Economic Vision published in January 2019 by the Ministry of Economy and Trade, and Lebanon National Agriculture Strategy (2020–2025).



*Figure 2. Distribution of interventions by budget range*

Overall, more than \$475 Million are invested in donor funding to the various assessed interventions, with funding per project ranging from as low as \$6,000 per intervention to

\$59 Million USD for multi-year programs. Figure 2 provides a distribution of number of projects assessed by budget ranges per project.

The highest numbers of interventions (18) had budgets ranging between \$100,000 and \$500,000 per intervention and were mostly implemented by FAO. Overall, FAO had the highest number of projects, either funded by FAO or implemented by the organization through other sources of funding and covered a large array of sectors and sub-sectors.

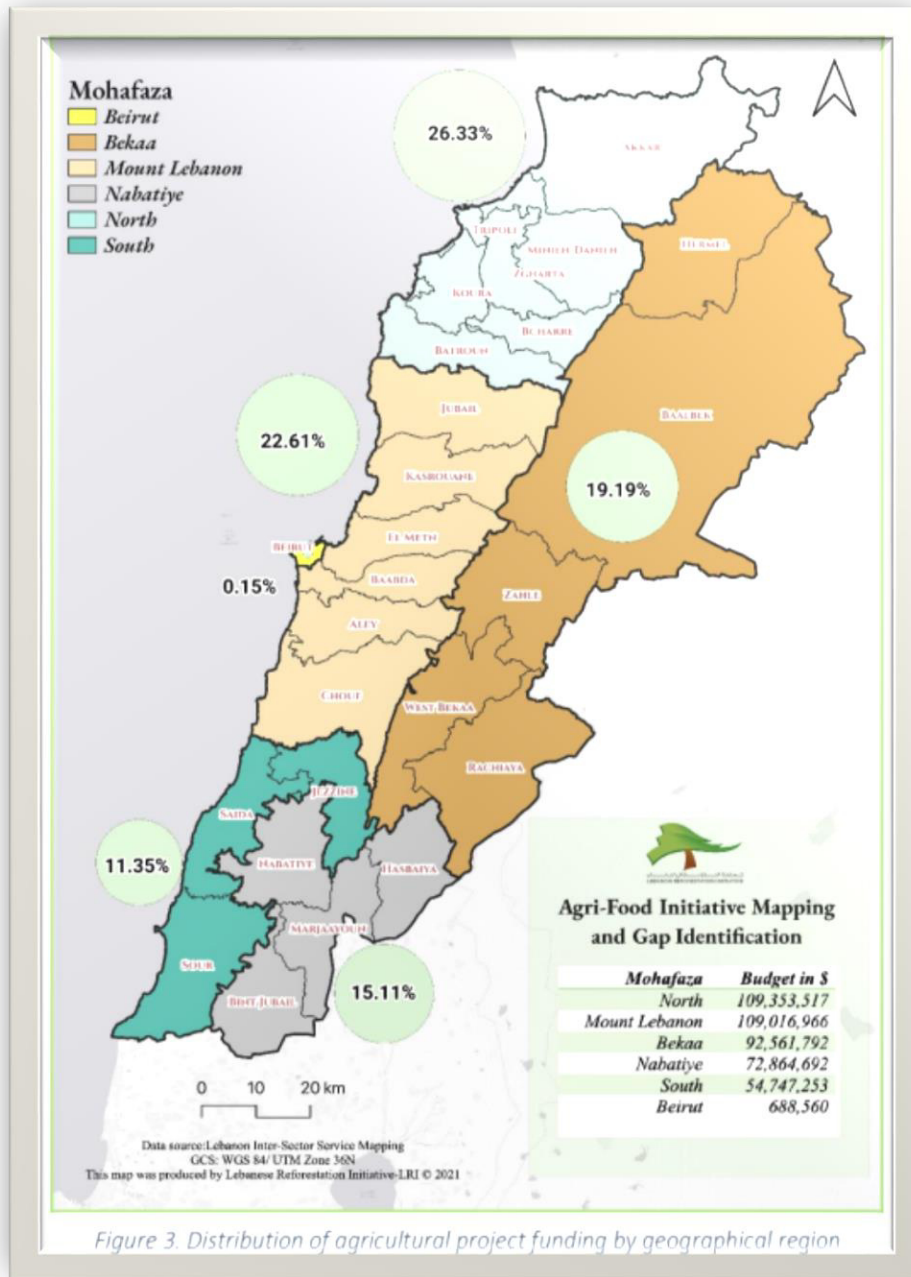
The highest three project funding were related to USAID funded new projects targeting MSMEs and value chain support (3 projects with funding between \$57 Million and \$59 Million), followed by ILO-EIIP projects focusing on cash for work and support for livelihoods through agricultural labor-intensive activities.

On the other side, the Lebanon Emergency Response Plan places Lebanon's funding needs for 2021-2022 at \$115.4 Million, only \$5,400,000 of which have been allocated so far, leaving a funding gap for the coming year of \$110 Million yet to be filled<sup>9</sup>.

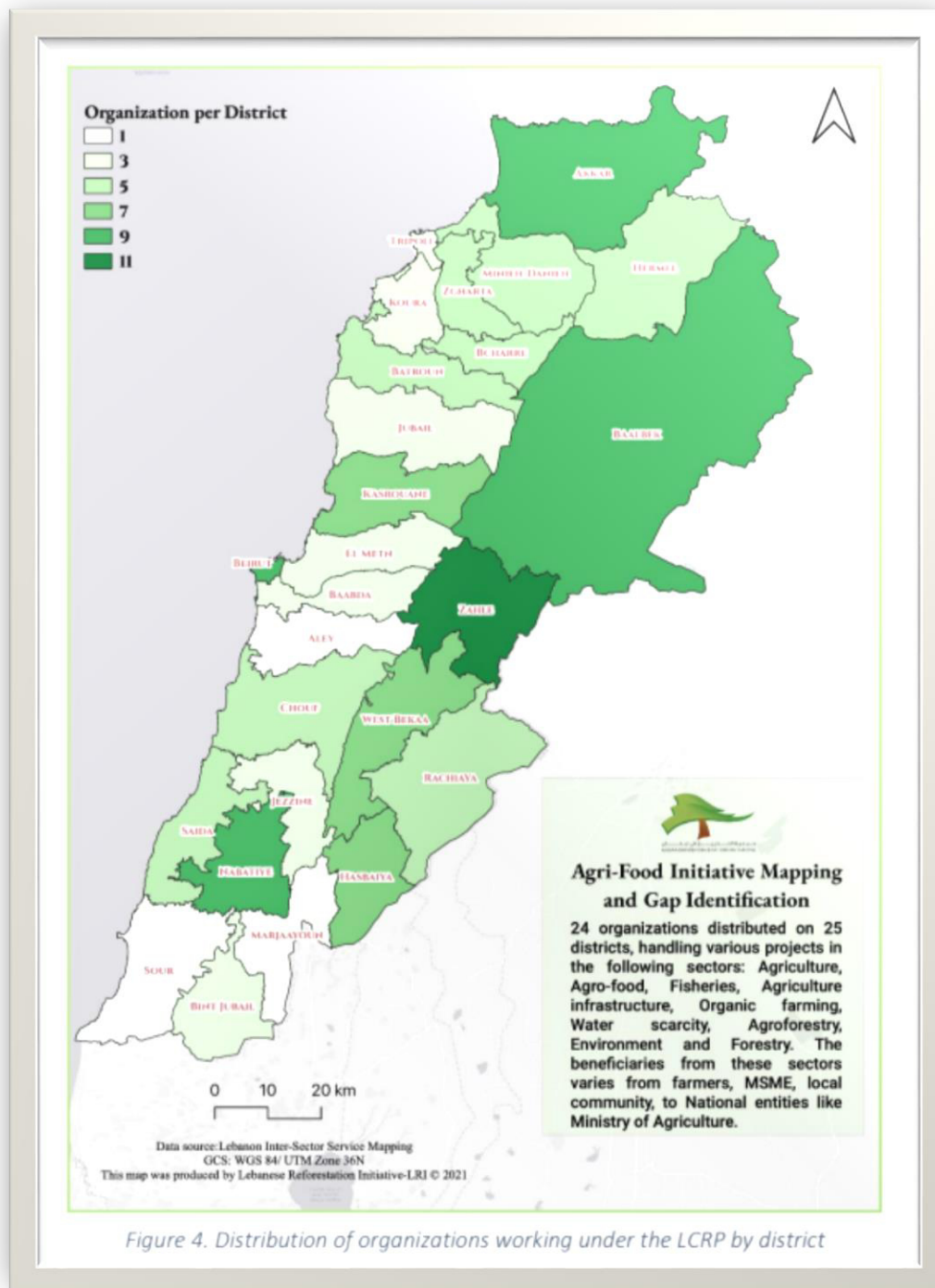
## **Summary of support by geographical region and types of beneficiaries**

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan focused efforts mostly on the 251 localities specified in the UNHCR map<sup>10</sup> of distribution of Syrian refugees, with the aim of supporting Syrian refugees and host communities considered to be under highest pressure due to the increased population and subsequent increased pressure on natural resources and public services. Most assessed projects had a national scope with a focus on those localities while 8 were more focused on Akkar and the Beqaa and only three specifically worked in Mount Lebanon. The analysis of funding distribution by governorate for the LCRP funding alone shows that North Lebanon is receiving

the highest percentage of the total funding (26.33%), while the Beqaa, the largest agricultural area in Lebanon, gets 19.19% of the funding (Figure 3).







## Summary of support by sector and sub-sector

Table 2. Distribution of funding by sub-sector

Agricultural support funds have also poured towards two production channels: value chain and business development, and individual farmer support.

Agriculture support projects now consider an integrated value chain development approach that is inclusive to production, quality control, and the creation of market linkages in local and export channels. Such support, depending on the donor, has targeted commercial agriculture like the LIVCD and LINQ as well as sustainable agriculture and slow-food systems like MedSNAIL.

Individual farmer support has come in the form of vouchers offered by green plan through the FAO pipeline, to be used in agricultural land reclamation, works in water installations and irrigation, fencing, vineyard trellising and seedling purchasing. NGOs working close with communities (like LRI and RMF and Mada association) support farmers through best-practice trainings, cost reduction by provision of basic material, provision of chicken coops, and through the introduction of alternative agricultural practices like organic agriculture and agro forestry. Other projects supported environmental issues pertaining to chemical pesticide pollution and water canal rehabilitation.

Two large scale projects funded the forestry sector and aimed at landscape restoration through government donations managed by the FAO. Pest control assistance came through two projects targeting the Fall Armyworm and the Desert Locust as emergency assistance. Table 2 provides an overview of funding distribution by sub-sector for the sub-sectors included in this assessment.

*Table 2. Distribution of funding by sub-sector*

<b>Sub-sector</b>	<b>Budget in \$</b>
<i>Rangeland management</i>	\$7,798,000
<i>Banana plantations</i>	\$131,000
<i>Business development</i>	\$1,762,781
<i>Good agricultural practices / Pest management</i>	\$251,589,575
<i>Gender awareness</i>	\$395,823
<i>Greenhouse production</i>	\$1,497,838
<i>Landscape restoration</i>	\$7,757,635
<i>Livelihood</i>	\$24,679,931
<i>TCP (Planning, QC, R&amp;D)</i>	\$293,000
<i>value chain / business development services</i>	\$175,000,000
<i>Water resources management and rehabilitation</i>	\$4,345,647
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$475,251,229</b>

## Conclusions and General Recommendations

While acknowledging data limitations, this study attempted to map existing interventions to the agricultural and Agri-food sector with the aim of defining gaps in support that would guide planning for future interventions.

Overall, the agricultural sector in Lebanon is suffering from very serious challenges that are leading to a gradual decline in the sector, represented by a reduction in production, number of actors leaving the sector and major financial losses.

In parallel, a large amount of funding is being placed to support this sector and get it through the crisis. Funding has been supporting direct livelihoods of communities through cash for work approaches. Capacity building and trainings are provided to farmers across sub-sectors and regions. Support for value chains and business development is increasing and taking more importance in the last couple of years and has the potential to drive serious improvements in the sector. Linkages with export markets are being created but need strengthening and scaling up. Support for infrastructure development and input supplies is done but the need is much larger than the support.

Consequently, donors planning new interventions in this sector are encouraged to consider the following approaches:

- Promote projects that enable SMEs and cooperatives to be more export oriented, including supporting them in improving production, quality control, applying national and international quality standards, and getting the needed certifications.
- Promote crops and products that substitute imported goods with local productions as well as techniques that use already existing local raw material to produce substitutes to imported goods, while ensuring support covers all aspects from production to proper marketing with proper quality control. In parallel, avoid supporting the same type of product recurrently to avoid getting to a point of high competition on the local market, leading to losses.
- Inject capital for MFIs through grants, loans and staff capacity building and training. Identify MFIs funding Agri-food actors, conduct needs assessment and apply activities that help them provide financial means to farmers and SMEs in an efficient and sustainable matter.
- Support access to water for farmers and promote water conservation techniques across the country as water availability is expected to be reduced with the effect of Climate Change. Techniques such as rainwater collection through the establishment of

underground tanks and rainwater collection networks and drip irrigation should be scaled up across the country.

- Promote alternative sources of energy, including solar, wind, and bio energy to reduce dependency on fuel, especially for key actors in the value chains such as cold storage facilities or water pumping stations.
- Promote agro forestry in areas where agricultural lands are small, and the landscape is majorly forest and slopes.
- Mainstream climate change considerations in project planning and promote sustainable land management practices.
- Consider projects to support the fisheries sector from water pollution solutions to marketing.
- Consider basing geographical distribution of projects on sector activity and needs, prioritizing areas that have not been receiving support in the last few years.
- Consider developing projects specifically focused on youth in the sector.
- Consider including small-scale farms and non-registered family businesses and include support for registration within the project objectives.
- Include private farmers and agri-businesses in cash for work projects with clear conditions on vulnerability and contribution to the sector.

With the current huge needs that are affecting the agricultural sector in Lebanon, among other sectors, close coordination and complementarity between donors and interventions is highly needed to maximize impact of funds and lead to positive steps towards improvements.

## Agence Française de Développement



### Crisis and Post-Crisis Call for Projects

**“Neighborhood Approach” Program for Vulnerable Neighborhoods: Local Development, Social Cohesion, Urban Services**

Agence Française de Développement is willing to finance international and national Lebanese non profit organizations to implement a program aiming at improving local development, access to urban services, and strengthening social cohesion and addressing gender inequalities in several vulnerable urban neighborhoods in Lebanon impacted by the Syrian crisis. This project will be funded through AFD Minka Middle East Initiative and Denmark's development cooperation (DANIDA) grant.

**Eligible project holders:**

All Non Profit Organizations – International and National Lebanese Civil Society Organizations, International and National Non-Governmental Organizations, UN agencies, non-profit private entities

**Geography of the project:**

Vulnerable neighborhoods impacted by the Syrian crisis in Lebanon located in three eligible cities: Greater Beirut, Tripoli and Saida

**Sectors of activities:**

Local development, access to urban services/infrastructures, reinforcing municipal services, socio-economic inclusion

**Available funds:**

10.748.941€ (grant)

Duration of the project:

Duration estimated to 3 to 4 years

## **Arab Development Assistance**

*Four Decades of Cooperation*

Middle East and North Africa Region

Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships Vice Presidency Document of the World Bank

Middle East and North Africa Region

## **HIGHLIGHTS**

Arab donors—predominantly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), Kuwait and United Arab Emirates (UAE)—have been among the most generous in the world, with official development assistance (ODA) averaging 1.5 percent of their combined gross national income (GNI) during the period 1973–2008, more than twice the United Nations target of

0.7 percent and five times the average of the OECD-DAC countries. Arab ODA accounts for 13 percent of total DAC ODA on average and nearly three-quarters of non-DAC ODA.

The share of Arab ODA in Arab GNI was exceptionally high in the 1970s and early 1980s, peaking at over 12 percent for the UAE and at about 8.5 percent for Kuwait and KSA in 1973. Nearly one-third of all ODA during the 1970s was from Arab donors. Although the ratio has fallen over time, it still exceeds the average among OECD-DAC member countries. Moreover, Arab aid is generally untied, and is offered without conditions or restrictions.

Over time, Arab donors have expanded their reach—beyond Arab and predominantly Muslim countries in terms of recipient countries and beyond infrastructure in terms of sectors. Their assistance has come to play a major role in total ODA flows to several developing countries.

In addition to government-to-government aid, Arab donors have established a number of specialized financial institutions to provide development assistance to low-income countries. Assistance through these institutions increased substantially by 4.4 percent per year in real terms over the period 1990–2008.

There are good reasons to believe that Arab aid will continue to play an important role in international development assistance into the foreseeable future. Arab donors have recently increased their aid volumes, and Arab financial institutions are well capitalized, with the capacity to scale up assistance.

## **Executive Summary**

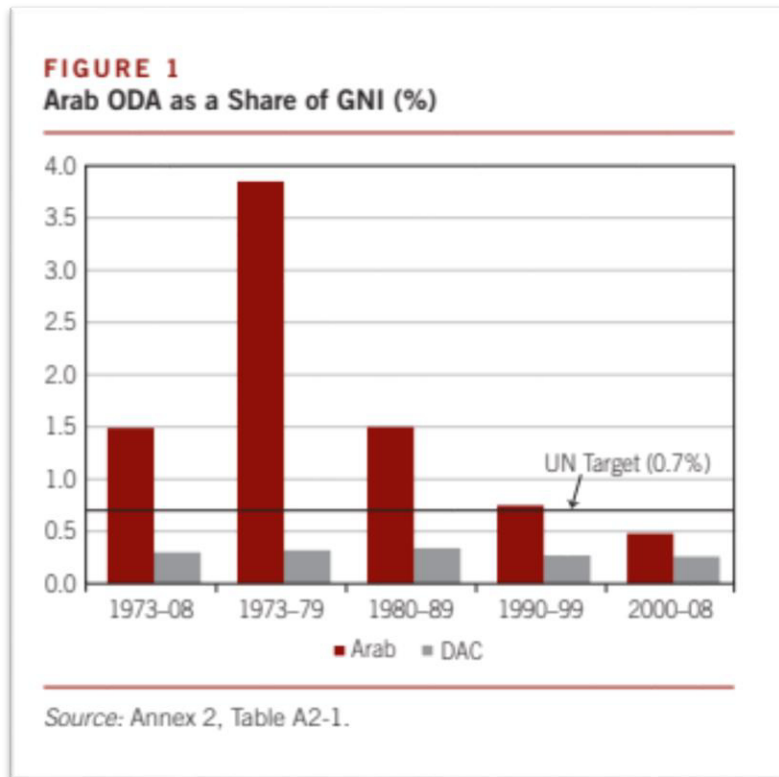
This study provides an overview of Arab official development assistance (ODA) over the past four decades. Over 90 percent of Arab development assistance is provided by three countries: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

## **Overview and Trends in Arab ODA**

Overall, Arab donors—namely KSA, Kuwait and UAE—have been among the most generous in the world, with ODA totaling US\$ 272 billion (in 2007 prices) between 1973 and 2008 and averaging 1.5 percent of combined GNI during the same period. This compares favorably with the United Nations (UN) development assistance target of 0.7 percent and with the average among the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) members of 0.3 percent. Arab ODA represents on average 13 percent of total DAC ODA and nearly three-quarters of non-DAC ODA during the period under review.

As shown in Figure 1, the share of Arab ODA in GNI was exceptionally high in the 1970s, peaking at over 12 percent for UAE and at about 8.5 percent for Kuwait and

KSA in 1973. About one-third of all ODA during the 1970s was from Arab donors. High levels of Arab ODA in the 1970s and 1980s were primarily a reflection of high oil prices and, to some extent, the substantial start-up costs

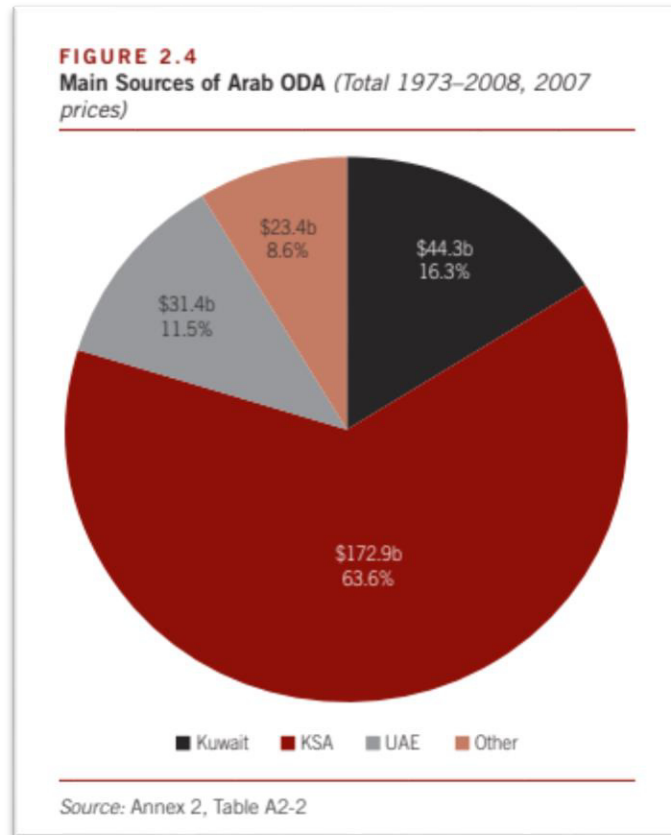


associated with establishing aid programs and capitalizing development funds and banks.

From this extraordinarily high starting point in the 1970s and early 1980s, levels of Arab ODA declined, although they remained well above OECD- DAC averages as a share of GNI. The downward trend can be explained by a combination of several

### MAIN SOURCES OF ARAB ODA

KSA ranks as the top Gulf and Arab donor, accounting for almost two-thirds of total Arab ODA. Figure 2.4 shows that, between 1973 and 2008, 64 percent of total Arab ODA was provided by KSA—the majority on highly concessionary terms. KSA has also played an important role in supporting Arab funds and multilateral development banks (Chapter 3). It is the leading contributor of capital, has consistently supported capital increases, and



has encouraged these funds to introduce new facilities such as private sector development and trade financing windows. In the 1970s, KSA provided US\$ 66.6 billion (in 2007 prices) in foreign assistance, equivalent to 5.4 percent of GNI. Saudi ODA declined to 2.6 percent of GNI during the 1980s, but total aid volumes reached US\$ 74.4 billion.

In the 1990s, along with a steep decline in oil prices, the reconstruction needs of Kuwait, growing domestic debt service requirements, and economic strains following the 1990–91 Gulf War, Saudi ODA declined further to US\$ 11.6 billion or 0.6 percent of GNI. Since 2002, with the substantial increase in oil prices and in spite of the global financial crisis of 2007/2008, Saudi aid has increased again in absolute and relative terms as a proportion of national income.

