

ANNEX 1

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the 2014 special measure in favour of Lebanon for the Syria crisis to be financed from the general budget of the European Union

Action Document for Access to basic services for the vulnerable population in Lebanon Education & Health (ABS-EH)

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Access to basic services for the vulnerable population in Lebanon– Education & Health (ABS-EH) CRIS number: ENI/2014/025-043		
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 56,825,452 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 56,825,452.		
Aid method / Management mode and type of financing	Project Approach Indirect management with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organisation (WHO).		
DAC-code	11120	Sector	Education facilities and training
	11130		Teacher training
	11220		Primary education
	11240		Early childhood education
	11320		Secondary education
	11330		Vocational training
	12220		Basic health care
	12230		Basic health infrastructure

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

The action will seek to strengthen Lebanese public institutions in providing social services (e.g. education, health, child protection) to the most vulnerable people in the country. It aims to build capacity of existing Lebanese institutions, organisations and structures to deal with the repercussions of the Syrian crisis for Lebanon and to empower local communities socially and economically by ensuring sufficient access to services for the most vulnerable. The activities under the action are aligned with priorities identified through structured dialogues held with broad groups of civil society organisations and local administrations.

The action will be designed to respond to the deterioration in access to basic goods and services for the most vulnerable in the country as a consequence of the influx of 1,176,971 refugees from Syria.¹ Vulnerable will include Lebanese as well as refugees, but the avenue for support will be through strengthening of existing Lebanese structures such as public schools, Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) social development centres (SDC), primary healthcare centres, as well as local NGOs to assist the country in coping with the unprecedented and continuously growing pressure it and its population are experiencing since 2012.

The action will be aligned with priorities in the Government of Lebanon response plan to the consequences of the influx of refugees from Syria integrated in the international response as part of the UNHCR led Regional Response Plans (RRP) as well as the first sector specific national response plan, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education's (MEHE) "Reaching all Children with Education in Lebanon" (RACE) adopted in June 2014.

2.2. Context

Lebanon has so far been the main recipient country of refugees from Syria with 1,176,971 Syrian refugees registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR (29 August 2014) in addition to approximately 42,000 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) recorded with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in Lebanon. Finally, there is an estimated 17,500 so-called 'Lebanese returnees' according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). As some refugees are hesitant to register and as others still rely on own resources, the actual number of Syrian refugees is certain to be even higher.

There are now refugees from Syria in all parts of the country, spread across more than 1,600 locations. The concentration remains highest in the Bekaa Valley (36.6%) followed by Beirut and Mount Lebanon (27.0%), the North including the city of Tripoli (24.7%) and finally the South (11.6%).² The influx of refugees represents an increase of the population by more than 25%. Some of the most affected localities have even experienced population increases of 50-100%.

The influx of refugees from Syria continues with a net increase of around 30-40,000 additional registrations per month.

2.2.1. Country context

2.2.1.1. Economic and social situation and poverty analysis

Lebanon's macroeconomic situation is deteriorating as a consequence of domestic and regional events, including the Syrian conflict and the ensuing refugee crisis. The influx of refugees is having a number of effects: strains on education, health and other infrastructure, fiscal costs, increasing poverty and unemployment levels, and pressures on the labour market. Economic growth remains positive but subdued, at less than 2% in 2014. The fiscal deficit is on an increasing trend (more than 11% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2014), putting the government debt-over-GDP ratio (already one of the highest in the world at 141% of GDP in 2013) on an upward

¹ Refugee population as of 29 August 2014, UNHCR, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees>.

² UNHCR, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>.

trend. The current account deficit also remains at high levels (13% of GDP in 2013). The crisis has emphasised previously existing vulnerabilities and increased risks, pushing Lebanon's resilience to its limits.

Lebanon is characterised by regional socio-economic disparities with almost 30% of the population living under the poverty line and 8% under the extreme poverty line. Due to the absence of a modern legal framework on decentralisation, a lack of appropriate human and financial capacities and a non-performing fiscal system the quality and accessibility of public services is often quite low.

