

EN



This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 2

of the Commission implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2015 part I in favour of the Republic of Lebanon to be financed from the general budget of the European Union

Action Document for “Improvement of housing of the most vulnerable Palestine refugees in Lebanon”

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Improvement of housing of the most vulnerable Palestine refugees in Lebanon - CRIS number: ENI/2015/038-210 financed under European Neighbourhood Instrument			
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Middle East, Lebanon The action shall be carried out at the following location: Across Palestine Refugee Camps in Lebanon			
3. Programming document	Single Support Framework for European Union (EU) Support to Lebanon (2014-2016)			
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Sector II: "Reinforcing social cohesion, promoting economic development and protecting vulnerable groups."			
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 5,000,000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 5,000,000			
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality Indirect management with an international organisation: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) Direct management - procurement of services			
7. DAC code(s)	73010			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	N/A			

SUMMARY

Palestine refugees in Lebanon are one of the most vulnerable groups in the country. Two-thirds of them live below the poverty line while 6.6% subsist in extreme poverty, spending less than the monetary equivalent necessary to cover their basic daily food needs (European Union/American University of Beirut-AUB/UNRWA Socioeconomic Survey 2010). The Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon are typically overcrowded and substandard shelters are common. Consequently, the living environment is a contributing factor with regard to the high rates of unemployment and poor health that Palestine refugees in Lebanon experience. A majority of the Palestine Refugees from Syria population have sought refuge in and near the camps.

Following the EU funded socioeconomic criteria established by AUB in a 2010 survey of the Palestine refugee camps, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) Lebanon revised its evaluation strategy to better target families most in need of improved living conditions. A total of 9,100 shelters were assessed between 2011 and 2014 in 11 Palestine refugee camps across Lebanon (excluding Nahr El Bared camp-NBC under reconstruction). The total number of shelters deemed eligible for shelter assistance was 8,576. Thanks to the support of the EU and other donors, more than 2,420 of these have already been rehabilitated meaning that there are currently 6,156 shelters still in need of rehabilitation.

The proposed action will utilise EUR 5,000,000 over a 60 month period. The main aim of the action will be to improve housing for the most vulnerable Palestine refugees in Lebanon residing in the 11 camps (excluding NBC where reconstruction is ongoing). The action will target more than 390 families of the poorest refugee families in the country. The main result of the action will be the rehabilitation of the dilapidated shelters. This will have direct benefits for the well-being of the shelters' inhabitants, providing a positive social impact for highly vulnerable Palestine refugees in Lebanon.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

The majority of the 260,000 - 280,000 Palestine refugees living in Lebanon reside in one of the 12 official camps or in the 42 unofficial gatherings, usually in the vicinity of the camp.

They have very limited civil and political, social and economic rights (e.g. restricted access to the government's public health or educational facilities, and no access to public social services, restrictions on their right to work, to own property and to access financial services).

In spite of the continued growth of their population, the surface areas of the camps have not increased since they were first established. Originally envisaged for the short term, the camps' shelters and infrastructure are not resilient to the passage of time and the increasing numbers living there. Therefore, both the general living and environmental health conditions are extremely unstable and hinder sustainable socio-economic development.

In addition, the conflict in Syria since March 2011 has resulted in large scale displacement internally and across the region. A majority of the Palestine refugees from Syria population have sought refuge in and near the camps where the population has increased by 20%.

There are currently 6,156 shelters still in need of rehabilitation.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

The EU has a close working relationship with the Lebanon-Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC), which is an inter-ministerial government body established in October 2005, formed by the Lebanese Council of Ministers as well as the Palestine political representation and aimed at coordinating and implementing the policies of the Lebanese government related to the Palestine refugees residing in the country.

The general cooperation programme for Palestine refugees in Lebanon target three main pillars: 1) Infrastructure, 2) Education and Employment and 3) Humanitarian aid. The EU, in partnership with UNRWA and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), focuses its support on improving the physical living conditions in the camps and on children and youth who constitute over half of the Palestinian population in Lebanon. In light of the current regional developments, increasing attention has been paid to support Palestine refugees from Syria.