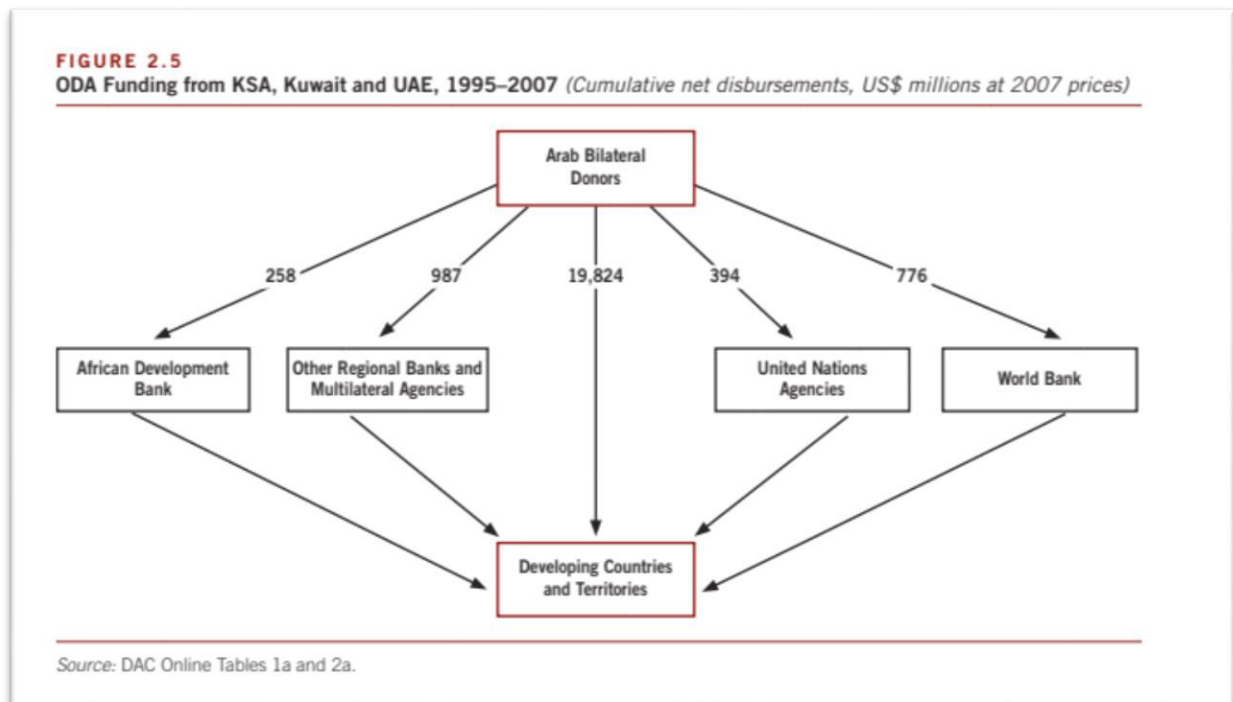
Kuwait is the second largest source of external assistance in the Gulf countries, accounting for 16 percent of total Arab ODA. From 1973 to 2008, Kuwait provided US\$ 44.3 billion in ODA (in 2007 prices). Nearly 90 percent of Kuwaiti aid was provided between 1973 and 1989. ODA from Kuwait declined from about US\$ 600 million per year during the 1990s to about half that level after 2000. In 1992, Kuwait's National Assembly decided to withhold aid to countries that had supported the Iraqi invasion.



United Arab Emirates is the third largest source of Arab aid, accounting for 12 percent of total Arab ODA. Between 1973 and 2008, UAE provided US\$ 31.4 billion (in 2007 prices) in ODA, the bulk of which was provided in the late 1970s and 1980s. The share of ODA in UAE's national income declined from about 7.6 percent in the late 1970s to 1.0 percent in the 1980s, 0.6 percent in the 1990s, and 0.2 percent between 2000 and 2008. As in KSA, the drop in UAE's ODA was in line with declining oil prices, domestic debt service requirements, and economic difficulties following the 1990–91 Gulf War.

Qatar has also been providing ODA since it gained independence in 1971, at volumes that have fluctuated with oil prices. Annex 2, Table A2-8 presents estimates of the magnitude and trend of assistance provided by the Government of Qatar over the period 1974–2007. The data provided on Qatar's development assistance are not comparable with those of other Arab nations because they are not based on OECD-DAC definitions of ODA. As in other GCC countries, Qatar's financial assistance was quite high, both in absolute terms and as a share of national income in the late 1970s.

This financial assistance dropped sharply in the early 1980s and 1990s before increasing rapidly in the first part of this decade, following substantial growth in global oil prices. Although Arab countries have been the main beneficiaries of Qatar's financial assistance, by end-2007 over 75 countries had benefited from this assistance, the bulk of which was for humanitarian relief and reconstruction, security, and economic infrastructure development.



**TABLE 2.2**  
**Top 10 Recipients of Arab Bilateral ODA** (cumulative net disbursements at 2007 prices)<sup>a</sup>

1973–79		1980–89		1990–99		2000–08		1973–2008	
Country	US\$ m	Country	US\$ m	Country	US\$ m	Country	US\$ m	Country	US\$ m
Egypt	24,609	Syria	15,726	Egypt	5,801	WBG	1,657	Syria	33,631
Syria	15,941	Jordan	12,804	Turkey	2,541	Lebanon	834	Egypt	31,022
Jordan	8,074	Morocco	6,144	Syria	2,028	Morocco	771	Jordan	21,606
Yemen	4,685	Yemen	4,498	Morocco	1,491	Egypt	596	Morocco	11,179
Pakistan	3,763	Sudan	3,632	Lebanon	830	Yemen	688	Yemen	10,021
Sudan	3,030	Bahrain	2,221	Bahrain	813	Sudan	498	Sudan	7,259
Morocco	2,773	Oman	1,690	Jordan	627	Algeria	366	Pakistan	4,832
Oman	2,173	Lebanon	1,640	Afghanistan	543	Turkey	349	Bahrain	4,678
Mauritania	1,709	Pakistan	1,243	Oman	337	Bahrain	342	Lebanon	4,510
Somalia	1,546	Turkey	1,221	Yemen	243	Oman	203	Oman	4,404
<b>Share of Total ODA</b>	<b>87%</b>		<b>82%</b>		<b>88%</b>		<b>80%</b>		<b>82%</b>

<sup>a</sup>Excluding unspecified country flows

Source: DAC Online, Table 2A.

## Research Initiative for Arab Development – An Illustration of World Bank-AFESD Cooperation

A partnership has been established between the World Bank and AFESD to support research on development issues in Arab countries. The main objective of the Research Initiative for Arab Development is to help scale up and enhance the quality of economic research in Arab countries in order to bridge the knowledge gap and ultimately help support regional efforts to deepen reforms and achieve the economic, social, and institutional transformations needed to meet development challenges.

The initiative will bring together financial resources, the know-how for the design and implementation of a regional research program, and other activities to inform decision making in the Arab countries. The initiative will focus on five priority areas: (i) equity and inequality; (ii) regional integration; (iii) economic diversification; (iv) environmental degradation and climate change; and (v) institutional change and dynamics.

For each of the main research areas, the initiative would aim to contribute to a better understanding of the issues involved and map out policy options and institutional designs through activities such as workshops, database development, research papers, books, conference volumes, flagship reports, and policy briefs. The initiative is expected to contribute to the dissemination of knowledge and consensus building through increased

interaction between research institutions and decision-making circles, and policy debates involving a wide range of stakeholders—including policy-makers, parliamentarians, civil society, and the media. The initiative is being implemented by the Economic Research Forum, which is one of the well-established research institutions in the region.

## **An Overview of Arab Financial Institutions**

Several Arab financial institutions have been created at the national, regional and international level to deliver assistance to developing countries more broadly.

The nine major institutions are: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, Saudi Fund for Development, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations, Arab Monetary Fund, Islamic Development Bank, and OPEC Fund for International Development. Strictly speaking, the ISDB and OFID are not exclusively Arab-financed institutions, but Arab countries provide the majority of their funding. Annex 1 summarizes the key features of these institutions. Annex 2 provides supporting data.

## **BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDS**

### **Abu Dhabi Fund for Development**

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) provides economic assistance to developing countries in the form of concessional loans, grants, and equity in investment projects. ADFD primarily supports basic infrastructure projects in transport, water, electricity, and irrigation. ADFD also administers loans and grants on behalf of the Government of Abu Dhabi.

The Chairman of ADFD is Abu Dhabi's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Presidential Affairs. A representative from Abu Dhabi's Ministry of Foreign Affairs serves as Vice Chairman. Board members represent various public and private sector stakeholders. ADFD employs a total of about 100 staff.

ADFD was established in 1971 with authorized capital of AED 580 million. The authorized capital was increased for the first time in 2007 to AED 8 billion (US\$ 2.2 billion). Paid-up capital amounts to AED 6 billion (US\$ 1.6 billion), and accumulated reserves total AED 3 billion (US\$ 0.8 billion). In principle, ADFD is permitted to issue bonds, but has not done so thus far.

As of 2007, ADFD had approved 154 loans totaling US\$ 3.2 billion and about US\$ 200 million in grants to over 52 countries. ADFD has also administered on behalf of the Government of Abu Dhabi 60 loans worth US\$ 1.1 billion and grants worth another US\$

1.5 billion. These loans and grants represent 42 percent of UAE's total aid envelope. ADFD has financed a total of 267 projects, including grants.

DFD generally provides loans for investment projects. It has provided, on an exceptional basis, US\$ 100 million in balance of payments and budget support to Sudan and US\$ 300 million to Lebanon. ADFD also extends grants for project preparation and humanitarian assistance; these total US\$ 191 million so far. ADFD has holdings in private investment companies around the world, including tourism sector investments in Abu Dhabi; a conference center in Austria; equity stakes in a Tunisian tourism company, a Bangladesh textiles factory, a cement company in Oman; and investments in a range of industrial and tourism ventures in Morocco.

ADFD's financial support is directed largely toward Arab and Islamic countries. Poor countries (IDA recipients) and Sub-Saharan Africa account, respectively, for 27 percent and 12 percent of total lending. Over 35 percent of the projects financed by ADFD are in the infrastructure sector, followed by the industry and mining sector (16 percent) and agriculture (about 16 percent).

ADFD is in the process of revisiting its overall lending strategy. Yearly targets currently include: four projects in infrastructure, two projects in social sectors, and a lending envelope of about AED 700 million. ADFD is also in the process of developing policies regarding debt relief.

Financing terms are concessional. The interest rate ranges between 2 and 4 percent with a repayment period of 20 years, and a grace period of three to five years. According to ADFD estimates, the grant element of its loans is about 35 percent; ADFD is considering increasing the grant element to match the IDA target of 60 percent.

ADFD administers, on behalf of the Government of Abu Dhabi, loans and grants totaling US\$ 2.66 billion and contributes (also on behalf of the Government) to the capital of the ISDB and BADEA. For projects in Africa, ADFD has cooperated with AMF, the Arab Trade Financing Program, OFID, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development, and the Arab Agency for Investment Guarantees.

## **Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development KFAED**

Kuwait is a true pioneer of the Arab aid effort. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), established in 1961, was the first development assistance fund to be set up by a developing country. It was created as an autonomous public agency with access to the capital market. Recently, KFAED has come under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, since 2005, has been in charge of coordinating Kuwait's overall development assistance. It has a total staff of 455.

KFAED's main objective is to support economic development in Arab and other developing countries. KFAED provides loans, guarantees and TA, and contributes (on behalf of the Government of Kuwait) to regional and international institutions (including AFESD, ADB, BADEA, IDA, IFAD, and the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa). KFAED does not provide balance of payments and budget support, though it has rescheduled debt as part of the HIPC initiative. It is generally prohibited from writing off debts, though following Kuwait's liberation, it did write off the debt of some of the countries that supported its struggle. KFAED actively participates in global initiatives such as MDRI and supporting achievement of the MDGs.

KFAED's financing terms are concessional, with interest rate and service charges averaging 3.2 per cent (interest rates range from 1 percent to 3.5 percent annually). Repayment periods range from

**ARAB DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE** 18 to 30 years, and the grace period from five to ten years. The grant element of KFAED loans has varied from 37 to 69 percent of the loan's value. Using an OECD discount rate of 10 percent, the average grant element for KFAED assistance is 46 percent.

KFAED has gone through a series of capital increases, which has allowed it to expand its activities. At End-March 2007, KFAED had authorized and paid-up capital of US\$ 6.8 billion, and accumulated reserves of US\$ 7.5 billion. Government had provided capital until 1987 (for a cumulative amount of KD 970 million); afterwards the capital had been paid from the Fund's own resources. The full capital payment was completed by 1997. Both the Government and KFAED contributed equal shares to the capital. Although the Fund can in principle borrow and issue bonds (Article 4 of its Charter), it has not done so to date.

Total loan commitments during 1973–2007 amounted to US\$ 14.8 billion, covering 747 projects in 101 countries. Nearly 55 percent of these projects were co-financed with other agencies, mainly AFESD and BADEA. KFAED also provides parallel financing to World Bank-supported projects, and co-financing and parallel financing are reported to have increased over time. The most recent five-year strategic plan envisages an annual lending commitment of KD 200 million (US\$ 680 million).

Islamic and Arab countries account for the bulk of KFAED loans (76 percent and over 54 percent, respectively). This is consistent with an explicit institutional target of 50 percent for Arab states. IDA members and sub-Saharan African countries received nearly 40 percent and 25 percent of KFAED loans, respectively. KFAED has also contributed to debt relief for its HIPC-eligible African borrowers by rescheduling loans worth US\$ 409 million.

Infrastructure activities (transport, energy, water and sanitation) accounted for 72 percent of total lending, followed by agriculture (13 percent). KFAED expanded the scope of its

activities to include the social sectors beginning in 2000 and has recently decided to reduce its involvement in the industrial sector.

KFAED provides grants from its own resources for TA and small-scale projects in low-income countries. Total commitments for 269 grants and TA activities amounted to US\$ 309 million at end- March 2009. The actual grant element of KFAED TA is significantly less than its total TA commitments because most TA starts in the form of project preparation grants before being converted into loans once projects are approved. At end-2007, total grants reached US\$ 26 million.

KFAED also administers grants on behalf of the Kuwaiti government. The Government's Permanent Committee of External Assistance, consisting of seven members from various ministries, reviews financing requests (including from NGOs), and makes recommendations to the Cabinet. As of March 2009, total commitments for some 34 government grants to 24 countries amounted to US\$ 732 million. KFAED does not provide humanitarian assistance or funding to the private sector. In 2008, however, it received US\$ 100 million to administer a Fund for Decent Life in Islamic Countries on the Government's behalf.

In fiscal year 2008, KFAED signed 23 loan agreements with six Arab and six African countries, four countries in East and South Asia and the Pacific, three countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and one country in Central Asia and Europe, for a total value of about US\$ 630 million. In addition, KFAED provided about US\$ 11 million in grants and TA to various countries and institutions. These were provided primarily to finance technical services in support of project preparation, and the vast majority of funding will be converted into loans.

## **Saudi Fund for Development SFD**

The Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) is located in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and began operations in 1975. Its main objectives are to finance projects in developing countries through soft loans and to promote national non-oil exports by providing finance and insurance products. To date, this bilateral agency has extended financial assistance to over 71 countries in Africa, Asia, Central Asia, and Latin America. The Saudi Fund employs about 400 staff.

At end-2007, SFD had authorized capital of SR 31 billion (US\$ 8.3 billion), a significant increase over the SR 10 billion it held at its creation. SFD's lending terms are concessional, with an average interest rate of 2 percent, a repayment period of 20–30 years, and a grace period of five to ten years. The grant element of SFD assistance is estimated by SFD itself to be around 60 percent.

**SFD lending is not limited to specific countries or regions.** Nevertheless, there is a stronger focus on assistance to Asia and Africa given that most of the least developed

countries are located in these two regions. A significant proportion of SFD lending is directed to poor countries (nearly 50 percent) and to countries in sub-Saharan Africa (28 percent). Nearly 60 percent of SFD lending is targeted to infrastructure activities, largely transportation and energy. Agriculture lending accounts for 18 percent of SFD activities, and social sectors receive 13 per- cent.

From its inception to the end of 2007, SFD entered into 428 agreements to finance 454 development projects and economic programs. These loan agreements amounted to US\$ 8.4 billion, benefiting some 71 developing countries worldwide. In addition, SFD has partnered with other financial institutions to finance 265 projects for which SFD's contribution represented 62 percent of a total value of US\$ 4.5 billion. Africa is a major beneficiary of SFD co-financing assistance, accounting for 173 projects out of the 265. In general, SFD's financing may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of any project, and no single project may exceed 5 percent of total SFD capital. SFD has co-financed operations with a large number of regional and international financial institutions (Box A1-1).

SFD also administers on behalf of the Government loans and grants to developing countries totaling US\$ 6.7 billion. This amount includes US\$ 569 million of rescheduled loans and US\$ 6.1 billion in grants.

In April 1999, SFD established the Saudi Export Program (SEP) to provide credit and insurance to encourage the export of non-traditional products (non-oil goods and services) from Saudi Arabia. The agreements signed by SEP from 2001 to 2008 amount to about SR 4.2 billion (US\$ 1.11 billion), and some 49 export credit insurance and guarantee policies have been issued since the launch of the program, providing coverage of products equivalent to SR 5.3 billion (US\$ 1.4 billion) in value. Goods exported under SEP in 2008 were destined for UAE, Sudan, Iran, Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Qatar, and Djibouti, and included petrochemicals, iron, trucks, plastic pipes, children's supplies and computer equipment.

The financial assistance provided by SFD represents a small fraction of total assistance provided by the Government of Saudi Arabia, which is estimated by a recent MDG report to amount to US\$ 90 billion. Approximately one-fifth of this amount was channeled through bilateral funds and Arab multilateral organizations.

**BOX A1-1****SFD Co-financiers, 1975–2007**

- Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
- Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
- Iraq Fund for External Development
- Japan Bank for International Cooperation
- Fonds d' Aide et de Cooperation (France)
- Fonds Pour l'Industrialisation des Pays en Développement
- African Development Fund
- Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
- OPEC Fund for International Development
- European Investment Bank
- International Monetary Fund
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- Overseas Development Administration (England)
- Canadian International Development Agency
- Swedish International Development Agency
- United States Agency for International Development
- Société Pour L'Expansion des Exportations (Canada)
- International Development Association
- Caisse Centrale de la Cooperation Economique (France)
- Kredetanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (Germany)
- Italian Credit Bank
- Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation
- African Development Bank
- Islamic Development Bank
- Asian Development Bank
- Caribbean Development Bank
- Inter-American Development Bank
- West African Development Bank
- Banque de Développement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale
- Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank
- Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
- European Development Fund
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
- Commonwealth Development Corporation
- Swiss Development Corporation
- European Economic Community
- United Nations Development Programme
- World Food Programme
- Regional Development Fund for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- American Foundation for the Millennium Challenge

Source: Saudi Fund for Development (2008)

## Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations

AGFUND was established in 1980 by H.R.H. Talal Bin Abdul Aziz with the support of the leaders of the GCC countries that constitute its membership and contribute to its budget. This non-profit organization supports sustainable human development efforts targeting the neediest groups in developing countries, particularly projects aimed at assisting poor women and children. It cooperates with development organizations, NGOs, and other institutions, and channels financial assistance through some 17 UN-specialized agencies. Its main areas of assistance include health, education, institutional capacity building, and



special development projects. AGFUND is the newest member of the Coordination Group and employs 37 staff in total.

AGFUND has contributed to the establishment of a number of Arab regional institutions, including the Arab Council for Childhood and Development, the Center for Arab Women Research and Training, the Arab Network of NGOs, and the Arab Open University.

AGFUND financial assistance amounted to about US\$ 260 million for 1,141 projects during the period 1981–2007, averaging 52 projects per year for about US\$ 12 million in annual grant assistance. AGFUND financial support was relatively substantial in its earlier years, ranging from US\$ 10 to 40 million per year. This assistance has dropped to less than US\$ 8 million per year since 1988. Nearly half of AGFUND's assistance has been directed to projects in the health sector, followed by institutional capacity building, special development projects, and education sector activities. AGFUND assistance is all in the form of grants.

AGFUND plays an advocacy, knowledge sharing, and catalyst role, and works in partnership with other organizations, namely UN agencies. AGFUND has acquired practical experience in three areas in particular: early childhood education, higher education (Arab Open University), and micro-credit. Development partners can learn valuable lessons from AGFUND's experience, with a view to supporting the scaling-up of the above initiatives.

## **Arab Monetary Fund AMF**

The Arab Monetary Fund (AMF), established in 1976 and located in Abu Dhabi, UAE, is a regional organization of LAS members. Its activities include financing balance of payments deficits, promoting and supporting economic reform, developing Arab capital markets, promoting intra-Arab trade, and supporting Greater Arab Free Trade Area initiatives. AMF houses the Secretariat for the Council of Governors of Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities and publishes a composite index measuring the performance of fifteen Arab stock markets. AMF also provides economic surveillance and technical capacity building services to its member countries in fiscal, monetary, trade, and financial sector development. AMF's Economic Policy Institute has conducted some 176 training courses to build capacity in its member countries.

At end-2007, AMF's authorized capital amounted to AAD 600 million and paid-up capital, including capitalized reserves in 2005, to AAD 596 million. Since AMF's inception, some 137 loans have been granted to 14 member countries. Total loans amounted to nearly US\$ 5 billion, with over 60 percent going to four countries: Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, and Yemen.

AMF lending is concessional (concessionalism is calculated as the difference between LIBOR and the rate applied at the time of the loan agreement), with interest rates ranging

from 3 to 4.5 percent, a repayment period of three to seven years, and a grace period of one-and-a-half to three-and-a-half years. AMF has also provided, through its Arab Trade Financing Program (ATFP), financing for member countries to meet essential import requirements, including the provision of trade credits to finance the sale of wheat by UAE to Egypt, Morocco, and Yemen during the 2008 food crisis.

The ATFP, established in 1989, has authorized capital of US\$ 500 million and 49 shareholders representing a number of Arab financial organizations, central banks, and commercial banks. The ATFP has provided some US\$ 5.8 billion in cumulative financing since 1991, of which US\$ 5.3 billion has been disbursed. The ATFP aims mainly to promote inter-Arab trade and foster competitiveness in the region. Its financing is provided at competitive terms and is complemented by the provision of trade information on Arab markets, coordination of trade opportunities, and trade promotion.

Balance of payments and budget support has dominated AMF lending—the share of such loans represented around 27 percent of total lending value, while Structural Adjustment Facilities amounted to 21 percent. AMF lending has declined in recent years due to improvements in the foreign currency positions of its member countries.

Debt relief worth US\$ 12 million was extended to Mauritania in 2003/2004 and US\$ 280 million to Sudan recently. In 2007, AMF introduced a new oil facility that allows members to borrow up to 200 percent of their paid-up subscription in a convertible currency to meet the cost of petroleum imports.

AMF collaborates with the IMF and World Bank to help strengthen member countries' balance of payments. AMF and the World Bank are also collaborating in the provision of TA to Arab central banks for the development of a credit reporting system and a pan-Arab credit bureau.

## **Islamic Development Bank IsDB**

The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) was established by Muslim countries and is headquartered in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. It began operations in 1975 and has a total staff of 1,014. IsDB has 56 member countries, up from 22 at its launch. The IsDB Group has four regional offices in member countries: Almaty, Kazakhstan; Dakar, Senegal; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; and Rabat, Morocco. Field representatives are also stationed in Algeria, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, and Sudan.

## **OPEC Fund for International Development OFID**

The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) was established in 1976 by the 13 OPEC member countries at the time: Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya,

Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Venezuela. Its aim is to foster social and economic development, particularly of poor countries, and to advance South- South cooperation.

OFID provides concessional loans for investment projects, programs, and balance of payments and budget support. It also provides debt relief as part of the HIPC initiative and grants for technical and humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, OFID provides equity/loans and trade financing to the private sector. OFID has a total staff of 140.

Total contributions (paid-in) by OPEC member countries stood at nearly US\$ 3 billion at end- 2007. This amount includes US\$ 732 million earmarked for IFAD and US\$ 111 million transferred to the IMF Trust Fund (arising from profits from IMF gold sales in 1976). Actual contributions represent the bulk of the pledges (commitments) made. Total contributions from Arab members of OPEC represent 68 percent of the total, with Saudi Arabia alone accounting for more than half of this share (35 percent).

In addition to member countries' contributions, which are voluntary, accumulated reserves amounted to US\$ 3.5 billion. The capital has been paid-in overtime and no replenishment has taken place since OFID was established. Reserves have never been capitalized. OFID is now thinking of accessing the capital markets to strengthen its capital base.

OFID provides loans to low-income borrowers at an interest rate of 2 to 2.75 percent per year, and to middle-income borrowers at an interest rate of 4 to 5 percent per year. Repayment periods are generally set at 20 years, after an initial five-year grace period. OFID assistance has an estimated grant element of 35 percent.