Even before the influx of refugees, access to resources and basic services was limited in many - especially poorer - areas. Often the refugee pressure has been the highest in the poorest communities of the country. After having hosted refugees, often for more than three years, the resources of these communities are stretched to the limit, increasing the risk of tension and conflict.

The Syrian conflict remains highly divisive in Lebanon and some groups are actively engaged in the conflict across the border, despite the official "disassociation policy" adopted in 2012 with the so-called Baabda Declaration, which meant to isolate Lebanon from the conflict.

2.2.1.2. National development policy

The Lebanese Prime Minister launched the "*Response of the Government of Lebanon to the Crisis of Syrian Displaced Families*" in December 2012. An inter-ministerial committee (IMC) headed by the Prime Minister was set up to implement the response plan with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in charge of coordination. While the plan and the IMC were seen as the first official recognition of the urgency of the crisis and of the responsibility of the Government of Lebanon to address it, there has been limited follow up to the plan from the Government of Lebanon and the response has *de facto* been left for the UN system to deal with, with UNHCR in the lead. Since December 2012, it has participated in all the UN-led *Regional Response Plan* (RRP) exercises and over the summer of 2013 the Government of Lebanon requested the World Bank to lead an *Economic and Social Impact Assessment* (ESIA).³ Despite several encouragements, the Government of Lebanon has not yet developed a comprehensive response plan. A so-called "Stabilisation Roadmap"⁴ developed by the World Bank and the UN in October 2013 as a follow-up to the ESIA remains incomplete. In June 2014, MEHE adopted the first sector specific national response plan "Reaching all Children with Education in Lebanon" (RACE) covering the education sector. Other ministries are encouraged to produce similar plans.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

Education

³ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2013/09/18292074/lebanon-economic-social-impact-assessment-syrian-conflict>. Exercise conducted with assistance of two EU funded experts.

⁴ Lebanon Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization from the Syrian Conflict, World Bank, 12 October 2013

Since the beginning of the influx of refugees to Lebanon, the Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) allowed access to public schools for Syrian children. This has put substantial pressure on the public school system. Prior to the crisis around 350,000 Lebanese children attended public schools (approximately 30% of total) - at the beginning of the 2013-14 school year, a similar number of school-aged Syrian refugees were already in the country. The Lebanese authorities have since December 2013 introduced a two-shift system where Lebanese students go to school in the mornings and refugee children receive education in public school in the afternoon.

Child services

As long as the crisis last and as the number of vulnerable increases, the need for well-functioning child protection systems in Lebanon is only going to increase. The existing Lebanese child protection system under the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in cooperation with 11 Lebanese NGOs contracted by MoSA to provide protection services has already been supported, but it will need further assistance, in particular to integrate child protection considerations into the provision of social services through MoSA social development centres (SDC).

Health

The public health care system in Lebanon is primarily based on regional public hospitals and a network of, predominantly NGO owned, primary health care clinics contracted by the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH). As it was the case for the education sector, the Lebanese authorities provide access to public health care services at subsidised rates (partly financed through the humanitarian response) for refugees from Syria. As the number of refugees increased the additional pressure on the system (e.g. patient doctor ratio; access to medication) has had implications for vulnerable Lebanese who traditionally rely on the public health care system for services.

2.3. Lessons learnt

Already when the Syrian crisis began to have significant consequences for Lebanon in the summer of 2012, the EU recognised the need to upscale and accelerate its cooperation with Lebanon in order to respond to the growing needs of vulnerable Lebanese as well as the refugee population. As in previous crises the EU adopted a two-step approach where medium to long term needs in local communities are addressed in parallel to emergency humanitarian assistance to refugees. This is done in order to help alleviate the pressure felt by local communities as well as to reduce the risk of confrontation and conflict.