At end-2007, OFID had committed US\$ 9.5 billion and disbursed US\$ 5.9 billion, including the full amount earmarked for IFAD and the IMF Trust Fund. Excluding IFAD and the IMF Trust Fund, the majority of commitments and disbursements went to project and program lending (70–75 percent), followed by balance of payments support (9–15 percent), HIPC debt relief (3–4 percent), TA and emergency relief (5–6 percent), and private sector and trade (6–8 percent).

Twenty-five countries, all but four in sub-Saharan Africa, have benefited from OFID debt relief in the form of 35 restructured loans worth a total of US\$ 251 million.

Overall, OFID lending has increased by 10 percent per year over the past 15 years. Through 2007, OFID had provided balance of payments support loans to Africa (US\$ 430.5 million), Asia (US\$ 175.8 million), and Latin American and the Caribbean (US\$ 118.0 million).

Most of OFID's project loans have been co-financed with other donors, including the World Bank. In 2007, OFID provided about 10 percent of the total cost of 33 public sector operations.

Co-financing was mobilized from various aid agencies, including ADFD, AFESD, BADEA, IsDB, KFAED, and SFD, as well as a number of other partners: AfDB, ADB, West African Development Bank (BOAD), ECOWAS Regional Development Fund, EIB, EU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, Millennium Challenge Corporation, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), West African Economic Union, and the World Bank.

The majority of OFID's grant funded projects also received support from other donors; in 2007, these included Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development, AFESD, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Food and Agriculture Organization, GCC, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, IFAD, Intel, International Committee of the Red Cross, IsDB, King Abdul-Aziz Fund, KFAED, SFD, UN, UNDP, United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations High Commission on Refugees, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and World Food Programme.

**TABLE A1-2**  
**Characteristics of Arab National and Regional Development Financial Institutions**

Agency	Year of Establishment and Location	Mandate and Instruments	Membership and Recipient Countries	Key Indicators (cumulative as of end 2007)
<b>National Financial Funds</b>				
Abu Dhabi Development (ADFD)	1971 (Abu Dhabi)	To provide economic assistance to developing countries in the form of concessional loans, grants, and equity in investment projects	<b>Membership:</b> Abu Dhabi <b>Recipients:</b> Developing countries	<b>Capital:</b> US\$ 1.6 billion <b>Lending/TA:</b> US\$ 3.4 billion US\$ 229.7 million (2008) <b># operations:</b> 154 <b># beneficiary countries:</b> 52 <b># staff:</b> 100
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED)	1961 (Kuwait)	To assist Arab and other developing countries in developing their economies, particularly by providing them with loans required for the implementation of their development programs. The Fund also provides technical assistance grants to finance feasibility studies and other advisory services  Types of instruments: concessional loans, technical assistance, and grants, in addition to making contributions on behalf of the State of Kuwait to the resources of regional and international institutions.	<b>Membership:</b> Kuwait <b>Recipients:</b> Developing countries	<b>Capital:</b> US\$ 6.8 billion <b>Lending/TA:</b> US\$ 14.8 billion US\$ 829.3 million (2008) <b># operations:</b> 747 <b># beneficiary countries:</b> 103 <b># staff:</b> 455
Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)	1974 (Riyadh)	To finance investment projects in developing countries and encourage national non-oil exports by providing finance and insurance in support of such exports.	<b>Membership:</b> Saudi Arabia <b>Recipients:</b> Developing countries	<b>Capital:</b> US\$ 8.3 billion <b>Saudi Export Program</b> (US\$ 1.1 billion) <b>Lending/TA:</b> US\$ 8.4 billion US\$ 311.9 million (2008) <b># operations:</b> 454 <b># beneficiary countries:</b> 71 <b># staff:</b> 400
<b>Regional Financial Institutions</b>				
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)	1971 (Kuwait City)	To extend project loans on concessional terms to the public sector and support private organizations through loans or capital participation; to promote closer cooperation among Arab countries through the funding of regional projects.  Provides secretariat services for the Coordination Secretariat of Arab National and Regional Development Institutions	<b>Membership:</b> LAS members <b>Recipients:</b> Member countries and private organizations therein	<b>Capital:</b> US\$ 2.3 billion <b>Lending/TA:</b> US\$ 19.4 billion US\$ 1.4 billion (2008) <b># operations:</b> 510 <b># beneficiary countries:</b> 17 <b># staff:</b> 192
Arab Gulf Program for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND)	1980 (Riyadh)	To finance sustainable human development efforts targeting the neediest in developing countries, particularly women and children, including those aimed at improving educational and health standards, alleviating poverty, and supporting institutional structures	<b>Membership:</b> GCC countries <b>Recipients:</b> UN agencies, Arab NGOs, international organizations	<b>Lending/TA:</b> US\$ 260 million US\$ 5.2 million (2007) <b># operations:</b> 1,141 <b># beneficiary countries:</b> n/a <b># staff:</b> 37

(Continued on next page)

**TABLE A1-2**  
**Characteristics of Arab National and Regional Development Financial Institutions** (continued)

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Year of Establishment and Location</b>	<b>Mandate and Instruments</b>	<b>Membership and Recipient Countries</b>	<b>Key Indicators (cumulative as of end 2007)</b>
Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)	1976 (Abu Dhabi)	To contribute to balance of payments stability, removal of payment restrictions, Arab monetary cooperation, economic reform, Arab capital market development, and intra-Arab trade through the Arab Trade Financing Program	<b>Membership:</b> LAS members  <b>Recipients:</b> Member countries	<b>Capital:</b> US\$ 2.7 billion <b>Lending/TA:</b> US\$ 5.0 billion US\$ 178 million (2008) <b># operations:</b> 137 <b># beneficiary countries:</b> 14 <b># staff:</b> 100
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)	1974 (Khartoum)	To strengthen economic, financial, and technical cooperation between Arab and African countries. BADEA's mandate is to assist in financing economic development in non-Arab African countries; stimulate the contribution of Arab capital to African development; and provide technical assistance.	<b>Membership:</b> LAS members  <b>Recipients:</b> Developing African countries, excluding LAS members	<b>Capital:</b> US\$ 2.2 billion <b>Lending/TA:</b> US\$ 2.9 billion US\$ 197 million (2008) <b># operations:</b> 450 <b># beneficiary countries:</b> 43 <b># staff:</b>
Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)	1973 (Jeddah)	To foster economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities. IsDB participates in equity capital and grant loans for productive projects and enterprises and provides financial assistance to member countries. IsDB has evolved into a group consisting of five legally separate entities: IsDB, IRTI, ICIEC, ICD, and ITFC.	<b>Membership:</b> 56 countries  <b>Recipients:</b> Member countries and Muslim communities	<b>Capital:</b> US\$ 8.4 billion <b>Lending/TA:</b> US\$ 46.2 billion US\$ 1.9 billion (2008) <b># operations:</b> 2,067 <b># beneficiary countries:</b> 56 <b># staff:</b> 1,014
OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)	1976 (Vienna, Austria)	To foster social and economic programs in developing countries through the provision of concessional financing; to advance South-South cooperation.  <b>Tools:</b> public sector loans for investment projects, balance of payments support, debt relief, trade financing, private enterprises, and grants for TA.	<b>Membership:</b> OPEC 13 founding members  <b>Recipients:</b> Developing countries	<b>Capital:</b> US\$ 3.0 billion <b>Lending/TA:</b> US\$ 6.7 billion US\$ 555 million (2008) <b># operations:</b> 1,165 <b># beneficiary countries:</b> 102 <b># staff:</b> 140

**TABLE A2-7**  
**Recipient Countries of Arab ODA** (Gross disbursements in nominal terms, %)

Country	Share of Recipient Countries' Arab ODA in Total Arab ODA					Share of Arab ODA in Recipient Countries' Total ODA				
	1970–1979	1980–1989	1990–1999	2000–2008	1970–2008	1970–1979	1980–1989	1990–1999	2000–2008	1970–2008
Afghanistan	0.3	0.1	2.3	0.4	0.7	10.1	6.1	17.7	0.2	2.2
Algeria	0.3	0.6	0.7	3.7	0.9	4.6	10.5	3.3	10.4	7.1
Bahrain	1.7	3.4	4.3	3.0	3.0	94.6	96.8	91.4	96.6	94.8
Bangladesh	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	5.6	3.9	1.8	1.0	2.5
China	0.0	0.6	1.5	3.5	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.2
Djibouti	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	22.7	19.6	13.4	5.7	14.0
Egypt	28.0	0.9	25.8	9.4	15.0	50.4	1.6	11.3	6.0	14.6
India	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.9	2.7	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.8
Jordan	11.0	19.4	2.8	1.6	11.4	70.4	80.2	7.7	2.2	38.1
Lebanon	1.6	2.3	3.8	8.8	3.2	59.2	44.2	30.9	17.9	28.6
Mali	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.6	6.3	7.1	1.5	1.3	2.8
Mauritania	2.2	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.5	51.1	27.0	2.1	0.7	12.6
Morocco	3.9	9.0	8.3	10.5	7.5	35.2	41.9	14.8	10.5	21.7
Oman	2.9	2.8	2.9	5.4	3.1	96.5	84.8	62.2	82.8	81.4
Pakistan	4.6	2.6	1.3	1.1	2.8	17.7	6.9	1.5	0.5	4.3
WBG	0.0	0.0	1.0	12.3	1.7	...	...	5.1	9.6	8.6
Senegal	0.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	3.7	7.1	2.2	1.3	2.9
Somalia	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.6	1.4	45.3	10.4	3.2	2.3	9.8
Sudan	4.3	5.7	0.5	5.3	4.2	46.8	20.7	1.9	4.6	13.0
Syria	21.1	23.3	9.8	4.7	17.7	91.0	86.3	41.9	18.9	71.1
Tunisia	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.5	12.6	16.2	7.7	2.2	8.3
Turkey	0.1	2.3	13.9	3.8	4.2	0.8	11.6	27.6	4.1	13.3
Yemen	5.9	7.1	1.3	5.1	5.3	67.3	45.9	6.4	13.1	30.9
Sub-total	94.8	90.5	88.0	85.5	90.7	33.3	19.5	7.4	3.7	11.7
Other	5.2	9.5	12.0	14.5	9.3	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.7
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.0	9.4	3.0	1.3	4.6

Source: OECD-DAC Table 2A and Bank staff calculations.

**TABLE A2-13**  
**Total Assistance by Sectors and Country Groupings**

	Transport	Energy	Water	Agriculture	Industry	Other	Total
<b>Cumulative as of end 2008</b>							
<b>Total (USD millions)</b>	21,201	23,244	7,088	11,027	10,474	17,458	90,493
Distribution (%)	23.4	25.7	7.8	12.2	11.6	19.3	100.0
<b>Geographical grouping (%)</b>							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Africa	54.3	41.1	57.3	65.1	47.2	48.1	50.4
Asia	41.7	58.1	40.0	32.8	52.6	48.5	47.3
Latin America & Caribbean	2.4	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.0	2.3	1.5
Europe	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.8
Unspecified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
<b>Country Grouping (%)</b>							
IDA Countries	44.1	40.7	37.7	44.9	21.2	36.2	38.7
HIPC	28.2	14.4	23.2	28.6	11.3	20.2	20.8
LAS	54.2	64.2	68.6	61.1	64.6	63.9	61.8
OIC	80.4	91.5	89.4	88.1	93.8	89.2	88.2
SSA	33.3	14.6	26.4	29.8	11.5	21.3	22.7
Unspecified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1

*Continued on next page*

**TABLE A2-13**  
**Total Assistance by Sectors and Country Groupings (continued)**

	Transport	Energy	Water	Agriculture	Industry	Other	Total
<b>Cumulative as of end 2007</b>							
<b>Total (USD millions)</b>	19,567	21,351	6,476	10,513	10,343	16,721	84,970
Distribution (%)	23.0	25.1	7.6	12.4	12.2	19.7	100.0
<b>Geographical grouping (%)</b>							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Africa	55.1	38.8	57.0	64.6	47.6	49.0	50.2
Asia	41.3	60.4	40.3	33.6	52.0	47.1	47.5
Latin America & Caribbean	2.0	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.4	1.3
Europe	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.5
Unspecified	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4
<b>Country Grouping (%)</b>							
IDA Countries	44.2	40.2	37.4	43.1	21.4	35.2	38.0
HIPC	28.6	12.7	22.3	26.4	11.4	20.0	20.1
LAS	54.2	62.9	69.0	60.9	64.2	64.7	61.6
OIC	80.2	90.8	89.2	88.9	93.8	89.2	88.1
SSA	33.5	13.0	25.7	27.6	11.6	21.1	21.9
Unspecified	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4

Source: Coordination Group Secretariat and Bank staff calculations.



**THE WORLD BANK**  
 1818 H Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20433



## Arab NGO Network for Development



For the past two decades, ANND managed to strengthen its presence in the regional and international arena, occupying a leading position in the defense of economic and social rights. ANND is generally considered to have an added value on several levels.

On one hand, ANND is known for addressing critical and non-traditional economic and social rights issues and social justice in general, in particular those relating to economic and social policies and North- South relationships.

On the other hand, ANND developed a network of international relations through coordination, joint action, and advocacy activities, building bridges between civil society organizations in Arab countries and international and other parties.

Through social justice and development issues, through monitoring, dialogues and research work, they keep up with the effects of policies on the economic and social rights of Arab countries. Furthermore, ANND's knowledge production represents an added value for those concerned with social justice and development issues.

Through monitoring, dialogue, and research, ANND offers insight on the impact of policies on the economic and social rights of the citizens of Arab countries.

ANND developed intervention directions on three major issues, mainly founded on the need to reform developmental processes through policies and rationalizing and revitalizing the role of developmental actors.

### These issues are:

- |    |                             |          |
|----|-----------------------------|----------|
| a) | Macroeconomic               | Policies |
| b) | Distribution                | Policies |
| c) | Roles of Development Actors |          |

### ANND Members

- PALESTINIAN NGO NETWORK
- BAHRAIN TRANSPARENCY SOCIETY (BTS)
- THE BAHRAIN YOUNG LADIES ASSOCIATION
- AWAL WOMEN SOCIETY
- BAHRAINI HUMAN RIGHTS SOCIETY
- EGYPTIAN CENTER FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS
- REHABILITATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY'S HEALTH
- TAMMUZ ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (TOSD)
- IRAQI WOMEN'S LEAGUE
- IRAQI AL-AMAL ASSOCIATION
- PHENIX CENTER FOR ECONOMIC AND INFORMATICS STUDIES
- JORDANIAN WOMEN UNION

**COLLECTIVE OF THE RIGHT OF THE CHILD**

**Representative's Name: Alice Kayrouz**

**Country: Lebanon**

**RASSEMBLEMENT DEMOCRATIQUE DE LA FEMME LIBANAISE**

**Representative's Name: Marie Trez Elmir**

**Country: Lebanon**

**NGO PLATFORM OF SAIDA (TAJAMOH)**

**Representative's Name: Majed Hamato**

**Country: Lebanon**

**THE COORDINATION FORUM OF NGOS WORKING AMONG THE PALESTINIAN COMMUNITY**

**Representative's Name: Kassem Aina**

**Country: Lebanon**

**THE CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH AND ACTION**

**Representative's Name: Marie Noelle Abiyaghi**

**Country: Lebanon**

- RESEAU MAURITANIEN POUR L'ACTION SOCIALE
- IRAQI DEMOCRATIC FUTURE NETWORK
- ESPACE ASSOCIATIVE
- SUDANESE DEVELOPMENT CALL. ORGANIZATION (NIDAA)
- GESCRS, GROUP FOR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & CULTURAL RIGHTS STUDIES
- ABDEL KARIM MIRGHANI CULTURAL CENTRE IN OMDURMAN
- GENDER CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING

- NATIONAL CIVIC FORUM
- LIGUE TUNISIENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME
- ASSOCIATION TUNISIENNE DES FEMMES DÉMOCRATE
- ARAB INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
- YEMENI OBSERVATORY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
- SOCIAL AND DEMOCRATIC FORUM
- HUMAN RIGHTS INFORMATION AND TRAINING CENTER, HRITC
- BAHRAIN WOMEN'S UNION
- SOCIAL JUSTICE PLATFORM
- IRAQI WOMEN NETWORK
- DIBEEN ASSOCIATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

### **MOUVEMENT SOCIAL**

**Representative's Name : Tamam Mroue**

**Country: Lebanon**

- HAMZET WASEL
- SYRIA CENTER FOR POLICY RESEARCH

## **The Australian Embassy's Direct Aid Program (DAP)**



Each year we look for big impact projects all across Lebanon. Sustainability is key, and we love to see inclusive projects working on environmental protection, gender equality, disability inclusion, human rights and jobs and livelihood creation.

### **Direct Aid Program**

The Direct Aid Program (DAP) of the Australian Embassy is a flexible, small grants program which focuses on relieving humanitarian hardship and advancing developmental objectives in Lebanon through projects that are consistent with Australia's international relations and public diplomacy objectives. Each year, the Embassy's DAP committee assesses proposals for small development projects from individuals, community groups and non-governmental organizations engaged in development activities on a not-for-profit basis.

## **DIRECT AID PROGRAM (DAP) PROJECTS FUNDED IN 2021**

**Al Moasat / The Social Relief Welfare Association** is a non-profit association based in Saida which is focused on community service. Australian DAP funding supported the equipping of a bakery with modern and safe machines to enable persons with special needs to produce pastries. This project provided new income generating skills to persons with special needs.

National Rehabilitation and Development Centre is a social development non-profit organization, which aims to support adults and children with disabilities. Australian DAP funding supported the organization's technical institute to purchase new sewing machines, which facilitated the production of new product lines. It also helped the students improve their skills on different machines.

Project Association for Culture and Development was established in 2005 with the aim of reducing poverty and improving the education, agriculture, environment, and health sectors in northern Lebanon. Australian DAP funding supported the training of 25 women to become beekeepers and to establish a honey-making center. This project provided women with new income-generating skills.

Charitable Association for Science and Development runs a Primary Health Care Centre in Tikrit, Akkar to provide basic health care services, medications, and vaccination campaigns to Lebanese citizens and refugees in the area. Australian DAP funding supported the installation of a solar energy system for the center. This project provided the center with an uninterrupted power supply that improved its ability to provide ongoing medical care to their patients. Rashet Kheir was founded in 2019 with a mission to support underprivileged people to live with dignity and to bring back hope.

The organization provides workshops focused on arts, crafting, refurbishment, reconstruction, agriculture and education. Australian DAP funding facilitated wood crafting workshops for youth affected by the 2020 Beirut port explosion. This project empowered youths with creative and practical skills and improved participants' communication skills.

### **Summary of Australian DAP funding**

Lebanon is experiencing an unprecedented financial and economic crisis, which ranks as one of the most severe globally since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Today, 3.2 million people living in Lebanon are in need of humanitarian assistance.

The World Bank has estimated that more than half of the Lebanese population is living below the poverty line. Almost nine in ten displaced Syrian households are living in extreme poverty, while poverty levels are also rising dramatically among Palestine refugee populations. The COVID-19 pandemic and the devastating Beirut port explosion have compounded Lebanon's challenges.

Meanwhile, the conflict in neighboring Syria has created one of the biggest humanitarian crises in the world. More than a decade of war has left over 14.6 million people in Syria (6.5 million children) in need of humanitarian assistance, an increase of 1.2 million since 2021. This includes 7 million internally displaced people within Syria.

A further 5.6 million Syrians are registered as refugees in neighboring countries, including Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. Over the past eleven years, Lebanon has been a generous host, welcoming an estimated 1.5 million displaced Syrians [the highest number of refugees per capita in the world].

Since 2011, the Australian Government has provided over AU\$500 million in humanitarian assistance to support people in need in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. This includes over AU\$120 million to Lebanon since 2017. In Lebanon, our funding supports vulnerable Lebanese communities and Syrian refugees by providing humanitarian assistance, protection services and livelihood opportunities.

Funding under this investment will continue through 2022 and 2023 and is delivered through UN agencies, international and local humanitarian organizations and partners.



## The British Council



## Masarat Grants

About Masarat Grants programme

At a time of significant challenge for artists and the cultural sector globally, the British Council remains committed to supporting the development of diverse and creative expression and mutual cultural exchange between the UK and the rest of the world.

- The Masarat Grants Programme seeks to respond to the needs of artists and

cultural practitioners in Iraq, Jordan Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Yemen, providing financial support to enable continued production and project work in very difficult circumstances.

- Masarat aims to strengthen artistic practice through supporting production, training and showcasing activities. Selected grantees are also given opportunities to build their professional networks and make new connections with the UK and the Arab world.
- Masarat grantees have been awarded grants ranging from 4000 to 10,000 GBP in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Yemen. This grant Programme is designed to support the professional development of emerging artists, creatives and cultural practitioners in the region.

A total of 21 projects have received grants to implement their projects in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Yemen by October 2021.



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

## Canada Fund for Local Initiatives – Lebanon

The Canada Fund for Local Initiatives – Lebanon (2023)

Current status of the call for proposals: Closed

We thank you for your interest. The deadline for submitting a proposal has now passed.

The Embassy of Canada to Lebanon is pleased to launch its annual call for proposals for the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI).

### Program description

The CFLI is a program designed to support small-scale, high-impact projects which align with Global Affairs Canada's thematic priority areas for engagement. The program is directed at projects conceived and designed predominantly by local partners. Projects are selected and approved by the Canadian embassy. The CFLI also serves to support positive bilateral relations between Canada and recipient countries and their civil societies, by deepening contacts and supporting local endeavors.

The Embassy of Canada to Lebanon expects to support 5-7 new CFLI projects this year. The average CFLI contribution is \$30,000 to \$65,000 Canadian Dollars (CAD\$100,000 is the maximum allocation amount for a project eligible under CFLI). Consult the [currency converter](#) for local currency equivalents. Please note that all contributions are made in

Canadian dollars and then converted to the local currency (in the case of Lebanon, contributions will be transferred to recipients in US dollars).

## How to apply

- The Embassy of Canada to Lebanon uses a two-step process to select CFLI funding recipients: Step 1 – concept note, and Step 2 – full proposal.
- **Step 1:** All interested organizations must submit a concept note.
- To obtain a concept note form or for questions about the application process, please contact the CFLI Coordinator by email at [BERUTCANADAFUND@INTERNATIONAL.GC.CA](mailto:BERUTCANADAFUND@INTERNATIONAL.GC.CA).
- The deadline for submission of concept notes is April 6, 2023 at 23:59 (GMT+3). Applications submitted after this deadline will not be considered.
- Only those proposals using the official concept note form will be considered.
- **Step 2:** Prospective partners whose concept notes are shortlisted will be invited to submit a full proposal.
- The full proposal form will be sent to shortlisted prospective partners via email.
- The email will specify the deadline for submission of full proposals.
- Full proposals must explicitly answer all questions in the CFLI project application form, including the gender-based analysis, and include a project budget summarizing the proposed activities and associated costs.

### Additional information:

- Concept notes and full proposals must be completed in English or French.
- Concept notes and full proposals will be assessed on their merits by a selection committee.
- Preference will be given to innovative projects that deliver measurable results.
- For more information on the types of activities and costs that are eligible for CFLI funding, please refer to the list of CFLI approved activities and costs below.
- Due to the large number of expected applications, only successful organizations will be contacted.
- Project applications are kept on file at the Embassy in accordance with Global Affairs Canada's information management policies.
- All projects must be completed between the date of signature of the Contribution Agreement and February 15, 2024, unless otherwise explicitly specified.
- Projects spanning two fiscal years (July 2023 to February 2025) may be permitted depending on the project objectives and the complexity of activities.

Organizations eligible to apply for CFLI funding

## Eligible recipients include:

- Local non-governmental, community and not-for-profit organizations; and

- Local academic institutions working on local projects.

### **Thematic priorities**

All projects must align with at least one of the following CFLI thematic priorities:

- Inclusive governance, including diversity and 2SLGBTQI+ rights, democracy, human rights and the rule of law;
- Peace and security, with a focus on conflict prevention and building peace; and
- Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, in particular initiatives aiming to:
  - Support strong and sustainable women's rights organizations and movements;
  - Address sexual and gender-based violence, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting; and
  - Support evidence-based policy-making, legal frameworks and program delivery for gender equality.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is a cross-cutting theme and must be integrated in all CFLI projects.