The response has focused on i) support to Lebanese institutions in dealing with crisis; ii) support to local communities (livelihood and basic infrastructure); iii) education; and later iv) primary health care. All interventions are aligned with the priorities identified in the RRP which include contributions from the Government of Lebanon. Efforts have been made to implement directly through the Government of Lebanon, but due procedural obstacles making it difficult to sign financing agreements directly with the Government and concerns about weak financial management as well as very limited implementation capacity, the assistance is mainly implemented through UN agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA) and

NGOs. Nevertheless, substantial efforts are made – and will continue to be made - to ensure close coordination and increased involvement of the Government of Lebanon and local administrations in the response.

UN agencies, and in particular UNHCR and UNICEF are entrusted significant responsibility for the response to the crisis. They have proven ability to deliver assistance within the sensitive political context of Lebanon where the Government is less able to manoeuvre. Coordination between the UN agencies and the Government of Lebanon is assured both through regular technical working group meetings (including on education and on health) as well as regular bilateral meetings between the agencies and line ministries. While the political discourse can be critical of the international response to the crisis in Lebanon, at technical level cooperation is generally good.

While there were some concerns over the enforcement of visibility requirements by UN agencies at the beginning of interventions, very close monitoring and firm insistence on the importance of visibility and communication has been reflected in a significant improvement of visibility for EU financing. Nevertheless, as the overall response to the crisis has now reached a scale where a dedicated visibility and communication initiative would be in its place, it is now proposed to contract a communication company to ensure coordinated, appropriate and adequate visibility and communication for the overall EU response to the implications of the Syrian crisis for Lebanon. This would liberate resources from implementing partners and ensure access to specialised visibility and communication expertise as well as ensure a unique branding of EU assistance.

All responses to the crisis, including previous responses through the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), have shown that the situation on the ground develops fast and often beyond projections made. For that reason, a large degree of flexibility will be required for any intervention addressing medium to long term needs in order to allow for an effective response to the evolving needs of the beneficiary populations.

The first evaluation mission for one of the special measures currently under implementation took place during May and June 2014. The conclusions of the final report will be taken into account for the formulation phase of this intervention.

2.4. Complementary actions

This action is complementary to the support already provided by the European Union, certain EU Member States, other donor countries, international organisations and NGOs, to address the humanitarian and so-called 'stabilisation needs' caused by the conflict in Syria and the unprecedented influx of refugees to Lebanon.

In 2012 and 2013, the EU has allocated EUR 170.8 million for Lebanon through the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) budget⁵ to address medium and long term needs in the areas of: education, reinforcing the capacities of the Lebanese authorities to deal with crisis, local community empowerment and support to Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS).

⁵ Formerly ENPI.

Through the Instrument for Stability (IfS)⁶ the EU has allocated EUR 27.5 million to strengthen the public health sector and to support PRS. The EU's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) has allocated EUR 172.3 million in emergency humanitarian assistance to Lebanon through UN agencies and European NGOs to meet basic needs of the refugee population. The education component will extend the support already provided under four previous special measures applying the same methodology, but expanding the duration by financing additional the same activities as previously for longer and/or more children. The health component will build on the achievements of a EUR 20 million health programme through IfS (ref. below).

Nine interventions are of particular relevance to this action:

- ***Support to areas affected by the influx of Syrian refugees to Lebanon***⁷ which allocated EUR 5 million through a contribution agreement with UNHCR to address medium and long term needs in the areas including capacity building of host country institutions to handle the crisis (ministerial and municipal level as well as civil society organisations) and **education**;
- ***Support to areas affected by the influx of Syrian refugees to Lebanon II***,⁸ which allocate EUR 10 million through contribution agreements with UNHCR and UNICEF, as well as a call for proposal, to address inter alia **education**; **child protection**; and capacity building of Lebanese institutions and structures;
- ***EU contribution to the 'Government of Lebanon Response Plan to the Syrian Crisis'***,⁹ which allocated EUR 36 million through contribution agreements with UNHCR, UNICEF and UNRWA as well as a call for proposal to address among other **education**, capacity building of Lebanese institutions and **child care**;
- ***Support to enhance basic infrastructure and economic recovery in Lebanon***¹⁰, is a EUR 18 million programme to upgrade the provision of basic services and contribute to economic recovery, in particular to mitigate the impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon. It is implemented through international and national NGOs;
- ***EU Response to the Consequences of the Syrian Conflict in Lebanon***,¹¹ which allocated EUR 40 million through UNHCR, UNICEF and UNRWA to address **education** and capacity building of Lebanese institutions;
- ***Upgrading water supply facilities for communities in Lebanon affected by the consequences of the conflict in Syria***¹², which allocates EUR 14.8 million from ENPI to ensure that affected populations have access to adequate quantity of safe water and have means to store water safely;

⁶ Since 2014, the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP).

⁷ C(2012)3815 adopted on 7 June 2012.

⁸ C(2012)9360 adopted on 14 December 2012.

⁹ C(2013)2348 adopted on 18 April 2013.

¹⁰ C(2013)5680 adopted on 9 September 2013.

¹¹ C(2013)5678 adopted on 9 September 2013.

¹² C(2013)6371 adopted on 3 October 2013.

- *Recovery of local economies in Lebanon*¹³, which is a EUR 7 million intervention financed through funds from the Support for Partnership, Reform and Inclusive Growth (SPRING) programme. It aims to recover the local economies of communities particularly affected by the influx of refugees;
- *Upgrading solid waste management capacities in the Beqaa and Akkar regions in Lebanon (SWAM)*¹⁴, which allocates EUR 14 million in SPRING funds to establish two new sanitary landfills in the Bekaa and Akkar regions. These facilities will be essential for a responsible treatment of solid waste, of which the quantity has drastically increased as the population in Lebanon has increased by more than a quarter since the beginning of the crisis;
- *Conflict Reduction through Improving Health Care Services for the Vulnerable Population in Lebanon*¹⁵, which allocate EUR 20 million from the IfS to build the capacity in the public **health** sector to i) monitor and manage communicable diseases; ii) strengthen primary health care (with a focus on maternal and child health); and iii) increase access to chronic medication.

ECHO finances access to health care through NGOs and UN agencies that finance access to health services for individual refugees. Through IfS and ENPI funding focus is on building capacity in the existing Lebanese health infrastructure. Close coordination with humanitarian actors and especially with ECHO, EU Member States as well as the main national and international organisations involved in the response to the crisis is ongoing and will be maintained.

2.5. Donor coordination

Under the RRP process, 12 coordination working groups (WG) have been established on various subjects including education, child protection, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), as well as social cohesion and livelihood. The WGs meet regularly both at central (Beirut) and regional level and are open to all parties involved in the sectors, including donors.¹⁶

Coordination between EU Member States is undertaken regularly in the EU Development Coordination Group meetings organised at the EU Delegation in Beirut. Broader donor coordination is undertaken on a regular basis in an informal donor group of EU Member States, Canada, Japan, Norway, Switzerland and USA where exchange of information takes place and guest speakers are invited on occasion to brief on particular issues such as the so-called 'stabilisation agenda'.

¹³ C(2014)2860 adopted on 25 April 2014.

¹⁴ C(2014)2860 adopted on 25 April 2014.

¹⁵ Instrument for Stability; programme reference IfS 2013/14.

¹⁶ Information on the WGs, the calendar of meetings as well as minutes can be consulted on the UNHCR web-portal for the Syrian refugee crisis <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=122>.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The **overall objective** is to contribute to supporting the most vulnerable population in Lebanon.