### **Gender-based analysis**

In 2017, Canada adopted its Feminist International Assistance Policy to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as the most effective way to reduce poverty and build a more inclusive, peaceful and prosperous world. In alignment with this policy, the CFLI project application process now requires a gender-based analysis (GBA). The purpose of this change is to enhance the gender equality outcomes of the CFLI program.

A GBA must be completed at the full proposal stage, and will require applicants to:

- consider how women, girls, men, and boys are affected differently by the problem their project is aiming to address, ensuring, at the same time, that the project does not cause harm;
- consult women and/or girls in the development of their project proposal; and
- ensure that the views of those women and/or girls inform the project's design.

Note that consultations can include, but are not limited to, speaking to women and girls from the local community, women and other individuals who work for civil society organizations that have worked in the local community and female and male decision and change makers who have knowledge of the local community. An incomplete GBA may affect the consideration of your proposal.

### **Eligible costs**

The following project costs are eligible for CFLI funding:



- accounting costs;
- administrative and overhead costs related to the project (overhead should not exceed 15% of total CFLI contribution);
- advocacy and lobbying related costs;
- capital and/or operating expenditures related to the lease and/or purchase and/or building of infrastructure;
- civic education costs;
- conference and event expenditures;
- costs of services received by recipients;
- domestic travel expenses, using lowest fares possible but not exceeding full fare economy class;
- environmental assessment costs;
- facilities charges;
- equipment rental, and/or purchase (only when the purchase is required to meet project objectives, reflects good value for money, and the recipient has a strong care-and-maintenance plan in place for equipment sustainability);
- hospitality costs, excluding alcoholic beverages;
- installation, maintenance, shipping and/or transportation costs, including fuel;
- computers and communication devices;
- lease or rental of vehicles;
- legal costs;
- medical costs;
- miscellaneous expenses integral to the project;
- outreach, communication and information dissemination costs;
- publishing costs;
- radio and television broadcast fees;
- research-related costs;
- salary costs, including stipends, relating to the project;
- security costs;
- training and capacity building expenditures;
- translation and interpretation fees;
- vehicle and equipment operation, installation and/or maintenance;
- website development and related costs.

The following costs are **not** eligible for CFLI funding:

- nuclear technologies and facilities;
- assistance to military or paramilitary organizations;
- gifts;
- luxury goods;
- direct fiscal support to a government;
- seed funding and/or microfinance;

- core funding or recurrent costs of an organization;
- expenses incurred prior to the signing of the contribution agreement, or after it expires.

## **CDD: community-driven development**

Innovative approaches to community-driven development can significantly enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of projects. Here are some cutting-edge strategies being used around the world:

### **1. Digital Platforms for Participation**

- Crowdsourcing and Mobile Apps: Digital tools like mobile apps and online platforms enable communities to participate in decision-making processes, report issues, and provide feedback in real-time. For example, platforms like Ushahidi have been used to map and respond to community needs during crises<sup>1</sup>.

### **2. Participatory Budgeting**

- Community-Controlled Funds: Participatory budgeting allows community members to decide how to allocate a portion of public funds. This approach has been successfully implemented in cities like Porto Alegre, Brazil, empowering residents to prioritize projects that directly benefit their neighborhoods<sup>2</sup>.

### **3. Social Innovation Labs**

- Collaborative Problem-Solving: Social innovation labs bring together diverse stakeholders, including community members, government officials, and experts, to co-create solutions to local challenges. These labs use design thinking and other creative methodologies to develop innovative and context-specific interventions<sup>3</sup>.

### **4. Blockchain for Transparency**

- Secure and Transparent Transactions: Blockchain technology can enhance transparency and accountability in CDD projects by securely recording transactions and ensuring that funds are used as intended. This technology has been piloted in various development projects to track resource allocation and reduce corruption<sup>4</sup>.

### **5. Community-Led Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Empowering Local Oversight: Involving community members in monitoring and evaluating projects ensures that interventions are meeting local needs and allows for real-time adjustments. Tools like community scorecards and citizen report cards have been effective in improving service delivery and accountability.

## 6. Sustainable and Resilient Practices

- Eco-Friendly Solutions: Integrating sustainable practices, such as renewable energy and climate-resilient agriculture, into CDD projects helps communities adapt to environmental changes and build long-term resilience. Projects like the Solar Mamas initiative train women in rural areas to become solar engineers, providing clean energy solutions and empowering local women.

## 7. Inclusive and Equitable Development

- Focus on Marginalized Groups: Ensuring that CDD projects are inclusive and address the needs of marginalized groups, such as women, youth, and ethnic minorities, is crucial. Programs that provide targeted support and capacity-building for these groups can lead to more equitable development outcomes.

### Examples of Innovative CDD Projects

- Indonesia: Kecamatan Development Program (KDP):

- This program combined traditional and new approaches to empower communities at the local level. It simplified contract formats and disbursed funds based on village plans, enhancing local ownership and accountability<sup>1</sup>.

- Kenya: MajiVoice:

- A digital platform that allows citizens to report water service issues via SMS, improving service delivery and accountability in the water sector<sup>4</sup>.

These innovative approaches demonstrate the potential of CDD to create sustainable, inclusive, and impactful development outcomes by leveraging technology, fostering

## DAI



## DAI projects cover the full spectrum of development disciplines.

Working arm in arm with local people and organizations in all of our projects, we emphasize inclusion, participation, and sustainability.

### Lebanon—Economic Reform and Infrastructure Investment Programme (LERII)

LERII aimed to assist the Lebanese government in implementing key economic reforms, reach agreement on the construction of key donor-financed infrastructure projects, and ensure that such projects were successfully built and operated.

### **Lebanon—Industry Value Chain Development (LIVCD)**

The Lebanon Industry Value Chain Development (LIVCD) project improved Lebanon's economic stability and provided income-generating opportunities for small business while creating jobs for the rural population, in particular women and youth.

### **Lebanon—Social Enterprise Pilot Project (SEPP)**

The Lebanon Social Enterprise Pilot Project used an evidence-based approach to demonstrate the potential of the private sector-led social enterprise model to deliver economic growth and improve social cohesion in Lebanon.

### **Lebanon—Support for the Creation of a Unified Registry for Social Protection (URSPL)**

Our project is improving the effectiveness and efficiency of social protection programs and services to Lebanese households through the establishment of a Unified Registry for Social Protection.

### **Lebanon—Technical Assistance Facility for the Private Sector**

The Technical Assistance Facility contributed to the expansion and diversification of Lebanon's economy through the modernization of the private sector and the promotion of trade, entrepreneurship, and innovation.

### **Lebanon—Trade and Investment Facilitation (TIF) Activity**

The Trade and Investment Facilitation Activity works to boost the exports of Lebanese goods and services, facilitate investment in Lebanese enterprises, and improve the business and investment enabling environment in Lebanon.

## **Daleel Madani**



### **Cleaning Campaign in the public park of Chehim municipality**

Scope:

National

**Intervention Sectors:**

Environment

**Celebrating World Environment Day by cleaning a public park:**

**The Social Association**

**School Health Project**

Scope:

National

**Intervention Sectors:**

Education

Health

Iklim Primary Health Care Center, affiliated with The Social Association, visited public schools to conduct comprehensive medical examinations for 900 students for a "School Health Project"

**Composting and municipal solid waste management project - Lebanon**

Scope:

National

Intervention Sectors:

Agriculture

**Environment**

Partnered with VNG International to provide expertise in composting for municipal solid waste management projects in Manara and Aitanit, West Bekaa, aiming to improve waste management practices.

[CubeX SAL](#)

**Waste quantification and characterization study and waste strategic solution at Amman International Airport - Jordan**

Scope:

National

Intervention Sectors:

Environment

Conducted a waste quantification and characterization study and designed a waste strategic solution for the organic waste fraction at Amman International Airport to address waste management needs.

CubeX SAL

### **Solid waste management infrastructure - Saudi Arabia**

Scope:

National

#### **Intervention Sectors:**

Environment

Contracted by LASCO JV Six Sigma to conduct a solid waste management infrastructure strategic planning for four cities in Saudi Arabia (Arar, Tabuk, Tayma, and Najran) to address waste management c

CubeX SAL

### **Feasibility study for Fecal Sludge Management in Antoura - Lebanon**

Scope:

National

#### **Intervention Sectors:**

Environment

Water sanitation and hygiene

We conducted a feasibility study for Fecal Sludge Management in Antoura-Keserwan to address sanitation challenges.

CubeX SAL

### **DAWERR Project - Lebanon**

Scope:

National

#### **Intervention Sectors:**

Agriculture

Environment

**DAWERR Project, funded by USAID, aimed to reduce waste generation in Lebanon through composting and recycling value chains.**

CubeX SAL

## مشروع الرغيف الخيري

Scope:

National

### Intervention Sectors:

#### Food & Nutrition

يهدف مشروع توزيع الخبز إلى معالجة إنعدام الأمن الغذائي بين المجتمعات الفقيرة في لبنان من خلال توفير ركيزة أساسية للحياة، وهي "الرغيف".

The Social Association

## Education for all

Scope:

National

### Intervention Sectors:

- Children & Youth
- Conflict Resolution
- Disability
- Education
- Environment
- Gender issues
- Human Rights & Protection
- Refugees
- Social & Cultural Development

The Syrian Crisis will be entering its Thirteenth year, and continues to drive the most significant refugee crisis in the world.

### Sawa For Development Association

## RECOBEES1

Scope:

National

### Intervention Sectors:

- Agriculture
- Business & Economic Policy
- Children & Youth
- Conflict Resolution

- Coordination & Information management
- Culture
- Democracy & Civic rights
- Development
- Disability
- Displaced Population
- Education
- Environment
- Family
- Food & Nutrition
- Gender issues
- Good governance and transparency
- Human Rights & Protection
- Humanitarian & Development Financing
- Indigenous People
- Labor & Livelihoods
- Peace & Security
- Refugees
- Social & Cultural Development
- Trade & Finance
- Training & Capacity Building

تقدم جمعية اللقاء البيئي في قضاء راشيا دورة تدريبية مكثفة لتربية النحل وكيفية تأسيس منحل

## **Rachaya Environmental Committee Organization R.e.c.o.**

Scope:

National

### **Intervention Sectors:**

- Advocacy & Awareness
- Agriculture
- Business & Economic Policy
- Children & Youth
- Conflict Resolution
- Culture
- Democracy & Civic rights
- Development
- Disability
- Displaced Population



- Education
- Environment
- Family
- Food & Nutrition
- Gender issues
- Health
- Human Rights & Protection
- Humanitarian & Development Financing
- Indigenous People
- Labor & Livelihoods
- Law & Legal Affairs
- Mental Health
- Refugees
- Rehabilitation
- Relief Services
- Research & Studies
- Science & Technology

### Social & Cultural Development

- Sports & Recreation
- Trade & Finance
- Training & Capacity Building
- Women Status & Issues

تربية النحل حرفة امتهنها الإنسان منذ القدم وكانت مصدر حياتي اساسي للبشر على مختلف الصعد, فغير منتجات الخلية التي يستفيد منها الانسان هناك حسنات لا تعد ولا تحصى لدور النحل ف

## Rachaya Environmental Committee Organization R.e.c.o.

### Art of Public Speaking Online Workshop

Scope:

National

#### Intervention Sectors:

- Education
- Training & Capacity Building

Description

## Amideast

## Local Youth Lead

Scope:

National

### Intervention Sectors:

- Advocacy & Awareness
- Aging
- Children & Youth
- Communications & Media
- Democracy & Civic rights
- Human Rights & Protection
- Law & Legal Affairs
- Training & Capacity Building

On August 7th, 2023, Peace of Art organization launched its new project "Local Youth Lead Program" (LYLP).

## Innovation Academy

Scope:

National

### Intervention Sectors:

- Children & Youth
- Culture
- Education
- Science & Technology
- Sports & Recreation
- Training & Capacity Building

In a collaborative effort, Peace of Art and PAX introduced the Innovation Academy project, an ambitious initiative encompassing diverse aspects of community development.

## Musawat

Scope:

National

### Intervention Sectors:

- Advocacy & Awareness
- Children & Youth

- Conflict Resolution
- Human Rights & Protection
- Sports & Recreation
- Training & Capacity Building

The collaboration between Peace of Art and PAX resulted in a transformative project that empowered young women and men to address religious and belief-based discrimination across social, and legal.

## **Amideast**

### Quality Instruction Towards Access and Basic Improvement (QITABI) 3

Scope:

National

#### **Intervention Sectors:**

- Education
- Organization Summary

## **RTI**

### CERTIFIED ASSOCIATE IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT (CAPM®) PREPARATION WORKSHOP

Scope:

National

#### **Intervention Sectors:**

- Business & Economic Policy
- Coordination & Information management
- CAPM® is a globally recognized professional certification
- FEATURED CONTENT FROM THE CIVIL SOCIETY KNOWLEDGE CENTRE

# The French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement)



**MINISTRY OF  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
OF DENMARK**  
*Danida*

## CALL FOR PROJECTS PROPOSAL

### « Neighborhood Approach » program for local development

« Neighborhood Approach » program for local development, strengthening social cohesion and access to urban facilities and infrastructures in vulnerable neighborhoods impacted by the Syrian crisis

The French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement - AFD) is willing to finance International and National Lebanese Civil Society Organizations or other Non Profit Organizations (CSO/NPO) to implement a program aiming at improving local development, access to urban services, strengthening social cohesion and addressing gender inequalities in several vulnerable urban neighborhoods impacted by the Syrian crisis in Lebanon (see the Terms of Reference (ToR) in Section VII).

This project will be funded through AFD Minka Middle East Initiative and Denmark's development cooperation (DANIDA) grant. Established in 2017, the objective of Minka Middle East Initiative is to provide multiannual support to Syria's neighboring countries. This regional program seeks to finance development projects that mitigate the vulnerabilities generated by population displacements, strengthen the resilience of the host countries and build peace.

The collaboration between AFD and DANIDA in this grant take shape of a delegated partnership, where DANIDA contributes to a project that follows AFD's internal procedures and processes for selection, contracting, monitoring and evaluation. As part of this partnership AFD and DANIDA works together in a co-creation process where DANIDA gives input at essential stages of the process such as call, selection and refinement.

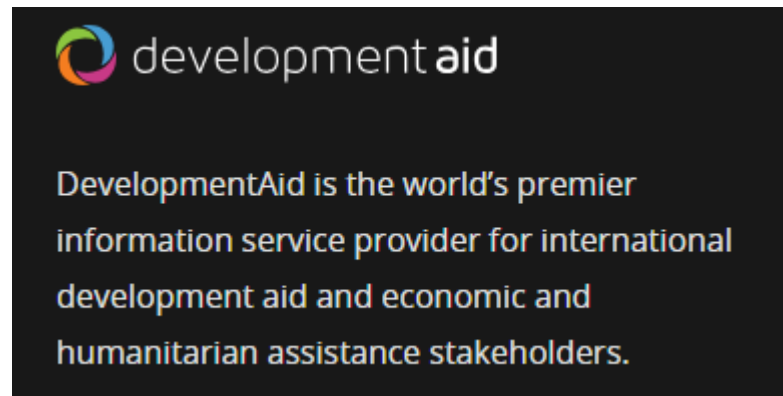
AFD and DANIDA have earmarked a grant of maximum EUR 10.748.9411 to fund one single program, encompassing urban projects in several vulnerable urban neighborhoods

in Greater Beirut, Tripoli and Saida, with a duration estimated to 3 to 4 years (the “project”).

## Article 1. General terms & conditions

1.1 The call for proposals "« Neighborhood Approach » program for local development, strengthening social cohesion and access to urban facilities and infrastructures in vulnerable neighborhoods impacted by the Syrian crisis" (the "Call") aims at financing one development project managed by Civil Society Organizations (international or local) or Non-Profit Organizations (CSO/NPO).

## Development Aid



For Lebanon: 1133 results



**Emergency Initiative “Education and Protection for School Children in Lebanon (PHASE IV)”**  
**AID 12511/01/2**

Location:Lebanon

Applicants:NGOs / Nonprofit O...

Posted:May 24, 2024

Status:Closed

Funding agency:AICS / DGD...

Budget:EUR 7,000,000

Modified:Today

Nationalities:Lebanon

Jul 9, 2024



**New Higher Education Capacity Development: Cooperative Agreement**

Location:Lebanon

Applicants:Unrestricted / Uns...

Posted:Dec 4, 2023

Status:Forecast

Funding agency:USAID

Budget:N/A

Modified:5 days ago

Nationalities:Lebanon



**LBN-CO-CFP-50-24 Supporting Women's Leadership in Civic Spaces**

Location:Lebanon

Applicants:NGOs / Nonprofit O...

Posted:Feb 28, 2024

Status: Awarded

Funding agency: UNDP

Budget: USD 142,491

Modified: 6 days ago

Nationalities: Lebanon

Mar 19, 2024



Government of the Netherlands

**Call for Expression of Interest (EOI) for Partners' Identification for Building Resilient Futures: Fostering Partnerships with Loc...**

Location: Jordan, Lebanon, Uganda

Applicants: NGOs / Nonprofit O...

Posted: Jun 14, 2024

Status: Closed

Funding agency: MFA Nether...

Budget: N/A

Nationalities: Jordan, Lebanon...

Jun 28, 2024



Polish aid

**Polish Aid 2024 / Polska pomoc 2024**

Location:Ethiopia, Georgia, Kenya, Lebanon, Moldova, Palestine / West Bank & Gaza, Senega...

Applicants:Academic Instituti...

Posted:Mar 19, 2024 **Attachment**

Status:Awarded

Funding agency:Polish Aid

Budget:PLN 48,000,000

Modified:Jun 14, 2024

Nationalities:Poland

Apr 18, 2024



**EMHRF Standard Grants Program**

Location:Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine / West Bank &...

Applicants:Individuals, NGOs ...

Posted:Jun 11, 2024

Status:Open

Funding agency:NPO

Budget:N/A

Nationalities:Algeria, Egypt,...

Jul 15, 2024





**CFPs: Harnessing Synergies between Climate Change Adaption & Risk Reduction in Migrant-inclusive Health system Responses**

Location:Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon

Applicants:NGOs / Nonprofit O...

Posted:Jun 10, 2024

Status:Closed

Funding agency:UN

Budget:N/A

Nationalities:Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon,...

Jun 20, 2024



**Program to advance arts and culture, climate action, human rights and freedom of expression, sports, and experiential learning (le...**

Location:Lebanon

Applicants:Academic Instituti...

Posted:Apr 17, 2024

Status:Closed

Funding agency:US DoS

Budget:USD 100,000

Modified:Jun 4, 2024

Nationalities:Lebanon

Jun 28, 2024



**LBN-CO-CFP-116-24 for Fostering Economic Growth and Diversification in the Coastal and Northern Matn Cluster of Municipalities**

Location:Lebanon

Applicants:NGOs / Nonprofit O...

Posted:Jun 3, 2024

Status:Closed

Funding agency:UNDP

Budget:USD 1,060,000

Nationalities:Lebanon

Jun 24, 2024



**Call for Proposals to reduce Plastic Pollution in the Mediterranean Islands**

Location:Albania, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey

Applicants:Unrestricted / Uns...

Posted:May 15, 2024

Status:Closed

Funding agency:IUCN Inter...

Budget:N/A

Modified:May 31, 2024

Nationalities:Albania, Algeri...

Jul 10, 2024



**Support to initiatives to engage communities in culture, social cohesion and democratic participation**

Location:Lebanon

Applicants:NGOs / Nonprofit O...

Posted:Apr 23, 2024

Status:Closed

Funding agency:EC

Budget:EUR 4,500,000

Modified:May 31, 2024

Nationalities:EU 27, Lebanon

Jun 11, 2024



**MEPI - Middle East Partnership Initiative Local Grants 2024**

Location:Algeria, Bahrain, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine / W...

Applicants:Academic Instituti...

Posted:May 8, 2024

Status:Closed

Funding agency:US DoS

Budget:USD 2,100,000

Modified:May 29, 2024

Nationalities:Algeria, Bahrai...

Jun 18, 2024



**Up to 55k USD available under MedFund**

Location:Albania, Algeria, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia

Applicants:Other

Posted:May 29, 2024

Status:Closed

Funding agency:AFD, GEF

Budget:N/A

Nationalities:Albania, Algeri...

Jun 30, 2024



**Multi-Awarded Framework Agreement in the Context of Rapid Response Mechanism for the Crisis in Lebanon**

Location:Lebanon

Applicants:NGOs / Nonprofit O...

Posted:May 28, 2024

Status:Closed

Funding agency:Expertise ...

Budget:USD 765,714

Nationalities:Lebanon

Jun 23, 2024



**Global Development Awards Competition Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP) 2024 Edition**

Location:Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, American Samoa, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerb...

Applicants:NGOs / Nonprofit O...

Posted:May 28, 2024

Status:Closed

Funding agency:JICS, WB

Budget:USD 120,000

Nationalities:Afghanistan, Al...

Jun 16, 2024



**LBN-CO-CFP-107-24 for Cash for Work Agri-Food Activities in Saida Gatherings**

Location:Lebanon

Applicants:NGOs / Nonprofit O...

Posted:May 21, 2024

Status:Closed

Funding agency:UNDP

Budget:USD 70,000

Nationalities:Lebanon

Jun 10, 2024



## EU and Lebanon

The European Union (EU) cooperates with Lebanon in the framework of the [European Neighbourhood Policy](#) and its southern dimension, the [“Renewed partnership with Southern Neighbourhood – A new Agenda for the Mediterranean”](#).

The [EU-Lebanon Association Agreement](#) entered into force in April 2006 and forms the legal basis of the partnership between the EU and Lebanon.

The [EU-Lebanon Partnership Priorities](#) were adopted at the EU-Lebanon Association Council on 11 November 2016. They set out the framework for EU political engagement and enhanced cooperation with Lebanon and aim at supporting Lebanon’s development as a stable, democratic, politically open, and economically strong country and promote reforms.

## EU support to Lebanon

The Lebanese society is bearing the consequences of the political and socio-economic crisis, exacerbated by the 2020 Beirut port blast. Constantly adapting to an evolving environment, EU support is people-centred and pursues reforms in line with the principles and objectives defined in the [Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework \(3RF\)](#). Moreover, EU support addresses the needs of the most vulnerable, including refugees from Syria and Lebanese host communities. It promotes crucial reforms while supporting

authorities to better deliver public services to the most vulnerable segments of the population. The EU leads international support in basic services, such as primary health care, and education. For example, the EU supports Lebanon with the implementation of the [Five-Year general education Plan 2021-2025](#) ensuring learning continuity through access to quality and inclusive education for the most vulnerable children, refugees from Syria and Lebanese host communities. In the area of good governance, the EU supports reforms in key areas of public administration in line with the principles of a modern public administration.

EU assistance to Lebanon is **primarily funded through the Neighborhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI)** for the period 2021-2027.

As set out in the [Multiannual Indicative Programme \(MIP\) 2021-2027](#), the priority areas for cooperation are:

- Enhancing good governance and supporting reforms;
- strengthening an inclusive and resilient economy; and
- promoting a green and sustainable recovery.

The EU's total assistance to Lebanon since 2011 amounts to over **€3 billion**. This includes:

- €670.3 million in bilateral assistance.
- €1.5 billion in resilience assistance channeled through the [EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis](#) since its creation in 2015 to help Lebanon cope with the impact of the Syria crisis, supporting refugees from Syria to strengthen their resilience and to become self-reliant, as well as supporting Lebanese host communities.
- €860 million in [humanitarian assistance](#) in response to the most urgent needs of refugees from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese.
- €61 million under the [Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace](#) and €2.7 million under the [European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights](#).

The promotion and protection of human rights is an overarching theme for EU assistance in Lebanon, in line with the [European consensus on development](#). Transparency, accountability, and the fight against corruption are pursued in all actions supported by bilateral cooperation.

Through [the EU Roadmap for engagement with Civil Society in Lebanon](#), the EU continues to further deepen the partnership approach with civil society in promoting an enabling environment for their long-term engagement in the development and reform process in Lebanon.

## Regional cooperation

In addition to bilateral cooperation, Lebanon benefits from regional and Neighbourhood-wide cooperation programmes in the sectors of security, economic cooperation, energy, environment, climate, transport, media, youth and culture.

Under the [EU twinning tool](#), the Lebanese public administration is partnering with European administrations for mutual learning and capacity building through sharing of EU best practices. Since 2021, Lebanon benefitted from one Twinning project in the sector of transport and concluded a project in the sector of veterinary services and food safety. Lebanon also benefits from [TAIEX](#) (Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument), which supports public administrations with regard to the approximation, application and enforcement of EU legislation, with 21 events organised from 2021 until June 2023. TAIEX experts shared best practices on organic agriculture, preventing and combating sexual harassment, and countering antiquities trafficking. In addition, a functional review of the justice system has been performed.

## SUMMARY

The private sector in Lebanon faces a number of constraints which include a lack of a well-functioning enabling environment, lack of competitiveness of Lebanese enterprises, a weak national quality infrastructure and a poor business ecosystem. The institutional framework for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) remains weak in the absence of an overall enterprise policy and strategy.

The majority of the businesses, in particular in rural and remote areas, even if having a good potential to develop, are featured by a high degree of fragmentation and dispersion, as well as by the lack of inter firm linkages and access to information, adversely and increasingly affecting their chances of survival and therefore increasing the risk of social tensions and unrest.

Despite remarkable resilience and willingness of businesses to develop in a context of persistent crisis and uncertain geo-political context, the private sector needs assistance in order to reach a better competitiveness.

Taking into consideration past experiences and the recent evaluation of the Private Sector Development ('PSD14'), it is recommended to focus the levels of intervention at meso and micro levels.

There is indeed a strong need to adopt, based on a clearly assessed market development potential, a bottom-up oriented approach, improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the meso actors and answering the needs and challenges identified among the target micro-level businesses.



The recommended approach is based on a mix of value chain and clustering development measures within a dynamic and evolving context. Both value chains and clusters are indeed effective instruments fostering MSME development, in consideration of geographical or territorial factors and linkages with cross cutting areas and issues.

This EUR 15 million Programme aims at increasing micro, small and medium enterprises competitiveness and participation in the economy by fostering their development and integration into value chains. It is fully consistent with The Single Support Framework priorities for 2014-2016 aiming at contributing to promoting economic development and increase competitiveness of Lebanese private sector.

## **Call to Lebanese non-governmental organizations to apply for funding**

Opportunity type: **Calls for Proposals**



The United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner – the Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa invites interested Non-Governmental Organizations to apply for project funding. The Call for proposals' relevant Terms of reference, application guidelines and relevant annexes are listed below.

In July 2015, OHCHR signed a grant agreement with the EU to support a project entitled “Assisting Lebanon in the implementation of recommendations from international human rights mechanisms including UPR”.

The project aims to support the State of Lebanon to take sustainable measures to uphold Lebanon's international human rights obligations, in particular, the outcomes of the Second Cycle of the recent Universal Periodic Review. In formulating the overall goal of the project as well as its outcomes, outputs and activities, OHCHR targeted various stakeholders including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the parliament and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Within the framework of the EU funded project, OHCHR is launching a small – medium grants scheme to support NGOs in their efforts to follow-up and monitor the

implementation of UPR outcomes and recommendations made to the government of Lebanon during the Second Cycle Review, which were published on 22 December, 2015. This call for proposal targets Lebanese NGOs to enhance their capacity and experience in engaging with the United Nations' protection mechanisms and to deliver high quality projects that are relevant to Lebanon's commitments made to the international human rights mechanisms with particular reference to UPR.

OHCHR invites project proposals covering one of the following areas:

- Children and youth (right to education, health, child labour, or any other theme under the UPR recommendations)
- Torture (in terms of laws or policies or combating torture, or institutional structures, or related theme as per the UPR recommendations).
- Economic and social rights (e.g. labor rights, or right to health, or right to education or a related right as per the UPR recommendations).
- Gender as a cross-cutting theme

## DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION TO LEBANON



### Delegation of the European Union to Lebanon

#### Grants for issue-based networks for policy influence for Civil Society Organizations in the MENA region

07.03.2024

Minority Rights Group is accepting applications from human rights and minority rights nonprofit organizations based in Lebanon, Tunisia, Palestine and Morocco for issue-based grants to organizations that coordinate networks or are collaborating to develop one. These grants are available for Human Rights Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and aim to influence policy change through targeted funding by focusing on pressing issues at national or regional levels. As part of our project Minorities, Accountability and Civic Space (MACS), the grants provide support to form a physical network or platform, or an online network/platform that can act as a space for dialogue or campaigning; or support an umbrella organization that is already acting as a network.

#### Title

## Grants for issue-based networks for policy influence for Civil Society Organizations in the MENA region

Minority Rights Group is accepting applications from human rights and minority rights nonprofit organizations based in Lebanon, Tunisia, Palestine and Morocco for issue-based grants to organizations that coordinate networks or are collaborating to develop one. These grants are available for Human Rights Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and aim to influence policy change through targeted funding by focusing on pressing issues at national or regional levels. As part of our project Minorities, Accountability and Civic Space (MACS), the grants provide support to form a physical network or platform, or an online network/platform that can act as a space for dialogue or campaigning; or support an umbrella organization that is already acting as a network.

### Budget available and timeframe

The amount available for each grant is up to **20,000 euros**. Two grants are available for each Programme country for a total of eight grants.

The duration of the grant is between 12 and 18 months.

## EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK



### DESCRIPTION

Covering EIB Global's activities in 2023, this annual report shows how these activities are aligned with EU priorities and initiatives in different regions. It details the results and impact achieved by EIB Global's activities and provides an update on how the Bank is improving its mode of delivery, in order to enhance that impact. It is divided into four main sections:

**A tailored, regional approach:** This section reports on the activities of EIB Global. Beginning with a special focus on Ukraine, it then covers Enlargement countries, the Neighbourhood regions, sub-Saharan Africa and finally Asia and Latin America (including Central Asia, the Pacific and the Caribbean). It examines the challenges in each region and how EIB Global is working with partners to address them in line with EU enlargement, regional and development policy.

**Delivering on EU priorities:** This section describes how EIB Global is investing in social and economic infrastructure under the Global Gateway Initiative, helping partner countries step up climate action through both mitigation and acceleration, and expanding access to finance for entrepreneurs and small businesses to unlock job creation and growth. Two further parts focus on promoting gender equality through EIB Global operations, and how we work in fragile and conflict-affected states.

**Enhancing impact:** This section examines the progress that EIB Global is making in achieving an improved mode of delivery under its Strategic Roadmap, in order to enhance and increase the impact it delivers. It covers key deliverables such as increasing local presence, the roll-out of advisory services and new products and initiatives, and how the Bank is learning from evaluations.

**Tracking results:** Maximizing EU impact is the ultimate goal of EIB Global. This section therefore describes how the Bank is managing for results, and reports on project results in detail, including results expected at appraisal and those achieved at project completion. It also reports on the Bank's additionally, carbon footprint and modelled impact on jobs.

## FORD FOUNDATION

# Ford Foundation

### Anti-Racism

### Movement

General support to advance social protection and rights of women migrant domestic workers and migrant communities through sustainable community building, community organizing and advocacy in Lebanon

June 2024

\$160,000

### Khateera

To support Content Production and Dissemination to challenge the root causes of gender inequality in the MENA region

May 2024

\$480,000

**Friedrich Ebert Stiftung e.V.**

To support coalition building towards fair policies and programs for IFIs in MENA and for the promotion of alternative feminist economies

April 2024

\$50,000

**Lebanese Association for Independent Cinema - Metropolis Cinema**

To strengthen and preserve the infrastructure of the Lebanese independent film industry and the national cinematic heritage

April 2024

\$200,000

**Marsa Foundation**

To provide a support program to empower filmmakers in the independent Arab film ecosystem and enrich cultural narratives for a more equitable and diverse society

April 2024

\$435,600

**Institute of International Education, Inc.**

Core support for the Learning and Exchange Fund for Social Justice Leadership in MENA to accompany and build capacities and networks of social justice leaders and community based campaigns

March 2024

\$1,000,000

**The Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policies**

Core support for the inclusive Economies Program, grounded in country-specific needs & aligns with local demands, create a diverse community of practice and shared understanding of the state of the economy and forge a path forward for the people of MENA

December 2023

\$215,000

**Alfanar**

General support to build expertise on the development of social protection mechanisms within the social entrepreneurship sector in the MENA region and support to build institutional capacity as a leading platform for impact driven social enterprises

November 2023

\$400,000

### **Anti-Racism**

### **Movement**

General support to advance social protection and rights of women migrant domestic workers and migrant communities through sustainable community building, community organizing and advocacy in Lebanon

November 2023

\$150,000

### **ShareQ**

To support promoting inclusivity and accessibility for Persons with Disabilities within the education and economic sectors, through piloting the design and delivery of disability inclusion curricula at TVET schools and universities in Lebanon

September 2023

## **The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)**



The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is a global service provider in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development and international education work, with 24,977 employees. GIZ has over 50 years of experience in a wide variety of areas, including economic development and employment, energy, and the environment, and peace and security. Our business volume is around 3.7 billion euros.

As a public-benefit federal enterprise, GIZ supports the German Government – in particular the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) – and many public and private sector clients in around 120 countries in achieving their objectives in international cooperation. With this aim, GIZ works together with its partners to develop effective solutions that offer people better prospects and sustainably improve their living conditions.

learn more on GIZ in Lebanon [Lebanon \(giz.de\)](https://www.giz.de)

[Read More at: https://daleel-madani.org/civil-society-directory/deutsche-gesellschaft-fur-internationale-zusammenarbeit-giz](https://daleel-madani.org/civil-society-directory/deutsche-gesellschaft-fur-internationale-zusammenarbeit-giz) Copyrights © 2019 Lebanon Support. All rights reserved.

**Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH** has been supporting Lebanon's economic and social development for more than 40 years.

## Project data Lebanon

Lebanon is facing an unprecedented economic and financial crisis. Poverty rates are increasing rapidly, and the country is also suffering from the aftermath of the explosion in Beirut in August 2020, and the repercussions of COVID-19. Therefore, the population is confronted with a persistent lack of prospects and job opportunities—women, youth, and refugees being the most vulnerable groups.

Companies, specifically the country's micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), need support to continue their business. As the country with the highest percentage of refugees worldwide relative to the total population, Lebanon's already fragile infrastructure as well as public schools are under severe pressure. These issues led to increasing social tensions and the need for psychosocial support.

Working mainly on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), with substantial co-funding from the European Union (EU), GIZ works in the following areas in Lebanon:

- Economic development and employment
- Education
- Security, reconstruction and peace

### Recent GIZ news

To create job opportunities and better economic prospects for the people in the country, projects combine several measures. This includes improving vocational education and training, supporting job matching and coaching services and creating short-term employment opportunities for Lebanese and Syrian refugees. Moreover, MSMEs and start-ups, specifically in the agricultural sector, receive support, with a focus on food processing.

To provide better education for Lebanese and Syrian students the projects promote sustainable facility management, support innovative school facilities, and are currently introducing tools for e-learning and blended learning.

Furthermore, Palestinian refugees receive support to improve their living conditions on individual and structural levels. Moreover, COVID-19 related support helps ease the pressure on Palestinian refugees and Lebanon's healthcare system.

To enhance peaceful coexistence, empower women, and nurture the social participation of young people, multiple projects foster mutual understanding and dialogue between the different population groups in Lebanon. Additionally, these projects are backing civil society actors and governmental organizations in providing mental health and psychosocial support and to prevent gender-based violence.

## PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

### SECURITY, RECONSTRUCTION AND PEACE

- [Promoting peaceful coexistence in host communities](#)
- [Improving the living conditions of Palestinian refugees](#)
- Civil Peace Service/Special Initiative on displacement: Preventing violence through dialogue and media
- Civil Peace Service: Improving civil conflict resolution and social participation in Lebanon through community work and mediation

### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Improving education for Lebanese children and refugee children from Syria
- [Expanding psychosocial support in the Middle East](#)
- Resilience for refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities in response to the protracted Syrian and Iraqi crises (completed)
- Supporting refugees and host communities in the countries bordering Syria
- Strengthening women in decision-making in the Middle East - LEAD

### GOVERNANCE AND DEMOCRACY

- [Supporting municipal partnerships](#)

### ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- Create framework conditions for improved water and wastewater management in Lebanon
- Adapting to climate change in the water sector in the MENA region

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

- Promoting employment, trade and investment in the Mediterranean region
- [Generating income for disadvantaged groups in Lebanon](#)
- Driving partnerships between TVET institutions and companies forward in Lebanon



- Improving living conditions in urban areas of North Lebanon
- Improving quality of vocational training and education for Lebanese youth

#### COMPLETED PROJECTS

- Strengthening psychosocial support for Palestinian refugees from Syria
- [Promoting social engagement among young people](#)

#### PROJECT EVALUATIONS

- [Project evaluations from Lebanon](#)

## IDAL



IDAL is responsible for attracting and generating foreign and local investments to Lebanon through identifying sectors with the potential and readiness for growth and proposing a set of services and product offerings to investors. IDAL is also entrusted with the active promotion and marketing of Lebanese exports including agricultural and agro-industrial products. IDAL's Business Support Unit is primarily responsible to provide Large projects, SMEs, and start-ups with all the needed information to set-up and run their business, as well as free legal and audit advice, administrative and fiscal incentives, and facilitation services.

- Investment Promotion
- Export Promotion
- Startup Support
- Business Matchmaking

#### Sectors in Focus

- Agriculture
- Agri-Food
- Industry
- ICT
- Media
- Technology
- Telecommunication

- Tourism

We provide eligible startups with **market information, free legal and tax/accounting advice** as well as **licensing support** in order to help them establish and grow their company in Lebanon.

All start-ups with an existing business plan in the ICT, Telecommunications, Technology, Digital Media, Agrotech and other productive sectors will be eligible for IDAL's support through its Business Support Unit.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION ILO



ILO and the UK join forces to strengthen the national social protection system in Lebanon

As Lebanon grapples with multiple socio-economic challenges, UK government funding will help the ILO support Lebanese partners in implementing the National Social Protection strategy.

13 May 2024

BEIRUT (ILO News) - The UK government is providing GBP 500,000 pounds sterling to support ILO's technical assistance to the Government of Lebanon and social partners to implement the recently approved National Social Protection Strategy. The partnership will focus on supporting Lebanon in key strategic reforms areas such as pension systems for private and public sector workers, sustainable health financing and universal health coverage, and improving underlying national systems for implementing social grants.

"The ILO is very pleased with this new partnership, with the United Kingdom joining other donors to support the government of Lebanon in driving forward the implementation of the National Social Protection Strategy," said ILO Deputy Regional Director for Arab States Peter Rademaker. "The UK funding will allow the ILO to both support the consolidation of short-term practical benefits such as the National Disability Allowance as well as ensuring that longer-term reforms of private and public sector pension systems take root," Rademaker said.

"The UK remains committed to supporting the most vulnerable and policy reform in Lebanon. That's why I'm delighted to announce our £500K partnership with the ILO in support of the Government of Lebanon's first National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS)," said UK Ambassador to Lebanon Hamish Cowell. "Our contribution will focus on providing technical assistance to private and public pensions, the national disability

allowance and health insurance. Implemented in full, the NSPS has the potential to make socio-economic recovery in Lebanon fair and inclusive,” Cowell said.

A comprehensive reform of the pension system in Lebanon is a key element of the national social protection strategy and is essential to preventing poverty and ensuring income security in old age. A new law passed by the Lebanese Parliament in December 2023 – supported through ILO technical assistance – envisions the reform of the current failing end-of-service indemnity scheme provided to private sector workers into regular pension payments indexed to inflation. The partnership will provide further support that is needed to ensure the implementation of the law through additional policy, institutional and system adjustments. Reforms are also urgently required for public sector schemes, and the ILO will provide technical assistance, in collaboration with the World Bank, following a request by the Lebanese government.

Another key pillar of Lebanon’s Social Protection Strategy is social health protection. The Strategy outlines crucial reform objectives and initiatives aimed at mitigating the effects of the country’s multiple socio-economic crises on the sector, while also establishing a sustainable health financing framework to achieve universal health coverage. While there have been different attempts at recovery and reform by various actors within their respective mandates, such reforms have been insufficient to compensate for the disastrous impact of the crises on the social health protection system. Comprehensive systemic reforms are needed to restore adequate health coverage and prevent further negative impact on the population. Through this partnership with the UK, the ILO will support sector-wide dialogue among technical stakeholders and policy recommendations guided by the Health Strategy and the National Social Protection Strategy.

Finally, as the National Disability Allowance (NDA) enters its second year of implementation, benefiting over 27,000 individuals with disabilities in Lebanon, it is imperative to strengthen national institutions and establish sustainable systems to operate both the NDA and forthcoming social grants. This strategic approach is crucial for the long-term viability of these programs, ultimately paving the way for the full transition of operations to the government. This endeavor gains further significance and momentum with the government’s allocation of approximately \$4.5 million to social grants in the 2024 budget, underscoring the need to support the execution of such allocations through established governmental mechanisms.

## **International Center for Organizational Development**



The International Center for Organizational Development (ICOD) is a non-profit organization that aims to support the social and economic development of local communities mainly through research and the enhancement of the capacities, performance and resource management of civil society and public organizations. ICOD collaborates with local and international aid and development organizations that also strive to optimize the organizational performance and effectiveness of the public and civil sectors and maximize their social impact.

**ACRONYM:**

ICOD

**ORGANISATION TYPE:**

Local Civil Society Organization

**FOUNDING YEAR:**

2002

**COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:**

See map: [Google Maps](#)

LB

**INTERVENTION SECTOR(S):**

- Development
- Education
- Human Rights & Protection
- Peace & Security
- Training & Capacity Building

## **The Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)**



Embassy of Japan in Lebanon

在レバノン日本国大使館



The Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) is a partnership between the Government of Japan and the World Bank, established in June 2000 in response to the Asian financial crisis. The fund aims to provide targeted assistance to vulnerable groups in low- and lower-middle-income countries through community-driven development and poverty reduction projects<sup>12</sup>.

## Key Features of JSDF

### 1. Focus on Vulnerable Groups:

- The JSDF targets the poorest and most vulnerable populations, including women, children, and marginalized communities<sup>1</sup>.

### 2. Community-Driven Development:

- Projects funded by JSDF are often implemented at the community level by NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs), and local governments<sup>1</sup>.

### 3. Diverse Themes:

- The fund supports a wide range of themes, including:
  - Livelihood support
  - Improved nutrition and early childhood development
  - Inclusive education
  - Environmentally sustainable agricultural practices
  - Adaptation to climate change
  - Community-level disaster risk management
  - Legal services and local governance
  - Basic health and sanitation services<sup>1</sup>

### 4. Innovative and Responsive:

- JSDF grants are designed to be innovative and responsive to the specific needs of the communities they serve. This approach has led to meaningful progress in areas not typically associated with traditional development programs<sup>1</sup>.

## **Application Process**

### 1. Proposal Submission:

- Eligible organizations must submit detailed project proposals that align with JSDF's objectives and guidelines.

### 2. Review and Selection:

- Proposals are reviewed by a selection committee composed of senior development experts from the World Bank<sup>2</sup>.

### 3. Implementation:

- Approved projects are implemented by the proposing organizations, with oversight and support from the World Bank<sup>1</sup>.

## **Successful Case Studies**

- Colombia: The JSDF funded a project to introduce innovative arts-based education to displaced and violence-affected communities, helping to rebuild self-esteem and provide alternative career opportunities<sup>2</sup>.

- Egypt: A grant aimed at preventing child labor by rehabilitating child laborers, reintegrating them into schools, and supporting measures to prevent child labor<sup>2</sup>.

## **Tips for Success**

- Align with JSDF Goals: Ensure your project proposal aligns with the fund's focus on community-driven development and poverty reduction.

- Detailed Planning: Provide a comprehensive and well-structured project plan.

- Local Collaboration: Partner with local organizations and stakeholders to strengthen your proposal.

## **Applying for a Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) grant involves several steps.**

Here's a detailed guide to help you through the process:

Steps to Apply for a JSDF Grant

### 1. Identify a Suitable Project:

- Ensure your project aligns with JSDF's focus on community-driven development and poverty reduction. Projects should target the poorest and most vulnerable groups.

### 2. Prepare a Detailed Proposal:

- Develop a comprehensive project proposal that includes:

- Project objectives and goals
- Detailed description of activities
- Expected outcomes and impact
- Budget and financial plan
- Implementation timeline
- Monitoring and evaluation plan

### 3. Engage with Local Stakeholders:

- Collaborate with local NGOs, community-based organizations, and government entities to strengthen your proposal and ensure community support.

### 4. Submit the Proposal:

- Proposals must be submitted by the World Bank Task Team Leader (TTL) to the Development Finance (DFi) department in accordance with regional procedures for small recipient-executed grants<sup>1</sup>.

### 5. Government Endorsement:

- The recipient country's government must send a letter endorsing the NGO or organization as either the recipient or implementing agency of the grant<sup>1</sup>.

### 6. Review and Approval:

- The proposal will be reviewed by a selection committee composed of senior development experts from the World Bank. The JSDF Secretariat will also review the Project Initiation Note (PIN) for clearance<sup>1</sup>.

### **Additional Resources**

- JSDF Website: Visit the [JSDF page on the World Bank website (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/japan-social-development-fund>) for more detailed information and guidelines.

- World Bank Representatives: Engage with World Bank representatives in your region for guidance and support throughout the application process.

## Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects



The Japanese Government offers a financial assistance for development projects designed to meet the diverse needs of developing countries. Known as the "Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects" (GGP), this scheme supports projects proposed by various bodies, such as non-governmental organizations (NGO's) and local government authorities. The GGP has acquired an excellent reputation because it provides flexible and timely support to development projects at the grassroots level.

### Objectives

The GGP provides non-refundable financial assistance to NGO's, hospitals, primary schools, research institutes, and other non-profit associations to help implement their development projects.

The availability of GGP funding in each eligible country provides Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) with a new means of cooperation that has a direct impact on the well-being of grassroots communities.

### Eligibility Requirements

#### ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS

Any type of non-profit organization can be a GGP recipient. The only requirement is to be a non-profit organization implementing development projects at the grassroots level in eligible countries.

The following are examples of potential recipients: international or local NGOs (of any nationality), hospitals, primary schools, research institutions, and other non-profit organizations.

#### PROJECT AREAS



1) As long as a development project is geared towards grassroots assistance, it can be eligible for financing under the GGP scheme. However, particular attention is given to projects in the following areas:

- Primary health care.
- Primary education.
- Poverty relief.
- Public welfare.
- Environmental Protection.
- Anti-personnel mine clearance.

**Some examples (not an exhaustive list) of eligible projects are:**

- Refurbishment and supply of equipment for primary schools.
- Refurbishment and supply of medical equipment for hospitals.
- Refurbishment and supply of facilities for water supply.
- Refurbishment and supply of equipment for vocational training.

Particular attention is also given to projects which involve women in development activities.

Priority areas may be determined by the Embassy of Japan in each eligible country, according to the development needs of that country.

**AVAILABLE FUNDS**

GGP funds are provided after an examination and evaluation of each application on an annual project-by-project basis.

The grant amount per project preferably does not exceed US\$90,000 and the annual budget of applicants. Prospective applicants should note that the following budget items cannot be financed: Computers, vehicles, Taxes (VAT, customs fees), salaries, fuel, travel expenses, per diem charges, and other administrative and operating costs of the organization.