The **specific objectives** are:

- to contribute to alleviate the needs of vulnerable children including through education and protection services;
- to improve provision of public health care services.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

Expected results include:

1. Improved learning environments for children and youths

The **education** sector in Lebanon remains under severe pressure. The number of school-age refugee children in Lebanon surpass the number of Lebanese children enrolled in public school; many public schools are in need of rehabilitation and equipment; and the educational system, including teachers and administrators, remain in need of support. As the public schools have limited absorption capacity and as some out-of-school children are not immediately able to integrate into the formal school system, non-formal education activities need to be maintained in order to provide minimum level training for some and a transfer pass-way into formal education for others. In addition to educational benefits the psychosocial and protection benefits of participating in educational activities should not be underestimated.

Main activities may include:

- Improved access to formal education;
- Rehabilitation of public schools, including WASH infrastructure;
- Provision of educational supplies and equipment;
- Training of teachers and staff;
- Improved access to special needs education;
- Running costs for additional shifts;
- Provision of non-formal education;
- Engagement of adolescents, e.g. in life skills trainings.

2. Improved protective services for children and other vulnerable groups

The needs in the area of **protection of vulnerable groups** continue to increase as the crisis adds economic, social and psychological pressure on the most vulnerable.

There are alarming reports on the increase of child labour, early marriage and exploitation of children in Lebanon¹⁷ as well as a perceived increase in SGBV cases. While child protection services are an integrated part of the humanitarian response to the refugee crisis, there is a continued need to strengthen the existing Lebanese child protection system to expand the protection coverage, to ensure that vulnerable Lebanese are sufficiently covered, and to build capacity in Lebanon for once the humanitarian response dwindles.

Main activities may include:

- Strengthening to existing Lebanese child protection system and structures;
- Mainstreaming of child protection and psycho-social support;
- Strengthen Lebanese structures to provide responsive and preventive SGBV services;
- Train Lebanese professionals in SGBV identification, referral and assistance;
- Deliver awareness campaign about domestic violence.

3. Improved access to primary health care services

For the **health sector** the ESIA identified costs for up to USD 483 million for 2013-14 alone. Also, the substantial identification and formulation work that was undertaken for the preparation of the Instrument for Stability (IfS) financed *Conflict Reduction through Improving Health Care Services for the Vulnerable Population in Lebanon* project, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), identified substantial need to further strengthen the network of primary health clinics affiliated to the MoPH, which are key providers of health services to the most vulnerable in Lebanon. These clinics have seen a sharp increase in demand from refugees.

Main activities may include:

- Strengthening the primary health care provision;
- Strengthening referral and diagnostic procedures in primary health care centres;
- Rehabilitation of primary health care centres and provision of medical supplies/equipment;
- Enhance the Lebanese system for health information and surveillance;
- Training of staff;
- Health related awareness raising activities.

¹⁷ <https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/unhcr-campaigns/childrensreport/Future-of-Syria-UNHCR-v13.pdf>.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

It is widely expected that the Syrian crisis will be protracted and that the influx of Syrian refugees to Lebanon will continue although possibly at a slower rate. In light of the unpredictability of the political and security situation in Syria, the project will need to maintain a high degree of flexibility in order to be able to adapt to an evolving context.

Risks include:

- The Syrian conflict could further spill-over into Lebanon. This could jeopardise the project and cut off access to Lebanese territory for international organisations and implementing partners;
- The Lebanese authorities will be hampered in dealing with the crisis due to political constraints and limitations on capacities and resources;
- Tensions between Lebanese hosts and refugees from Syria lead to violence in one or several locations;
- Increased demand for public services and lack of financing leads to a collapse of certain public services;
- Some actors in the international community (state and non-state actors) could provide interventions outside the established coordination mechanisms, which could lead to cases of duplication of support;
- Return of refugees to Syria due to end of conflict and improvement of living conditions in the country (positive "risk").

Mitigating measures include:

- In case of a severe deterioration of the security situation in certain areas of Lebanon either due to a further spill-over of the Syrian conflict into Lebanon or violent tensions between refugees and hosts, the activities of the intervention would be moved to areas deemed safe. In case of a severe deterioration of the security situation in the entire Lebanese territory, the intervention might have to be halted until the situation improves;
- In case of further political constraints for the Lebanese authorities in responding to the needs of the populations living in Lebanon or in case of a partial or complete collapse of public services delivery, basic public services could be continued through local authorities as well as local NGOs and civil society organisations;
- The risk of duplication of support is to be mitigated through continued and active participation in donor coordination for a as well as pro-active outreach to non-traditional donors;
- In case of an end to the violence in Syria and a substantial return of Syrian refugees the activities can continue as foreseen as the needs of the most vulnerable communities in Lebanon for improved public services are believed to persist.

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

During implementation of the intervention it will be ensured that all financed initiatives respect principles in particular human rights, gender equality, good governance and environmental impact as core elements. Conflict sensitivity, conflict mitigation and conflict resolution will also be considered and promoted to the furthest possible extent.

3.5. Stakeholders

Main stakeholders such as ministries, NGOs, local authorities and UN agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO) have been consulted during the preparatory period to identify needs. UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO undertake continuous coordination efforts with Lebanese authorities which fed into the identification process and will continue throughout the implementation phase.

The direct beneficiaries include vulnerable populations in Lebanon benefiting from improved access to public services, irrespective of nationality and gender, as well as public service providers and institutions:

- School-age children;
- Public school teachers;
- Public school administrators;
- Parents of school age children;
- Patients at public primary health care clinics;
- Medical staff at public primary health care centres;
- Children in need of protection;
- Child protection providers;
- Public officials;
- Public institutions at central and local level; and
- Implementing partners of the intervention.

The main public institutions concerned by this intervention are the members of the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) set up by the Prime Minister of Lebanon for in connection with the first Government of Lebanon Response Plan in December 2012, namely the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA); the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE); the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH); and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM). Others include municipalities, unions of municipalities and local water establishments.

Indirect beneficiaries include the general Lebanese population as increased support for the most vulnerable communities will alleviate pressure on public finances and reduce the risk of tension and conflict caused by lack of access to basic services.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in sections 3.2. and 4.3. will be carried out, is **30** months from the adoption of this Action Document, subject to modifications to be agreed by the responsible authorising officer in the relevant agreements. The European Parliament and the relevant Committee shall be informed of the extension of the operational implementation period within one month of that extension being granted.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

4.3.1. Indirect management with international organisations

UNHCR

A part of this action with the objective of education and health care may be implemented in indirect management with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation is justified because of the mandate entrusted to UNHCR by the international community and the Government of Lebanon; the coordination role of the response to the crisis; and in order to ensure the continuation of on-going interventions in the area of education and health (see paragraph 2.4. above) that are met with additional demands due to the increase in the beneficiary populations.

Under the education component, the entrusted entity would ensure the enrolment of Lebanese and Syrian out-of-school children in first and second-shift formal education in Lebanese public schools. The responsibility for the implementation of EU funded education activities has been shared between UNHCR and UNICEF since 2012 for two reasons: i) to ensure thorough coordination of the education response between the two main implementing agencies for education through submission of simultaneous and integrated proposals, and ii) division of burden between the two organisations. The division between the agencies is currently done according to geographical locations. Under the health component UNHCR would ensure support to MoPH with capacity building and system strengthening. UNHCR will be responsible for implementing that part of the action assigned to it and in doing so will undertake tasks consisting of carrying out procurement and/or grant award procedures, and awarding, signing and executing the resulting procurement and/or grant contracts, notably accepting deliverables, carrying out payments and recovering the funds unduly paid.

UNICEF

A part of this action with the objective of education, protective services and health care may be implemented in indirect management with the United Nations Children's

Fund (UNICEF) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation is justified because of the mandate entrusted to UNICEF by the international community and the Government of Lebanon; the coordination role of the response to the crisis; and in order to ensure the continuation of on-going interventions in the area of education and protective services (see paragraph 2.4. above) that are met with additional demands due to the increase in the beneficiary populations.