**HOW TO APPLY**

If your organization satisfies the conditions described above and you want to receive GGP funds to implement a development project, download the application form, fill it out and send it to the Embassy of Japan in Lebanon. For more information, contact us: 01-989751/2/3 Ext.402

[Application Form\(HTML\)](#)

[Application Form \(Excel\)](#)

When submitting your application form, please bear the following in mind:

1) In selecting projects for funding, the Government of Japan places a high priority on the impact and sustainability of the project. First and foremost, you must convince the Embassy that your organization is capable of the sound management of sustainable development projects. A detailed description of the past achievements of your organization would therefore be appreciated.

2) As mentioned above, the Government of Japan cannot provide funding for salaries and other recurrent operational costs. The operations of the project must therefore be independently financed by your organization. In order to convince the Embassy that you can maintain the project, you must show that you have sufficient funds to cover running costs.

### **APPROVAL PROCEDURES**

The Japanese Government receives far more applications than it is able to support. Funds are therefore provided only for the most suitable projects after detailed examination and evaluation.

After the application form and accompanying documents are received by the Embassy of Japan, the procedures below are followed:

1) Examination of the project: When the application is received, the project is examined by Embassy staff, who pay particular attention to the objectives, socio-economic impact, and cost of the project. On this basis, potentially suitable projects for grant assistance will be selected.

2) Site visit: The Embassy staff will visit the site of the selected project, after which a decision will be made whether or not to provide grant assistance.

3) Grant Contract: The Embassy of Japan and the recipient organization sign a Grant Contract. The Grant Contract contains the title, objectives and details of the projects, the name of the recipient organization, and a clause outlining the appropriate use of funds; and it specifies the maximum amount to be disbursed.

4) Disbursement of funds: The recipient organization must conclude procurement contracts with relevant suppliers for the delivery of goods and/or services. The contracts are carefully examined by the Embassy of Japan to verify that the costs and budget items are appropriate. Once it has approved the costs and received a signed request for payment from the recipient organizations, the Embassy will disburse the funds.

5) Implementation of the project: The grant should be used properly and exclusively for the purchase of the products and/or services necessary for the approved project. Once the grant funds have been disbursed, implementation of the project is expected to proceed in a timely manner, and in conformity with the agreed-upon timetable.

6) Audit account by an independent auditor: An independent accountant or auditing body will conduct audit accounting on the implementation of the project and issue a report. The organization is requested to provide the information needed by the auditor and cooperate with him in order to facilitate his task.

7) Reports: At the discretion of the local Embassy of Japan or consulate, the recipient organization may be asked to provide an interim report during implementation. The final report must be accompanied by a financial statement and receipts showing how the funds were utilized.

### **OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

1) Funds received must be used exclusively within the framework of the implementation of the project. The Embassy of Japan reserves the right to claim a refund of the grant if the funds are used for any purpose other than for the implementation of the project.

2) It would be preferable if the recipient organization could maintain separate accounting for the implementation of the project in order to facilitate audit operations by the Embassy of Japan or its representative.

3) Regardless of the project's starting date, grant funds shall be disbursed prior to March 31 (the end of the Japanese fiscal year).

4) If the recipient organization finds that it has to modify the project plan for any unexpected reason, it must consult the Embassy and seek its prior approval.



## **Rene Moawad Foundation**

Lebanon

### **INTERVENTION SECTOR(S):**

The René Moawad Foundation was created on November 22, 1991, exactly two years after the assassination of President René Moawad who was elected President of the Lebanese Republic on November 5, 1989 and killed 17 days later.

As a regular Member of Parliament and minister in various cabinets, both before and during the civil war, he believed in the unity of the Lebanese people and actively strove

towards civil peace, dialogue, national unity and the equality of all citizens. Since its creation by his spouse, the MP Nayla Moawad, and other prominent Lebanese public figures, the RMF has implemented over the years, a multitude of development projects to support the disadvantaged in society.

Towards this goal, the RMF provides medical care to the poor; develops agriculture and rural enterprises; conducts literacy campaigns and vocational training; encourages public political participation; promotes democratic values; and protects the environment.

The René Moawad Foundation's activities are a tribute to the late President. They promote his liberal ideas, facilitate access to education for the underprivileged, and support the emergence of a responsible citizenry.

## Swiss Cooperation Program Middle East 2019 – 2022



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

**Switzerland and Lebanon**

### Program - Lebanon

#### Swiss Cooperation Program Middle East 2019 – 2022

The Swiss response in Lebanon is based on the Regional Cooperation Program Middle East 2019-2022, which also guides the responses in Iraq, Jordan, Syria and Turkey.

Switzerland contributes to protect and empower conflict-affected and vulnerable persons, to save and reconstruct lives, to reduce fragility, to prevent and transform violent conflicts and to generate development perspectives, to promote good governance and protect and promote Human Rights, refugee laws as well as the respect of International Humanitarian Law.

Switzerland focuses on four domains of intervention: Protection and Migration; Education and Income; Conflict Prevention and Peace Promotion and Water and Sanitation.

The transversal themes are Good Governance as well as Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. The current program builds on the progress and results achieved under the previous program and responds to priorities outlined in the Lebanon Crises Response Plan.

[Swiss Cooperation Program Middle East 2019-2022 \(PDF, 32 Pages, 1.7 MB, English\)](#)

### LEB Access and Quality Education for refugee and vulnerable host community children

01.10.2021

-

30.09.2024

The education sector in Lebanon is facing multiple crises, leading to the discontinuity of learning for many children. Switzerland's contribution to Plan International and Save the Children will provide children in the Bekaa and Baalbek-Hermel governorates with improved access to and retention in quality, safe and inclusive education. The project follows a triple nexus approach by considering immediate humanitarian needs and aiming at the reintegration of out-of-school children while fostering social cohesion in a context of mounting tensions.

Project completed

### LEB – Improved Water Resources Monitoring and Integrated Water Resources Management in the North of Lebanon

01.07.2017

-

31.05.2022

For over five years now, the Syria crisis is continuing to affect middle-income neighboring countries. As a result, Lebanon hosts the highest number of refugees per capita in the world. The weak governance of the Government has been worsened with the burden of the refugees from Syria and Palestine who use the same overstretched infrastructure and public services. The project aims at enabling the water authorities to better manage the water sector for the benefit of the vulnerable communities in the North of the country.

Project completed

### LEB Direct Action - contribution to improved access to water and sanitation services in Bekaa Valley

01.10.2015

-

31.12.2020

The delivery of Water and Sanitation services by the Bekaa Water Establishment (BWE) has been partly disrupted since the massive arrival of refugees from Syria, due to a high demand on an establishment whose structure and daily operation procedures are inefficient. SDC intends to support the much needed development of the BWE to improve the quality of its services to all, Lebanese host communities as well as refugee populations.

Project completed

### Sub Regional-Support to Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries

01.03.2012

-

31.08.2013

Project completed

## UNRWA Watermanagement Camps

01.10.2011

-

31.12.2016

Project completed

## Programme de relève JPO Coop.régionale

01.08.2010 - 31.12.2013

## The United Nations: Aid to Lebanon: Tracking of development aid received to Lebanon



UNITED NATIONS  
LEBANON

United Nations  
Lebanon

## Aid to Lebanon: Tracking of development aid received to Lebanon

30 January 2024

The UN works with donor partners and national/international implementing partners in Lebanon to provide the government with real-time and transparent information on aid flows coming into Lebanon. These aid flows include development, humanitarian, peacebuilding and all other types of funds in support of Lebanon. Since 2016, the UN has collected reports on funding flows from Government donors to national entities, UN agencies, NGOs, Lebanon-specific funds and other actors and partners, including the private sector.

This is done through cumulative **quarterly updates on reported available funds** (carry over and disbursed) and known future/expected commitments to Lebanon. The quarterly updates also present an overview of support by donors and available funds for the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, the Emergency Response Plan and the Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework.



## UNDP and the UN in Lebanon

The United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF) represents the UN's cooperation framework with Lebanon for the period 2017-2020. It replaces the previous United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Lebanon (2010-2016). The UNSF presents the key shared objectives of the UN system, the areas in which it intends to support the Government of Lebanon and its people, and the expected outcomes of its assistance.

In view of the multi-dimensional challenges Lebanon is facing, and the multiple global mandates under which the UN operates, the UN recognizes that an effective response to support Lebanon in maintaining peace, stability and development requires unity of purpose and the integration of strategies and interventions under a common vision: the 'Whole-of-Lebanon' approach. The approach calls for a holistic analysis and UN response to Lebanon's challenges.

It proposes leveraging and integrating the UN's diverse expertise, capacities and resources to support the Government of Lebanon to meet its priorities and manage security, political, governance and socio-economic challenges to stability. The approach also aims to support Lebanon on the path to longer term sustainable development in accordance with the vision, principles and goals of the 2030 Agenda.

Accordingly, the UN's agreed mission statement is to support 'a secure, stable and prosperous Lebanon, exercising full sovereignty while respecting, protecting and ensuring the rights of all'. In carrying out this mission, three core priorities - which constitute fundamental preconditions for Lebanon's long term stability and prosperity - will frame UN system support to government:

- 1: All people in Lebanon have peace and security.
- 2: Lebanon enjoys domestic stability and practices effective governance.
- 3: Lebanon reduces poverty and promotes sustainable development while addressing immediate needs in a human rights/gender sensitive manner.

The UNDP approach is aligned with the new UN Strategic Framework 2017-2020, which focuses on internal and external security, governance and sustainable development, and places an emphasis on meeting the immediate needs arising from the Syrian crisis. Priorities for the next cycle include:

- (a) Promoting a transformative national dialogue that supports the engagement of women and youth in public life, and identifying social innovations that strengthen local and national capacities to maintain peace.

(b) Enhancing governance and the legitimacy of institutions by improving institutional representation, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability.

(c) Bolstering the resilience of vulnerable communities affected by the Syrian crisis by strengthening national and sub-national institutions to respond to employment, basic service delivery and environmental management needs in heavily affected areas.

(d) Improving environmental governance, including low-emission, climate resilient actions, and environmental management programs that protect national resources and steer the country towards a green economy.

Provide links to the UN site in the country and all UN programs and Agencies that are part of the UN country team.

United Nations Resident Coordinator Office in Lebanon (UNRCO)

### **The United Nations Development Programme**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been actively engaged in Lebanon for nearly six decades, since 1960. Throughout its presence in the country, UNDP has worked in partnership with the Lebanese government, development partners, UN agencies, civil society, and local communities. Let's dive into the specifics of UNDP's work in Lebanon:

#### 1. Inclusive Growth and Sustainability:

- UNDP focuses on promoting inclusive growth and sustainable development. This includes initiatives related to poverty reduction, economic empowerment, and livelihood enhancement. By supporting projects that create jobs, improve infrastructure, and enhance economic opportunities, UNDP contributes to Lebanon's overall development.

#### 2. Efficient Democratic Governance:

- UNDP plays a crucial role in strengthening democratic institutions and governance processes. This involves capacity-building for government institutions, promoting transparency, and advocating for citizen participation. UNDP works closely with Lebanese authorities to enhance public administration, rule of law, and human rights.

#### 3. Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding:

- Given Lebanon's complex history, UNDP actively engages in conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts. This includes supporting community-based initiatives, fostering dialogue, and promoting social cohesion. By addressing underlying tensions and building resilience, UNDP contributes to stability and peace.

#### 4. Environmental Governance:

- Lebanon faces environmental challenges such as waste management,



deforestation, and water scarcity. UNDP collaborates with local partners to address these issues. Projects related to sustainable energy, conservation, and climate change adaptation are part of UNDP's environmental portfolio.

#### 5. Continuous Presence:

- Remarkably, UNDP's operations in Lebanon have been continuous, even during challenging times such as the Lebanese civil war (spanning from 1975 to 1990) and periods of invasions and military occupations. [This commitment underscores UNDP's dedication to supporting Lebanon's development regardless of external circumstances<sup>12</sup>.](#)

If you're interested in job opportunities with UNDP in Lebanon, they hire personnel through international or local recruitment. They offer various types of contracts, including Fixed Term Appointments (FTAs), Temporary Assignments (TAs), National Personnel Service Agreements (NPSAs), and International Personnel Services Agreements (IPSAAs). [These contracts vary based on legal basis and duration of services<sup>3</sup>.](#)

### About UNDP

UNDP works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and exclusion, and build resilience so countries can sustain progress. As the UN's development agency, UNDP plays a critical role in helping countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

<https://www.undp.org/lebanon/projects/municipal-empowerment-and-resilience-project-merp-0>

## UNDP MUNICIPAL EMPOWERMENT AND RESILIENCE PROJECT (MERP)

The Municipal Empowerment and Resilience Project is a joint initiative by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). The project is being implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM) and funded by the European Union (EU), through its Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis. The project aims to strengthen the long-term resilience of subnational authorities in Lebanon as well as that of host communities and displaced persons affected by the crisis.

### Background

Eleven years into the Syrian crisis, Lebanon hosts the largest number of refugees per capita in the world and remains at the forefront of one of the worst humanitarian crises of our time. Adding to the humanitarian context, Lebanon is undergoing a series of overlapping crises on the political, economic, and social front, compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to this, the capital Beirut and the country are still

recovering from the effects of the devastating blast in the port of Beirut on August 4, 2020. (VASyR 2021)

The displacement crisis is putting tremendous pressure on the country's services and resources, particularly at the local level. Municipalities and Unions of Municipalities (UoMs) are responsible for key services and play an important role in local economic development and in ensuring stability and safety in the community. Yet, local authorities have also been severely affected by the current economic crisis in Lebanon, which has reduced municipal revenues and, at the same time, decreased its real value.

## Major achievements

At national level, the project supports the Directorate General of Local Administration and Councils (DGLAC) to strengthen the enabling environment for municipalities and UoMs. Project achievements include the finalization and dissemination of an assessment of DGLAC; the implementation of key follow-up activities to enhance the operations, functioning and visibility of DGLAC; and the implementation of DGLAC talk-shows on key topics of municipal concern engaging over 170 municipalities, UoM, and civil society stakeholders.

At local level, the project has implemented a range of social stability, governance, basic service, and local economic development activities. Major project achievements include:

- Under the social stability component, the establishment of mediation units in the three target areas (Al Fayha'a, Tyre and Metn) and the delivery of training on mediation skills and conflict resolution to 43 mediation unit members (23 women, 20 men).
- Under the municipal finance component, the implementation of municipal finance assessments for the Union of Tyre Municipalities and the Urban Community Al-Fayha'a as well as nine municipalities.
- Under the training component, the delivery of trainings on Geographics Information Systems (GIS), Strategic Planning and Resource Mobilization and Proposal Writing. Trainings were delivered to 80 persons (41 women, 39 men) representing 18 municipalities, five Unions of Municipalities, 16 members from the civil society/community and three other public institutions.

Under the basic service component:

- Strengthening of UoM and municipal level Regional Technical Offices (RTOs) through the development of a comprehensive capacity development and transition strategy for the RTOs, including a standard operational manual, a costed capacity development strategy, and an hand-over strategy;
- Training of 82 community, municipal and union representatives (25 women, 57

- men) on planning on public service delivery and local economic development;
- Delivery of six awareness sessions to municipalities and UoMs around partnerships with NGOs and the private sector;
- Selection and ongoing implementation of 10 small-scale municipal projects and 10 municipal/UoM basic service/LED projects through a competitive process, which are estimated to benefit more than a million beneficiaries.

As part of the basic service project to rehabilitate and strengthen the fire brigade at the Urban Community Al-Fayhaa, 48 persons (12 women, 36 men) from the Fire Brigade Unit, Urban Community Al-Fayhaa and member municipalities, were trained on First Aid, First Responder, Public Safety Law and Geographics Information Systems (GIS).

Under the local economic development component, assessments of Local Economic Development (LED) of the Urban Community Al-Fayhaa, the Federation of Municipalities of the Northern and Coastal Matn and the Union of Tyre Municipalities were conducted. To date, the studies are the only available analysis of the impact of the economic and financial

## Project outcome

1. Subnational authorities will have enhanced capacities to engage in holistic, area-based planning and to consider different scenarios that respond to the needs of the host, refugee, and internally displaced person (IDP) populations.
2. Service delivery will be increasingly responsive and will generate more significant social stability outcomes based on the needs of the host, refugee, and IDP populations.
3. Subnational authorities will be empowered to facilitate local economic development and will have better access to municipal investment that will benefit the extension of public services and economic opportunities for the host, refugee and IDP populations.

## Lebanon and UNDP in action

Integrated development solutions driven by country priorities and UNDP's new Strategic Plan.

Our Strategic Plan 2022-2025 introduces the evolution of #NextGenUNDP into #FutureSmartUNDP. More than a mantra, it is our new benchmark for success in the future of development. Building on UNDP's 50 years of expertise across 170 countries,

this new approach allows us to focus and prioritize where country demands are greatest. By working together in this way, we aim to expand people's choices for a fairer, sustainable future, with people and planet in balance.

## Our work

See how our integrated signature solutions – powered by digitalization, innovation and development financing – are accelerating impact and scale in Lebanon

## Social and Local Development

UNDP's support in the area of social and local development focuses on policy and operational support. At the upstream level, UNDP provides advice for the development of national policies for social development and poverty reduction and makes available relevant reports and assessments.

## Democratic Governance

In response to the unprecedented crisis Lebanon is going through, which is the result of structural, systemic, and long-lived governance shortfalls, the Democratic Governance Programme focuses on providing technical support for the development of public institutions, and for the formulation and implementation of economic, administrative and financial reform policies and legislations.

## Environmental Governance

Funded by several donors, the Environment, Climate and Energy Programme in Lebanon works closely with the Government of Lebanon and collaborates with the private sector, local municipalities and civil sector organizations to improve natural resource management, mitigate and adapt to climate change and promote sustainable energy.

## Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding

The Crisis Prevention and Recovery Programme (CPR) supports the Government of Lebanon in strengthening Lebanon's resilience to threats posed by conflicts and disasters. The Programme works in several thematic areas, including policy support on disaster risk management, mine action, improving living condition for Palestinian Refugees including in Palestinian Gatherings, Peace building and community security and access to justice.

## Gender Equality

Gender equality is at the heart of UNDP's development mandate; it is considered a fundamental human right and a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. The 2030 Agenda envisions a world "of universal respect for human rights and human dignity" in which "every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed."

## UNIDO



European Union	Contribution to Budget	Contribution to Expenditures
2022	\$120,573	\$109,117
2023	\$678,793	\$719,193
2024	\$915,691	\$407,192
Future	\$2,099,364	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,814,421</b>	<b>\$1,235,502</b>

European Union contributed **\$3,814,421** to 1 ongoing project in Lebanon.

Ongoing Projects (1) Contribution to Budget Contribution to Expend. 210028 - Private sector transition to a green and circular economy in Lebanon \$3,814,421 \$1,235,502

### Safeguarding the Environment

- Location

Lebanon

- Project Manager

Natalie DEGGER

- Donors

[Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation](#)

[European Union](#)

- Funds

EURO Trust Fund Finance by EU

Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation

- Gender Marker

1 (Limited expected contribution to GE)

Outcome Indicators

- Supply 10 enterprise(s) with new waste management
- Increase number of enterprises using responsible sourcing by 10
- Private sector transition to a green and circular economy in Lebanon - developed as part of the European Union contribution to Lebanon Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction following the Beirut Explosion – Private Sector Component

## **UNOPS launches the third round of Call for Proposals in Lebanon**

Originally published 22 Apr 2024

Beirut, 22 April, 2024 – Funded by the German government through KfW Development Bank, the third round of UNOPS calls for proposals is now open!

UNOPS is seeking proposals from local officially registered non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, foundations and academic institutions to assist in the operational management and maintenance of Bourj Hammoud Garden & Bourj Hammoud Courts for two years.

**The interventions in the garden & courts**, funded by the German government through KfW Development Bank, will focus on the operational management of the sites, such as the provision of cleaning and maintenance-related services, and implementation of community activities in coordination with the Municipality of Bourj Hammoud.

## **U.S. Embassy Beirut, Lebanon PDS Annual Program Statement**

ID: LBN-PDS-2024-APS

### **THE U.S. PROVIDES MORE THAN \$67 MILLION IN ADDITIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN LEBANON APRIL 3, 2024**

The United States government, through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), is providing more than \$67 million in additional urgently needed humanitarian assistance for vulnerable populations in Lebanon. This brings the total USAID humanitarian assistance to Lebanon to over \$157 million since Fiscal Year 2023.

Lebanon's protracted economic, financial, and humanitarian crises have led to acute levels of food insecurity and critical healthcare needs nationwide. These needs arise from highly inflated prices for food, fuel, and basic commodities; loss of livelihoods; and the departure of medical personnel. The regional impact of the ongoing crisis in Gaza has further exacerbated humanitarian needs in Lebanon. Insecurity in southern Lebanon has prompted USAID partners to mobilize existing resources to meet urgent humanitarian assistance needs among the more than 91,000 individuals who have been internally displaced since October 2023.

This newly announced funding enables USAID humanitarian partners to continue providing life-saving aid, including emergency food assistance and nutritional support; emergency health care; humanitarian protection and psychosocial support; and water, sanitation, and hygiene services. This additional humanitarian assistance enables our partner, the UN World Food Program (WFP), to maintain monthly food assistance to

vulnerable communities in Lebanon during a period of dwindling resources and persistent needs among the most vulnerable.

This funding has allowed WFP to sustain the flow of vital assistance for several months, reaching over 500,000 individuals, of whom over 200,000 are Lebanese citizens. With this assistance, USAID partners — International Medical Corps and Relief International — will also continue to support more than 141,000 individuals through 13 primary health care clinics across Lebanon and provide home-based healthcare for patients unable to access clinics.

The United States remains committed to delivering critical humanitarian assistance to those in need across Lebanon. However, escalating needs are outpacing the resources available to address them. While USAID support has been instrumental in saving lives and alleviating suffering among the most vulnerable, including by providing more than \$202 million to WFP for food assistance to vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees in 2022 and 2023 alone, humanitarian conditions will continue to deteriorate. Subsequently, relief agencies' ability to sustain current recipient caseloads will continue to decline without additional funding.

We therefore urgently call on other donors to join us in stepping up efforts to meet these pressing needs and prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Lebanon.

The U.S. Embassy Beirut, Lebanon's Public Diplomacy Section (PDS Beirut) is pleased to invite proposals for its Public Diplomacy Grants Program

The U.S. Embassy Beirut, Lebanon's Public Diplomacy Section (PDS Beirut) is pleased to invite proposals for its Public Diplomacy Grants Program. This Annual Program Statement outlines thematic priorities and the procedure to submit funding requests. Please carefully follow all instructions below.

PDS Beirut invites proposals for projects that address one or more of the thematic priorities listed below. All projects must include an American cultural element or a connection with American expert(s), organization(s), or institution(s) in a specific field that will promote increased understanding of U.S. values, policies, and/or perspectives. Proposals with diversity, equity, inclusion, and/or accessibility components are highly encouraged.

## **Priority Program Themes:**

PDS Beirut seeks proposals that address the following priority program themes:

- Inclusive/creative approaches to civic engagement, good governance, free speech/expression, and/or advancing human rights.
- English Language learning and programming.

- Educational partnerships between Lebanese and American academic institutions.

## Description

- Original
- Summary

## Background

The U.S. Embassy Beirut, Lebanon's Public Diplomacy Section (PDS Beirut) is pleased to invite proposals for its Public Diplomacy Grants Program. This Annual Program Statement outlines thematic priorities and the procedure to submit funding requests. PDS Beirut invites proposals for projects that address one or more of the thematic priorities listed below. All projects must include an American cultural element or a connection with American expert(s), organization(s), or institution(s) in a specific field that will promote increased understanding of U.S. values, policies, and/or perspectives.

## Grant

## Details

PDS Beirut seeks proposals that address priority program themes including inclusive/creative approaches to civic engagement, good governance, free speech/expression, advancing human rights, English language learning and programming, and educational partnerships between Lebanese and American academic institutions. The proposed project should be completed in 24 months or less. The grant award will be written, signed, awarded, and administered by the Grants Officer. The assistance award agreement is the authorizing document, and it will be provided to the recipient for review and signature by email.