Under the education component, the entrusted entity would ensure the enrolment of Lebanese and Syrian out-of-school children in formal education in Lebanese public schools as well as in non-formal education; life-skills training for adolescents; and rehabilitation in schools. The responsibility for the implementation of EU funded education activities has been shared between UNHCR and UNICEF since 2012 for two reasons: i) to ensure thorough coordination of the education response between the two main implementing agencies for education through submission of simultaneous and integrated proposals, and ii) division of burden between the two organisations. The division between the agencies is currently done according to geographical locations. Under protective activities UNICEF would ensure improved access to psychosocial as well as specialised support; and engage in children and armed conflict activities. Under the health component UNICEF would ensure procurement of material and equipment for MoPH affiliated primary healthcare centres as well as essential drugs. UNICEF has procured medication, including vaccines, for the Lebanese authorities for more than three decades. UNICEF will be responsible for implementing that part of the action assigned to it and in doing so will undertake tasks consisting of carrying out procurement and/or grant award procedures, and awarding, signing and executing the resulting procurement and/or grant contracts, notably accepting deliverables, carrying out payments and recovering the funds unduly paid.

WHO

A part of this action with the objective of health care may be implemented in indirect management with the World Health Organisation (WHO) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation is justified because of the mandate entrusted to WHO by the international community and the Government of Lebanon; the coordination role of the response to the crisis; and in order to ensure the continuation of on-going interventions in the area of health (see paragraph 2.4. above).

Under the health component WHO would ensure support to MoPH affiliated primary healthcare centres with capacity building, improved referral and diagnostic procedures, improved health information and surveillance systems as well as provision of medication and supplies. WHO will be responsible for implementing that part of the action assigned to it and in doing so will undertake tasks consisting of carrying out procurement and/or grant award procedures, and awarding, signing and executing the resulting procurement and/or grant contracts, notably accepting deliverables, carrying out payments and recovering the funds unduly paid.

The Commission authorises that the costs incurred by the entrusted entities may be recognised as eligible as of 1 September 2014. This is particularly required for the

education component in order to ensure that expenses incurred at the beginning of the new school year (2014-2015) in September 2014, in particular enrolment fees for the entire year, are eligible. Both UNHCR and UNICEF have activities under the education component.

4.4. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act shall apply.

The responsible authorising officer may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2, b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

4.5. Indicative budget

Module	Amount in EUR	Third party contribution (indicative, where known)
4.3.1. – Indirect management with UNHCR	23,283,533	
4.3.1. – Indirect management with UNICEF	30,612,726	
4.3.1. – Indirect management with WHO	2,279,193	
4.7. – Evaluation	150,000	N.A.
4.8. – Communication and visibility	500,000	N.A.
Contingencies	0	N.A.
Totals	56,825,452	

4.6. Performance monitoring

The performance of the project will be closely monitored by the project implementing bodies (UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, NGOs, local authorities). Appropriate reporting and reviewing measures will be built into each contract/agreement to ensure close follow-up on part of the Commission. The Commission reserves the right to carry out on-the-spot and monitoring missions as needed.

External results oriented monitoring missions may also be carried out by the Commission.

4.7. Evaluation and audit

The project may be subject to mid-term and final evaluations to be contracted by the Commission under direct management.

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts/agreements signed for the implementation of this project, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

These audit/verification costs will be financed from sources outside the budget of this project.

4.8. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated before the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 4.5 above.

The measures shall be implemented either (a) by the Commission, and/or (b) by the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, financing agreements, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

Through the contracting of a communication company the EU Delegation will ensure appropriate and adequate visibility and communication for the EU response to the implications of the Syrian crisis for Lebanon. The contract will encompass other programmes of this financing Decision to ensure coordinated messaging, consistent branding and economies of scale. An important budget will be allocated to ensure communication both to local and European audiences and that the various components of the EU's multi-sectorial response can be covered sufficiently.