## Eligibility

## Requirements

Eligible applicants include registered U.S. and Lebanese not-for-profit organizations, think tanks, civil society/non-governmental organizations with programming experience in Lebanon, individual U.S. or Lebanese citizens, and U.S. and Lebanese non-profit or governmental educational institutions. For-profit or commercial entities are not eligible to apply. Cost sharing is encouraged but not required.

## Period

## of

## Performance

The length of performance period is up to 24 months with an anticipated project start date no later than September 30, 2024.

## Grant

## Value

The total amount available for the grant is \$500,000 with a minimum award of \$25,000



and a maximum award of \$250,000 for organizations and \$150,000 for individuals.

Place \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Performance \_\_\_\_\_

Projects must take place in Lebanon.

## United States Agency for International Development (USAID),



APRIL 3, 2024

The United States government, through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), is providing more than \$67 million in additional urgently needed humanitarian assistance for vulnerable populations in Lebanon. This brings the total USAID humanitarian assistance to Lebanon to over \$157 million since Fiscal Year 2023.

Lebanon's protracted economic, financial, and humanitarian crises have led to acute levels of food insecurity and critical healthcare needs nationwide. These needs arise from highly inflated prices for food, fuel, and basic commodities; loss of livelihoods; and the departure of medical personnel. The regional impact of the ongoing crisis in Gaza has further exacerbated humanitarian needs in Lebanon. Insecurity in southern Lebanon has prompted USAID partners to mobilize existing resources to meet urgent humanitarian assistance needs among the more than 91,000 individuals who have been internally displaced since October 2023.

This newly announced funding enables USAID humanitarian partners to continue providing life-saving aid, including emergency food assistance and nutritional support; emergency health care; humanitarian protection and psychosocial support; and water, sanitation, and hygiene services. This additional humanitarian assistance enables our partner, the UN World Food Program (WFP), to maintain monthly food assistance to vulnerable communities in Lebanon during a period of dwindling resources and persistent needs among the most vulnerable.

This funding has allowed WFP to sustain the flow of vital assistance for several months, reaching over 500,000 individuals, of whom over 200,000 are Lebanese citizens. With this assistance, USAID partners — International Medical Corps and Relief International — will also continue to support more than 141,000 individuals through 13 primary health care clinics across Lebanon and provide home-based healthcare for patients unable to access clinics.

The United States remains committed to delivering critical humanitarian assistance to those in need across Lebanon. However, escalating needs are outpacing the resources available to address them. While USAID support has been instrumental in saving lives and alleviating suffering among the most vulnerable, including by providing more than \$202 million to WFP for food assistance to vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees in 2022 and 2023 alone, humanitarian conditions will continue to deteriorate. Subsequently, relief agencies' ability to sustain current recipient caseloads will continue to decline without additional funding.

We therefore urgently call on other donors to join us in stepping up efforts to meet these pressing needs and prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Lebanon.

## **Private Sector Development**

To strengthen micro-, small- and medium-sized businesses, USAID works with the private sector to identify and expand Lebanese businesses' access to markets and link them with buyers. To do so, USAID adopts the value chain approach in which actors throughout the chain, such as suppliers of materials, farmers, food processors, bankers, food machinery suppliers, distributors and buyers come together to facilitate technical assistance, marketing guidance and access to finance.

USAID assistance includes acting as an intermediary to facilitate connections between different actors in the value chain; offering technical support to micro-, small- and medium-sized business owners through trainings and links to external consultants; helping local participants to acquire certifications for their products; facilitating businesses' entry into high-quality markets and access to finance.

Our impacts in this sector include:

- Over three years, the USAID Lebanon Business Linkages Initiative program facilitated more than 650 connections between farmers, packers, processors and distributors, who, as a result of the program, saw their domestic and international sales increase by \$10 million.

## **Agriculture and Food Security**

USAID is advancing global food security by helping families and individuals meet their need for a reliable source of quality food and sufficient resources to produce or purchase it. This, in turn, supports global stability and prosperity. By addressing the root causes of hunger, USAID is increasing economic opportunity and growth among vulnerable communities.

### **What is Food Security?**

Food security means having, at all times, both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet dietary needs for a productive and healthy life. A family is food secure when its members do not live in hunger or fear of hunger. Food insecurity is often rooted in poverty and has long-term impacts on the ability of families, communities and countries to develop and prosper. Prolonged undernourishment stunts growth, slows cognitive development and increases susceptibility to illness.

Today, more than 800 million people across the globe go to bed hungry every night, most of them smallholder farmers who depend on agriculture to make a living and feed their families. Despite an explosion in the growth of urban slums over the last decade, nearly 75 percent of poor people in developing countries live in rural areas. Growth in the agriculture sector -- from farm to fork -- has been shown to be at least twice as effective in reducing poverty as growth in other sectors.

Investing in these smallholder farmers—many of whom are women—and the [food systems](#) that nourish them is more important than ever. In order to feed a population expected to grow to 9 billion people by 2050, the world will have to double its current food production. Given scarcity of natural resources and other challenges, the world will need to be more efficient in how it meets this demand. To ensure that people have sufficient food, aligning short-term assistance with a long-term development strategy can help countries feed their own people.

By addressing acute need as well as the root causes of hunger, poverty and malnutrition, USAID is strengthening prosperity and security while demonstrating American generosity around the world. USAID's programs draw on America's strength in agriculture and bring benefits back to America as well. For example, USAID's research investments have helped farmers abroad and in the United States protect their harvests from pests and disease.

The enactment of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 and the Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2018 solidified the U.S. Government's continued, bipartisan commitment to reducing hunger, malnutrition and poverty around the world.

## **Water and Sanitation**

### **USAID's Vision for Water Security**

Water and sanitation are essential to advance global health, prosperity, stability, and resilience. Reliable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene saves lives, improves livelihoods, and makes communities more resilient.

Investments in water resources management power economies, support agriculture, and safeguard ecosystems.

Despite the challenges posed by global pandemics, increased conflict, and climate change, more people have access to safe drinking water and safely managed sanitation services than ever before.

USAID works every day with governments, other local stakeholders, and partners to accelerate progress toward universal water and sanitation access and a water-secure world.

In support of the [White House Action Plan on Global Water Security](#) and the [U.S. Government Global Water Strategy](#), USAID programs across four strategic objectives:

1. [Strengthen water and sanitation sector governance, finance, institutions, and markets](#)(link is external)
2. Increase equitable access to safe, sustainable, and climate-resilient [water](#) and [sanitation](#) services and adoption of key hygiene behaviors (links are external)
3. Improve climate-resilient conservation and management of freshwater resources and associated ecosystems (link is external)
4. [Anticipate and reduce conflict and fragility related to water](#) (link is external)

## WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)



### Lebanon

#### Donors and partners

- United Nations Relief and Works Agency
- International Medical Corps
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

## Programme areas

- Civil registration and vital statistics
- Emergency risk and crisis management
- Exposure to chemical, biological and nuclear hazards
- HIV/AIDS
- Maternal and child health
- Mental health
- Road safety



As part of the 3RF financing strategy, the Lebanon Financing Facility is a multi-donor trust fund established by the World Bank, in close cooperation with the United Nations and the European Union and with support from key donors.

The objective of the Lebanon Financing Facility is to kick-start the immediate socio-economic recovery of vulnerable populations and businesses affected by the Port of Beirut explosion. It pools grant resources and strengthens financing, while supporting selected 3RF priorities.

As part of its focus on 3RF recovery and reforms tracks, the Lebanon Financing Facility aims to support the Government of Lebanon in the implementation of reforms and to prepare for medium-term recovery and reconstruction.

Formally established on December 18, 2020, the Lebanon Financing Facility will have an initial duration of 5 years. It seeks to raise US\$75-US\$100 million in its first year and reach up to US\$200 million in its second year. To date, the Lebanon Financing Facility has received contributions and pledges from the governments of Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy and Norway and from the European Union.

## PRIORITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES

The Lebanon Financing Facility prioritizes its activities under three focus areas:

1. **SOCIOECONOMIC AND BUSINESS RECOVERY:** Addressing urgent recovery

priorities of vulnerable communities and businesses in Beirut.

2. **REFORM AND RECONSTRUCTION:** Supporting the design and implementation of targeted reforms in governance, business environment and the social sector, in order to build citizen trust in state institutions.
3. **COORDINATION, MONITORING, ACCOUNTABILITY AND OVERSIGHT:** Strengthening institutional capabilities to facilitate and monitor 3RF's multi-stakeholder dialogue.
4. The Lebanon Financing Facility adopts innovative and flexible implementation modalities. It seeks to provide direct support to capable non-government organizations and civil society organizations as well as to private sector intermediaries to reach affected micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises.

## LFF FINANCED PROJECTS

### THE BUILDING BEIRUT BUSINESSES BACK AND BETTER (B5) FUND

It is the first [project](#) to be implemented under the Lebanon Financing Facility.

This US\$25 million grant will support the recovery of approximately 4,300 micro and small enterprises directly affected by the Port of Beirut blast and sustain the operations of up to 5 microfinance institutions. It will also help preserve private sector jobs and reduce business closure and layoffs.

Implemented by Kafalat SAL, the B5 Fund is designed to disburse in a transparent and timely manner, directly through specialized and tested institutions. Kafalat and the World Bank signed the B5 Fund grant agreement on August 5, 2021 and project activities were officially launched on November 11, 2021.

### SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL RECOVERY NEEDS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS IN BEIRUT PROJECT

This US\$7.8 million [project](#) addresses the immediate social recovery needs of vulnerable groups who remain impacted by the Port of Beirut explosion. Project beneficiaries include survivors of gender-based violence, individuals suffering from deteriorated psycho-social wellbeing, and persons with disabilities and older persons facing difficulties in accessing appropriate care due to their disabled or elderly status, as well as migrants and refugees working as domestic workers in Beirut. The project is implemented by the International Rescue Committee (IRC). It pilots an effective, inclusive and sustainable model for non-government support with grants provided directly to a select number of NGOs to provide social services to vulnerable groups affected by the crises in the immediate-to short-term.

### THE BEIRUT HOUSING RECONSTRUCTION AND CULTURAL AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES RECOVERY PROJECT

This US\$12.75 million [project](#) prioritizes complex, climate-resilient repairs of severely damaged residential heritage buildings located in neighborhoods within 5 km of the epicenter of the blast. Repairs will particularly focus on a subset of vacant damaged residential buildings that were inhabited by lower-income and vulnerable households with low tenure security, thus facilitating the return of displaced households to their homes. Buildings to be rehabilitated will be identified based on four prioritization criteria: geographic scope, level of damage, socio-economic vulnerability, and heritage value.

The project will also provide technical assistance and grants to affected cultural entities and practitioners, prioritizing women and women-led entities, operating in targeted cultural and creative industries to provide them with incentives to continue cultural production in neighborhoods affected by the explosion.

The project is implemented by UN-Habitat in close collaboration with local authorities and other governments entities, and in consultation with a large body of CSOs, NGOs, and academia. Grants to cultural and creative entities will be approved by a Grant Approval Committee comprised of representatives of government and local cultural entities and chaired by UNESCO.

## **THE BEIRUT CRITICAL ENVIRONMENT RECOVERY, RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

This US\$10 million [program](#) will help manage and dispose of asbestos-contaminated demolition waste generated from the damaged buildings, rehabilitate damaged solid waste infrastructure and provide technical assistance for their sustainable operation. The project will rehabilitate two damaged solid waste treatment facilities – the Karantina solid waste sorting facility and Coral composting facility.

It will also support the improvement of the overall waste management system in Beirut through the implementation of demonstration pilots on integrated solid waste management, including the sorting, collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste, in selected areas impacted by the explosion. Local communities will be engaged in the selection of these pilots, the design of treatment approaches and the evaluation of their performance.

## **GOVERNANCE AND TRANSPARENCY**

A partnership Council guides and monitors the implementation of the Lebanon Financing Facility. The Partnership Council’s responsibilities include ensuring alignment of financing with 3RF priorities, guiding trust fund priorities, endorsing annual work plans and budgets, and reviewing progress.

The Lebanon Financing Facility’s Partnership Council is co-chaired by the World Bank Country Director and a senior-level representative from the European Union. Members of

the Lebanon Financing Facility's Partnership Council include: The United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (as observer); all Lebanon Financing Facility's donors with a minimum contribution of US\$5 million; Government representatives; and civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations/private sector representatives (on a rotating basis) as observers.

## LEBANON FINANCING FACILITY AND DONORS

**Target Umbrella/Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) Donors:** Canada, Denmark, European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Total funding raised (as of end March 2023) amounts to approximately US\$70 million. Details are included in the table below:

Donor	Contributions in Country Currency (millions)	Paid in US \$ (millions)
 Denmark	37.5 DKK	6.1
 Canada	20 CAD	15.9
 France	2.5 USD	2.5
 AFD	2.3 EUR	2.53
 EU	28 EUR	30.73
 Norway	8.28 NOK	0.95
 Germany	10 EUR	11.27
<b>Total Contributions</b>		<b>69.98</b>

## The World Bank

The World Bank offers a variety of funding options to support development projects worldwide. Here are some key aspects of their funding programs:

### Types of Funding

#### 1. Loans and Credits:

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD): Provides loans to middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries.



- International Development Association (IDA): Offers concessional loans and grants to the world's poorest countries.

## 2. Grants:

- The World Bank provides grants for specific projects, often through trust funds. Examples include the Japan Social Development Fund and the Global Partnership for Social Accountability<sup>1</sup>.

## 3. Trust Funds and Partner Programs:

- Trust funds are financing arrangements set up with contributions from one or more development partners. These funds complement core funding from IBRD and IDA to help achieve institutional goals<sup>3</sup>.

## **Application Process**

### 1. Identify Funding Opportunities:

- Visit the World Bank's website to explore various funding programs and opportunities.

### 2. Prepare a Proposal:

- Develop a detailed project proposal that aligns with the World Bank's priorities and guidelines.

### 3. Submit the Proposal:

- Follow the specific application procedures outlined for each funding program.

### 4. Engage with World Bank Representatives:

- Maintain communication with World Bank representatives to ensure your proposal meets all requirements and to receive guidance throughout the process.

## **Successful Case Studies**

- Lebanon: The World Bank has funded numerous projects in Lebanon, including infrastructure development, education, and social services. For example, the Lebanon Health Resilience Project aims to improve access to healthcare services for vulnerable populations<sup>4</sup>.

## **Tips for Success**

- Align with Priorities: Ensure your project aligns with the World Bank's development priorities and goals.

- Detailed Planning: Provide a comprehensive and well-structured project plan.

- Local Collaboration: Partner with local organizations and stakeholders to strengthen your proposal.

## The eligibility criteria for World Bank grants

The eligibility criteria for World Bank grants can vary depending on the specific grant program. However, here are some general criteria that are commonly required:

### General Eligibility Criteria

#### 1. Country Eligibility:

- Grants are typically available to low-income and developing countries that are members of the World Bank<sup>3</sup>.

#### 2. Project Alignment:

- Projects must align with the World Bank's development priorities and goals, such as poverty reduction, sustainable development, and economic growth<sup>1</sup>.

#### 3. Risk of Debt Distress:

- For certain grants, especially those related to debt sustainability, eligibility may depend on the country's risk of debt distress<sup>3</sup>.

#### 4. Sector Focus:

- Specific grants may target particular sectors such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, or renewable energy<sup>1</sup>.

#### 5. Institutional Requirements:

- Applicants must often be government entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), or other institutions with a proven track record in managing development projects<sup>1</sup>.

### Specific Grant Programs

- Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF):

- Focuses on supporting community-driven development and poverty reduction projects. Eligibility often includes NGOs and community-based organizations<sup>1</sup>.

- Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA):

- Supports civil society organizations in enhancing transparency and accountability. Eligible applicants include NGOs and other civil society groups<sup>1</sup>.

## Application Process

### 1. Proposal Submission:

- Applicants must submit a detailed project proposal that meets the specific requirements of the grant program.

### 2. Review and Approval:

- Proposals are reviewed based on criteria such as project feasibility, alignment with development goals, and potential impact.

### 3. Compliance with Guidelines:

- Applicants must adhere to the World Bank's guidelines and procedures throughout the project implementation<sup>4</sup>.

## APPENDIX

### Ministry of Economy and Trade



Editor: Lea Chader

This booklet includes a list of the available support institutions and services that startups and SMEs can benefit from throughout their life cycle.

Moreover, this booklet aims to promote awareness on the existing institutions and services and to foster collaboration and synergies amongst them.

## AltCity

### DESCRIPTION

AltCity is a community and startup support space that was designed from the bottom up to help facilitate, mobilize, encourage, and support high impact entrepreneurship and innovation in Lebanon and the WANAMed region. Its particular areas of work revolve

around web/mobile app development, gaming, education and new/creative media startups.

Pre-Startup Activities: Training, ideation, momentum/energy building, team building.

Startup BootCamps & Competitions: Intensive idea & business development to the point of pitching to seed/angel investors; chance for preseed funding.

Business Development: From idea to launch, initial funding, and early client acquisition.

Growth: Helping a startup grow, reach new clients/markets and attract downstream funds.

AltCity is a physical space that includes coworking/office spaces, meeting and workshop rooms, an event space, business facilities, and a public/open cafe that includes new media tools.

University students and young professionals.

#### TARGETED SECTOR

Media, Design and Technology.

## Beirut Digital District

#### DESCRIPTION

Beirut Digital District (BDD) is a project aiming to create a hub for the knowledge based industries in Lebanon. By providing the right business environment for companies, they can enhance their productivity, competitiveness and growth.

## Cloud 5

#### DESCRIPTION

Cloud 5 is a workspace for startups and entrepreneurs in the heart of Downtown Beirut that will allow budding businesses to have access to high-speed internet, just footsteps away from the city's major banks and private equity firms.

Co-working space for start-up companies, venture capital companies and accelerators which can accommodate up to 50 professionals. CLOUD 5 is approximately 500 square meters and can accommodate 60 people.

#### PRODUCTS & SERVICES

- **Incubation.**

ESA Executive Education

#### DESCRIPTION

ESA Executive Education's mission is to bridge the gap between business and education by accompanying companies in their growth and development.

ESA Executive Education consists of a team of consultants working jointly with a network of international experts and consulting professors. They assist companies in identifying

challenges and hence achieving objectives by providing consulting and training solutions adapted to the corporate cultural environment.

#### PRODUCTS & SERVICES

- Tailor-made solutions ranging from coaching to consulting and training in all business and management fields.
- Open-enrollment programs.

#### TARGETED GROUP

All SMEs.

## **Growth Readiness Program**

#### DESCRIPTION

Developed by Olayan School of Business's Executive Education Program and the Darwazah Center, Growth Readiness Program (GRP) tackles the growth challenges faced by SMEs that typically have \$1-\$5 million of revenues. The program is a unique open enrollment program bringing together companies from different industry backgrounds that are facing scalability and growth difficulties.

#### PRODUCTS & SERVICES

This program will help participants expand their business expertise, strengthen their knowledge and skill sets, and give them the confidence to successfully take their organizations to the next level.

#### FOR MORE DETAILS

Designed for executives and leaders of SMEs typically CEOs, business owners, entrepreneurs and general managers who are looking to grow and scale-up their businesses.

All sectors.

SME with revenue between \$1M-\$5M.

## **Market Access & Export**

Get the help and incentives you need to grow the capacity of your business and better access the markets.

The institutions listed in the next pages provide assistance to SMEs in terms of local and foreign market access.

Some institutions provide financial incentives such as exemptions and cash subsidies while others provide technical assistance services on different aspects including product development and export promotion.

In addition, these institutions aim to build the capacity of SMEs on access to markets through trainings, networking and mentoring.

## The Investment Development Authority of Lebanon (IDAL)

### DESCRIPTION

IDAL is the national investment agency entrusted with promoting investments to Lebanon in growth promising sectors by providing a set of incentives and services. IDAL is also entrusted with export promotion services.

### FOR MORE DETAILS

- Equity.
- Financial Exemptions. Networking.
- Cash Subsidies.
- Agriculture. Agro Industry. Industry.
- Information Technology.
- Incubator to be registered as JSC.
- Other conditions vary based on services requested.

## **Euro-Lebanese Centre for Industrial Modernization**

### DESCRIPTION

ELCIM is an industrial center established at the Industrial Research Institute, possessing a pool of local and international experts in various fields; the activities are demand driven and address industrial requirements from various sectors covering all aspects of the manufacturing and marketing activities. The methodology relies on visiting beneficiaries and preparing a full technical specs of the action agreed upon including timeframe, type and number of experts and budget.

### PRODUCTS & SERVICES

- Business Development. Management Reorganization. Business Plans.
- Access to Market. Production Optimization. Process Management.
- Energy Management. Funding.
- Access to Loans. Training.
- FOR MORE DETAILS
- ELCIM targets mainly Local Industrial SMEs. All sectors.

## **Beirut Creative Cluster**

### DESCRIPTION

BCC, the Beirut Creative Cluster, is a not-for-profit, sectorial business association. Its members are firms based in Lebanon that create and distribute digital content, media products and services, design and marketing solutions.

### PRODUCTS & SERVICES

- Training.
- Networking, Mentoring. Access to Finance.

- Access to Market.

#### FOR MORE DETAILS

- Companies that operate in the creative industries.
- Creative Industries which include:
  - Media.
  - Design.
  - Architecture.
  - ICT.

## Soft Shore Cluster

#### DESCRIPTION

Lebanon Soft Shore is a cluster aimed at promoting the Lebanese software industry internationally. It is managed by the Industrial Research Institute (IRI) and the Euro-Lebanese Centre For Industrial Modernization (ELCIM).

#### PRODUCTS & SERVICES

- Export promotion. Networking.
- Training. Seminars.

#### TARGETED GROUP

Companies in the software industry (solution and service providers).

#### FOR MORE DETAILS

- ICT.
- Established company with an interest to expand internationally.

## Trade Information Center

#### DESCRIPTION

The Trade Information Center provides trade statistics, import and export regulations, tariffs, company search and outsourcing opportunities. It is embedded at the Ministry of Economy and Trade.

#### PRODUCTS & SERVICES

Networking.

Business to Business Events. Matchmaking.

#### FOR MORE DETAILS

- Individual Traders.
- Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Embassies.

All sectors.

Open to all candidates.

Free of charge.

## Qualeb

### DESCRIPTION

The objective of this project is to make Lebanese products more competitive on international markets by ensuring they conform to the national and international standards. This will improve the health and safety of Lebanese consumers, and protect the environment.

### PRODUCTS & SERVICES

- Access to Market.
- Lebanese Excellence Award. Enhancing Export Potential.
- Improving Traceability of Food Products. Quality Awareness.
- Conformity Assessment. Trade Information.
- Support to the National Metrology Council via drafting. Metrology Implementing Decrees.
- Support to the Market Surveillance. Support to Food Safety.

### TARGETED GROUP

The Lebanese Consumer.

### TARGETED SECTOR

- Public Sector, Large Enterprises, SMEs, and NGO's. Agro-Industries.
- Syndicate of Lebanese Food Industrialists. Quality Stakeholders.
- Laboratories.
- Lebanese Importers and Exporters.

### FOR MORE DETAILS

- Small to medium size food business. Management commitment.

Free of charge.

## Competition

Compete to showcase your differentiation and learn from the competition process.



Competitions constitute a recommended step for any SME to disseminate knowledge about its offerings, but also to network and get useful feedback.

Some local competitions are listed below, but the reader is also encouraged to explore similar activities regionally and beyond as applicable.

## **MIT Enterprise Forum Pan-Arab Region**

### **Bader Lebanon Start-Up Cup**

+961-1-212888

[www.baderlebanon.com/startup-cup](http://www.baderlebanon.com/startup-cup)

### **Maurice Fadel Prize**

+961-70-890253

[info@mauricefadelprize.com](mailto:info@mauricefadelprize.com)

### **Injaz Lebanon**

+961-1-493740/1

[info@injaz-lebanon.org](mailto:info@injaz-lebanon.org)

### **Femme Francophone Entrepreneur**

+961-1-420270

[natahlie.bitar@auf.org](mailto:natahlie.bitar@auf.org)

### **Global Social Venture NA**

[info@gsvc.org](mailto:info@gsvc.org)

## **Non-Governmental Institutions**

Find an NGO to subsidize, train or assist you in growing your business.

A number of Non-Governmental Institutions (NGOs) provides support services to SMEs and micro businesses. This includes training and/or capacity building programs, as well as loans or grants. Given the constantly evolving focus and spectrum of services provided by NGOs, the reader is advised to contact them to learn more about their latest SME support initiatives.

## **UNIDO**

+961-1-423644

[www.unido.org](http://www.unido.org)

**Save the Children**

+961-1-614680/1/2/4/5/6/9

[www.savethechildren.org](http://www.savethechildren.org)

**Mercy Corps**

+961-1-370650

[www.mercycorps.org](http://www.mercycorps.org)

**AlMajmoua**

+961-1-360916

[www.almajmoua.org](http://www.almajmoua.org)

**Near East Foundation**

+1-315-428-8670

[www.neareast.org](http://www.neareast.org)

**Danish Refugee Council**

+961-1-752400

[www.drc.dk](http://www.drc.dk)

**International Labor Organization**

+961-1-752400

[www.ilo.org/](http://www.ilo.org/)

**Basmeh&Zeitooneh**

+961-78-871752

[www.basmeh-zeitooneh.org](http://www.basmeh-zeitooneh.org)

**CARE**

+961-1-388344

[www.care.org](http://www.care.org)

**SAWA**

+961-8-378924

[www.sdaid.org/](http://www.sdaid.org/)

**The Nawaya Network**

+961-1-739987

[www.nawaya.org](http://www.nawaya.org)

**Service Civil International NA**

[www.sci.ngo](http://www.sci.ngo)

Source: Ministry of Economy and Trade  
DOWNTOWN - LAZARIEH BLDG. - BLOCK 02A 6TH FLOOR  
+961-1-982360

## BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

### Definition of International donor organizations

Source:

- (1) Bilateral and Multilateral Donors | U.S. Agency for International .... <https://www.usaid.gov/partner-with-us/donor-institutions>.
- (2) The World's Multilateral Donors - fundsforNGOs. <https://www.fundsforngos.org/donor-updates/worlds-multilateral-donors/>.
- (3) The Role of Donors - OECD iLibrary. [https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/the-role-of-donors\\_514tf07bs9g4.pdf?itemId=%2Fcontent%2Fcomponent%2F9789264024786-6-en](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/the-role-of-donors_514tf07bs9g4.pdf?itemId=%2Fcontent%2Fcomponent%2F9789264024786-6-en).
- (4) donor noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes .... <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/us/definition/english/donor>.

### The Nature of International Development Projects

Source: Robert Youker, retired, World Bank

#### How are ID Projects Different?

References

- Youker, R. B. (1999, October) The Differences between Different Types of Projects. Paper presented at PMI Seminars and Symposium, Philadelphia, Pa., USA
- Youker, R.B. (1999, June) Managing International Development Projects, Lessons Learned, Project Management Journal 30(2) 6-7
- Youker, R.B. (2003) Managing the implementation of development projects[CD Rom] Instructor's Resource Kit[CD Rom]. Washington D.C.: World Bank Institute

#### Classification of International Development Projects

Source:

- (1) Revisiting classifications of types of projects and programs and their .... <https://pmworldlibrary.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/pmwj112-Dec2021-Stretton-Revisiting-classifications-of-projects-programs-and-application-sectors.pdf>.
- (2) The Purposes and Methods of Practical Project Categorization1. <https://pmworldlibrary.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/pmwj58-May2017-Archibald-practical-project-categorization-second-edition.pdf>.
- (3) Four Types of International Development Organizations and How ... - p[]x. <https://www.parallaxesg.com/episodes/understandinginternationaldevelopmentorganizations>.
- (4) The nature of international development projects. <https://www.pmi.org/learning/library/nature-international-development-projects-7663>.
- (5) The Nature of International Development Projects. <https://www.wcu.edu/pmi/2003/GBL02.pdf>.

### Creating an effective project proposal

#### Tips for Success:

Source:

- (1) How to Write a Project Proposal (Examples & Template Included). <https://www.projectmanager.com/blog/how-to-create-a-project-proposal>.
- (2) How to Write a Project Proposal (with Examples & Templates). <https://venngage.com/blog/project-proposal/>.

- (3) Project Proposal Writing Guide (8 Easy Steps for Success). <https://www.storydoc.com/blog/how-to-write-a-project-proposal>.
- (4) How To Write A Proposal - Step By Step Guide [With Template]. <https://researchmethod.net/how-to-write-a-proposal/>.
- (5) How To Write a Project Proposal (With Tips and Example). <https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/how-to-write-a-project-proposal>.
- (6) How to write a project proposal that's persuasive and precise. <https://www.atlassian.com/blog/project-management/how-to-write-project-proposal>.
- (7) A step-by-step guide on how to write a winning project proposal - PandaDoc. <https://www.pandadoc.com/blog/how-to-write-a-winning-project-proposal/>.
- (8) How to Write a Project Proposal (Example and Templates) | Canva. <https://www.canva.com/docs/project-proposal/>.
- (9) Write a Project Proposal: Step-by-Step Instructions | Grammarly. <https://www.grammarly.com/blog/project-proposal/>.
- (10) How to Write a Proposal for a Project (With Examples). <https://www.proposify.com/blog/how-to-write-a-proposal-for-a-project>.

### **Mistakes to Avoid When Writing Project Proposals:**

Source:

- (1) 7 Common Pitfalls in Proposal Writing. <https://theproposallab.com/blog/7-common-pitfalls-proposal-writing/>.
- (2) 8 Common Proposal Mistakes and How to Fix Them. <https://www.concordcrm.com/blog/avoid-proposal-rejection-8-common-proposal-mistakes-and-how-to-fix-them>.
- (3) 5 common mistakes to avoid when writing a grant proposal. <https://www.grantpurpose.com/thegrantguide/5-common-mistakes-to-avoid-when-writing-a-grant-proposal>.
- (4) Project Proposal Writing Guide (8 Easy Steps for Success). <https://www.storydoc.com/blog/how-to-write-a-project-proposal>.
- (5) 7 Mistakes to Avoid in Proposal Writing. <https://www.proposalwritingcourse.com/proposal-writing/proposal-writing-mistakes/>.
- (6) Common Grant Writing Mistakes | Harvard Catalyst. <https://writingcenter.catalyst.harvard.edu/common-grant-writing-mistakes>.

### **Overcoming funding challenges**

Source:

- (1) Startup Funding Challenges and Ways to Overcome Them - onEntrepreneur. <https://onentrepreneur.com/startup-funding-challenges/>.
- (2) Innovative Strategies to Finance Sustainable Development - World Bank Group. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2023/04/13/innovative-strategies-to-finance-sustainable-development>.
- (3) Transforming Finance to Meet Today's Development Needs - World Bank Group. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/unit/brief/transforming-finance-to-meet-today-s-development-needs>.
- (4) Overcoming Funding Challenges for Tech Entrepreneurs in Developing .... <https://aaronhall.com/insights/entrepreneur/overcoming-funding-challenges-for-tech-entrepreneurs-in-developing-countries/>.
- (5) Funding Challenges: How to Overcome the Common Funding Challenges and .... <https://fastercapital.com/content/Funding-Challenges--How-to-Overcome-the-Common-Funding-Challenges-and-Obstacles-that-Businesses-Face.html>.

### **Development Projects Challenges**

Source:

- (1) International development projects--challenges and opportunities. <https://www.pmi.org/learning/library/international-development-projects-challenges-opportunities-5809>.
- (2) The Challenges of Development Projects - PM4DEV Blog. <https://www.pm4dev.com/pm4dev-blog/entry/the-challenges-of-development-projects.html>.
- (3) 15 Common Project Management Challenges & How to Deal with Them. <https://www.runn.io/blog/project-management-challenges>.
- (4) 10 Common Project Management Challenges And Their Solutions - Toggl. <https://toggl.com/blog/project-management-challenges>.
- (5) Most Common Software Development Challenges & How to Solve Them. <https://www.orientsoftware.com/blog/software-development-challenges/>.
- (6) 12 Common Software Development Obstacles And How To Tackle Them - Forbes. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbestechcouncil/2019/06/05/12-common-software-development-obstacles-and-how-to-tackle-them/>.

### Examples of Successful Project Proposals

Source:

- (1) How to Write a Project Proposal (with Examples & Templates). <https://venngage.com/blog/project-proposal/>.
- (2) How to Write a Project Proposal (Examples & Template Included). <https://www.projectmanager.com/blog/how-to-create-a-project-proposal>.
- (3) 35 Customizable Project Proposal Examples - storydoc.com. <https://www.storydoc.com/blog/project-proposal-examples>.
- (4) How to Write a Project Proposal (Examples & Templates) - Visme. <https://www.visme.co/blog/project-proposal/>.
- (5) Grant Proposal Examples: Win Funding for Your Project - Venngage. <https://venngage.com/blog/grant-proposal-examples/>.
- (6) Types of project proposal templates. <https://bing.com/search?q=project+proposal+examples>.
- (7) 17 Free Project Proposal Templates + Tips | Smartsheet. <https://www.smartsheet.com/free-project-proposal-templates>.

### Overview of Foreign Aid to Lebanon in 2023

Source: <https://blog.blominvestbank.com/49689/overview-of-foreign-aid-to-lebanon-in-2023/> Stephanie Aoun: May 27, 2024 Economic Digest

#### FTS reports of humanitarian funding

<https://fts.unocha.org/countries/124/summary/2022>

#### The Third Wheel in Public Policy: An Overview of NGOs in Lebanon

Source: Khaldoun AbouAssi: The NGO Sector in Lebanon

#### Key international donors and organizations that provide funding for development projects in Lebanon:

##### Tips for Securing Funding

- <sup>1</sup>: [Top 5 Arab Foundations Funding Lebanese NGOs](<https://darpe.me/the-top-5-funding-donors-assisting-lebanese-ngos/>)
- <sup>2</sup>: [Aid to Lebanon: Tracking of Development Aid Received to Lebanon](<https://lebanon.un.org/en/110415-aid-lebanon-tracking-development-aid-received-lebanon>)
- <sup>3</sup>: [Climate Finance | Themes | Climate Change Lebanon](<https://climatechange.moe.gov.lb/climate-finance>)

4: [Anera - Relief and Development for Lebanese & Refugees](<https://www.anera.org/where-we-work/lebanon/>)

Source: (1) Donate to Lebanon | Relief, development for Lebanese & Refugees | Anera. <https://www.anera.org/where-we-work/lebanon/>.

(2) Climate Finance | Themes | Climate Change Lebanon. <https://climatechange.moe.gov.lb/climate-finance>.

(3) Top 5 Arab Foundations Funding Lebanese NGOs. <https://darpe.me/the-top-5-funding-donors-assisting-lebanese-ngos/>.

(4) Aid to Lebanon : Tracking of development aid received to Lebanon. <https://lebanon.un.org/en/110415-aid-lebanon-tracking-development-aid-received-lebanon>.

Information Service Providers for International Development

## Daleel Madani, the Civil Society Network

Source: Daleel Madani, the civil society network <https://daleel-madani.org/about>

### DevelopmentAid

Source:

<https://www.developmentaid.org/grants/search?sort=relevance.desc&locations=158&searchedText=LEBANON>

## Embassy of Japan

### GIZ local staff

### ACTED

**Source** URL: <https://daleel-madani.org/ar/civil-society-directory/acted/calls/call-proposals-support-community-based-organizations-mount-lebanon#comment-0>

روابط

[1] <mailto:Beirut.grants@acted.org>

[2] [https://daleel-madani.org/sites/default/files/calls\\_documents/budget\\_template\\_acted\\_tacir\\_project\\_fv.pdf](https://daleel-madani.org/sites/default/files/calls_documents/budget_template_acted_tacir_project_fv.pdf)

[3] [https://daleel-madani.org/sites/default/files/calls\\_documents/call\\_for\\_proposal\\_acted\\_tacir\\_project\\_fv\\_arabic\\_ml.pdf](https://daleel-madani.org/sites/default/files/calls_documents/call_for_proposal_acted_tacir_project_fv_arabic_ml.pdf)

[4] [https://daleel-madani.org/sites/default/files/calls\\_documents/call\\_for\\_proposal\\_acted\\_tacir\\_project\\_fv\\_ml.pdf](https://daleel-madani.org/sites/default/files/calls_documents/call_for_proposal_acted_tacir_project_fv_ml.pdf)

## The Ministry of Economy and Trade

Source: <https://www.economy.gov.lb/en/services/support-to-smes/whats-in-lebanon-for-smes/non-governmental-institutions>

## Agricultural Projects

### Lebanon Agri-food Initiatives

Source:

(1) [LEBANON AGRI-FOOD INITIATIVES. https://api.lri-lb.org/Content/uploads/resourcepublications/Lebanon-Agricultural-and-Agri-food-Sector-Support-Gap-Identification-Report-2021-Final.pdf.](https://api.lri-lb.org/Content/uploads/resourcepublications/Lebanon-Agricultural-and-Agri-food-Sector-Support-Gap-Identification-Report-2021-Final.pdf)

(2) Technology in the Lebanese agriculture sector and support for small ....

<https://www.unescwa.org/news/technology-lebanese-agriculture-sector-and-support-small-scale-farmers>.

### Case Studies Focusing On Specific Crops and Regions in Lebanon:

Source:

(1) An Introduction to Food Cooperatives in the Bekaa Valley, Lebanon ....  
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41055-020-00079-0>.

(2) CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE: TRANSLATING DATA TO POLICY ACTIONS.  
<https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/national-assessment-report-lebanon-summary-english.pdf>.

(3) Overview on local agriculture and food heritage: Case of West Bekaa and ....  
<https://www.enicbcmed.eu/sites/default/files/2020-11/AUB%20Desk%20Review-%20Final%20Draft%201%20-MedSnail%2030320.pdf>.

(4) Climate Change Impacts on Agriculture Examples from Lebanon.  
[https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/event/materials/2.4\\_climate\\_change\\_impacts\\_on\\_food\\_and\\_water\\_security\\_-nadim\\_farjallah-\\_aub.pdf](https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/event/materials/2.4_climate_change_impacts_on_food_and_water_security_-nadim_farjallah-_aub.pdf).

### Eligibility Criteria for Agricultural Grants in Lebanon

Source:

(1) Call to Application for Grants to Invest in Agricultural ... - Lebanon. <https://lebanon.un.org/en/116008-call-application-grants-invest-agricultural-infrastructure>.

(2) The Lebanon Agriculture and Rural Empowerment (ARE) activity. <https://lebtrade.gov.lb/programs/the-lebanon-agriculture-and-rural-empowerment-are-activity/>.

(3) Announcing the start of receiving applications for grants to invest in ....  
<https://www.fao.org/lebanon/news/detail/Announcing-the-start-of-receiving-applications-for-grants-to-invest-in-agricultural-infrastructure-/en>.

(4) Call to Applications for Grants to Invest in Agricultural .... <https://www2.fundsforngos.org/agriculture-food-nutrition/call-to-applications-for-grants-to-invest-in-agricultural-infrastructure-in-lebanon/>.

### Lebanon Agri-food Initiatives Mapping and Gap Identification

Source: El Hajal, 2021. Lebanon Agri-food Initiatives Mapping and Gap Identification. Report developed by the Lebanon Reforestation Initiative through funding from Hanns Seidel Foundation. October 2021.

<http://jordan.hss.de>

## Agence Française de Développement

Source: <https://www.afd.fr/en/call-crisis-post-crisis-projects-neighborhood-approach-program-lebanon>

### Arab Development Assistance

Middle East and North Africa Region

Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships Vice Presidency Document of the World Bank

Middle East and North Africa Region

Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships Vice Presidency

© 2010 The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank

## An Overview of Arab Financial Institutions

## Arab NGO Network for Development



Source: [https://www.annd.org/en/about\\_us/what\\_we\\_do](https://www.annd.org/en/about_us/what_we_do)

## The Australian Embassy's Direct Aid Program (DAP)

## The British Council

Source: <https://www.britishcouncil.org.lb/en/programmes/arts/masarat-grants>

## CANADA Fund for Local Initiatives – Lebanon

<https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/funding-financement/cfli-fcil/2023/lebabon-liban.aspx?lang=eng>

## CDD: community-driven development

1: [World Bank - Community-Driven Development: Inclusion through Innovation](<https://www.worldbank.org/en/archive/Community-Driven-Development-Inclusion-Through-Innovation>)

2: [MIT Solve - Tech for the People: 5 Inspiring Trends in Community-Driven Innovation](<https://solve.mit.edu/articles/tech-for-the-people-5-inspiring-trends-in-community-driven-innovation>)

3: [The Future of Community Development: Trends, Innovations, and Challenges to Watch](<https://tylersadek.net/the-future-of-community-development-trends-innovations-and-challenges-to-watch/>)

4: [Innovative Approaches to Community Engagement and Participation](<https://www.theimpactmagazine.org/innovative-approaches-to-community-engagement-and-participation/>)

: [World Bank - Community-Driven Development](<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/communitydrivendevelopment>)

: [Solar Mamas Initiative](<https://www.barefootcollege.org/solution/solar-mamas/>)

: [Inclusive Development](<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/socialinclusion>)

Source:

(1) Community Driven Development: Inclusion through Innovation. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/archive/Community-Driven-Development-Inclusion-Through-Innovation>.

(2) MIT Solve | 5 Trends in Community-Driven Innovation. <https://solve.mit.edu/articles/tech-for-the-people-5-inspiring-trends-in-community-driven-innovation>.

(3) The Future of Community Development: Trends, Innovations, and .... <https://tylersadek.net/the-future-of-community-development-trends-innovations-and-challenges-to-watch/>.

(4) Innovative Approaches to Community Engagement and Participation. <https://www.theimpactmagazine.org/innovative-approaches-to-community-engagement-and-participation/>.

## DAI

Source: <https://www.dai.com/our-work/the-projects>

## Daleel Madani

Source: <https://daleel-madani.org/projects>

The French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement  
Development Aid

<https://www.developmentaid.org/grants/search?locations=158>

## The European Commission

[https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/european-neighbourhood-policy/countries-region/lebanon\\_en](https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/european-neighbourhood-policy/countries-region/lebanon_en)

## EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

<https://www.eib.org/en/publications/20240125-eib-global-impact-report-2023-2024>

## FORD FOUNDATION

[https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/awarded-grants/grants-database/?grant\\_location%5B%5D=lebanon](https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/awarded-grants/grants-database/?grant_location%5B%5D=lebanon)

## The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

<https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/370.html>

IDAL

[http://investinlebanon.gov.lb/en/doing\\_business/financing\\_a\\_business](http://investinlebanon.gov.lb/en/doing_business/financing_a_business)

## INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION ILO

<https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/ilo-and-uk-join-forces-strengthen-national-social-protection-system-lebanon>

## International Center for Organizational Development

<https://daleel-madani.org/civil-society-directory/international-center-organizational-development> Copyrights © 2019 Lebanon Support. All rights reserved.

## Japan Social Development Fund - World Bank Group

<https://www.lb.emb-japan.go.jp/GGP.htm>

1: [World Bank - Japan Social Development Fund] (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/japan-social-development-fund>)

2: [Wikipedia - Japan Social Development Fund] ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan\\_Social\\_Development\\_Fund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan_Social_Development_Fund))

Source: (1) Japan Social Development Fund - World Bank Group.  
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/japan-social-development-fund>.

(2) Japan Social Development Fund - Wikipedia.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan\\_Social\\_Development\\_Fund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan_Social_Development_Fund).

(3) 日本社会開発基金 (JSDF) - World Bank Group.  
<https://www.worldbank.org/ja/country/japan/brief/japan-social-development-fund>.

### Additional Resources

- JSDF Website: Visit the [JSDF page on the World Bank website (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/japan-social-development-fund>) for more detailed information and guidelines.

- World Bank Representatives: Engage with World Bank representatives in your region for guidance and support throughout the application process.

1: [World Bank - Japan Social Development Fund] (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/japan-social-development-fund>)

Source:

(1) Japan Social Development Fund - World Bank Group. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/japan-social-development-fund>.

(2) CALL FOR PROJECTS.

<https://www.gdn.int/sites/default/files/u13504/%5BBDN%20Awards%202024%5D%20MIDP%20Call%20for%20Projects.pdf>.

(3) World Bank Japan Social Development Fund for ... - Scholarship Tab.

<https://www.scholarshiptab.com/scholarships/world-bank-japan-social-development-fund-for-developing-countries-2024>.

(4) 2021–2022. <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/a87255a994bc3be34000781d52fd2cea-0060072024/original/16775-WB-JSDF-Annual-Report-FY21-22-WEB.pdf>.

## Rene Moawad Foundation

<https://daleel-madani.org/civil-society-directory/rene-moawad-foundation/jobs> Copyrights © 2019 Lebanon Support. All rights reserved.

## Swiss Cooperation Program Middle East 2019 – 2022

Source: <https://www.eda.admin.ch/countries/lebanon/en/home/international-cooperation/projects.html>

## The United Nations: Aid to Lebanon: Tracking of development aid received to Lebanon

Source: <https://lebanon.un.org/en/110415-aid-lebanon-tracking-development-aid-received-lebanon>

## UNDP and the UN in Lebanon

<https://www.undp.org/lebanon/undp-lebanon-and-un>

<https://www.undp.org/lebanon/projects/municipal-empowerment-and-resilience-project-merp-0>

### UNIDO

<https://open.unido.org/projects/LB/donors/>

<https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/unops-launches-third-round-call-proposals-lebanon>

## U.S. Embassy Beirut, Lebanon PDS Annual Program Statement

<https://lb.usembassy.gov/the-united-states-provides-more-than-67-million-in-additional-humanitarian-assistance-in-lebanon/>

<https://www.highergov.com/grant-opportunity/u-s-embassy-beirut-lebanon-pds-annual-program->

statement-351572/

## United States Agency for International Development (USAID),

Source: <https://www.usaid.gov/lebanon/private-sector-development>

For the latest updates on USAID's humanitarian assistance in Lebanon, visit: [www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/lebanon](http://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/lebanon)

## WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

<https://www.emro.who.int/lbn/donors/>

## LEBANON 3F

<https://www.lebanon3rf.org/lebanon-financing-facility>

## The World Bank

Source: (1) Grants and Funding – General Inquiries - World Bank. <https://inquiries.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/907470-grants-and-funding>.

(2) Trust Funds and Partner Programs - World Bank Group. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/trust-funds-and-programs>.

(3) Financing - World Bank Group. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/what-we-do/products-and-services/financing-instruments>.

(4) World Bank Opens Fiscal Year 2025 Funding Program with GBP 750 million .... <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/07/10/world-bank-opens-fiscal-year-2025-funding-program-with-gbp-750-million-7-year-benchmark>.

(5) World Bank Group Annual Reports 2020. <https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/832891604352590592/World-Bank-Group-Annual-Reports-Executive-Summary.pdf>.

(6) Getty Images. <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/world-bank-group-logo-at-cop-24-the-24th-conference-of-the-news-photo/1072240744>.

### The eligibility criteria for World Bank grants

Source:

(1) Debt Sustainability & Grants | Resource Management - World Bank. <https://ida.worldbank.org/en/financing/debt/debt-sustainability-grants>.

(2) Grants and Funding – General Inquiries - World Bank. <https://inquiries.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/907470-grants-and-funding>.

(3) SPF FUNDING: ELIGIBILITY AND GUIDELINES FOR PROPOSALS - World Bank. <https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/717381545152260922/SPF-Eligibility-and-Guidelines.pdf>.

(4) Young Professionals Program (WBG YPP) - World Bank Group. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/careers/programs-and-internships/young-professionals-program/eligibility>.

(5) World Bank Scholarships Program - JJ/WBGSP. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/scholarships/jj-wbgsp>.

## APPENDIX

### Ministry of Economy and Trade

Editor: Lea Chader; Source: Ministry of Economy and Trade

**END OF DOCUMENT**