For the last years, the EU has been involved in reconstruction or rehabilitation of Palestinian camps, shelters or collective works through different projects funded under various instruments. Those projects are mainly implemented by UNRWA who acquired experience in the reconstruction as well as the rehabilitation of infrastructure works (Health infrastructures project in Beirut camps and the reconstruction of the Nahr el Bared camp).

Some of these interventions –supported under the ENPI/ENI and under the IFS/IcSP-, are:

- "Improving infrastructure in Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon"¹.
- "Improvement of housing and health conditions of the most vulnerable Palestine refugees in Lebanon"².
- "Prevent the outbreak of a new conflict in Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon"³.

The Single Support Framework 2014-2016 (SSF)⁴, under its focus sector number 2 "Reinforcing social cohesion, promoting economic development and protecting

¹ C (2012) 4807, 13.07.2012.

² C (2013) 5040, 31.07.2013.

³ C(2011) 6332, 07.08.2011.

vulnerable groups" has an objective (number 6) aiming at "Improving legal rights and living conditions of refugees in Lebanon, including Palestine refugees".

In this context, through the proposed project the EU is reaffirming its leading role and responding to the needs of Palestinians in Lebanon.

Moreover, the SSF, underlines the long lasting impact of the Syrian crisis in terms of security but also in terms of socio-economic development needs. It reaffirms the EU priority aiming at supporting "the development of a sustainable and inclusive economy that reduces social and regional inequalities creates jobs and improves living standards of the population".

EU support to shelter rehabilitation for vulnerable Palestinians in Lebanon is clearly aligned with its own cooperation priorities and strategy for Lebanon.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

- The direct beneficiaries of the action are the most vulnerable amongst the Palestine Refugees in Lebanon.
- The indirect beneficiaries are the Palestine refugee community in Lebanon and the Lebanese population around the camps.
- UNRWA will ensure the overall coordination of action with all stakeholders.
- The Lebanese government, army, local authorities will ensure security to access the camps, issue permits for and the monitoring of the entry of construction material in the camps.
- The popular committees and factions will participate in the needs assessment.
- The NGOs, other United Nations (UN) agencies, clusters will meet regularly and coordinate their plans and actions with UNRWA's Field Infrastructure and Camp Improvement Programme.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

In spite of the continued growth of their population, the surface areas of the camps have not increased since they were first established. Lacking long-term durability due to their temporary nature, the camps suffer from severely degraded shelters as well as overcrowding. Thus the general living and environmental health conditions are extremely unstable.

The areas, that the Government of Lebanon originally allocated to Palestine refugees in order to set up camps (under the assumption that these would be temporary), remain within their original boundaries over 60 years later. The fact that the camps have not been enlarged to cope with the growth in the population has resulted in increased overcrowding, negatively impacting refugees' quality of life and health, as well as the camps' general environment and sanitation.

In order to gain space, shelters within the camps have extended both horizontally and vertically. As a result, there is a lack of recreation spaces and access roads, as well as very limited natural light and ventilation to the shelters, particularly for dwellings on lower floors.

The shelters built in the 1950s were not designed to be permanent, and therefore lack the foundations, design and materials necessary for long-term durability. These

shelters were nonetheless extended and now bear up to five floors, posing serious safety risks to the refugees. Thousands of families continue to live in deplorably rundown and even dangerous shelters in the midst of a maze of crumbling roads, corroded sewage pipes and other unacceptably bad living conditions.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Considering the volatile environment of all the camps, the communication with the community is crucial for the success of the project. Close coordination and communication initiatives will be implemented with the popular committees in order to minimise potential controversies emerging from the political and social diversities of the camp.

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
1. Deterioration of the political and security situation in Lebanon to the point that the action is affected.	M	Close monitoring of the situation. Constant dialogue with authorities and other stakeholders.
2. UNRWA funding suffers significant shortages so that it affects project delivery.	L	Dialogue with and amongst donors. UNRWA takes measures that create efficient reallocation of resources.
3. The project no longer receives the support of the camps residents and its Popular Committees.	L	Close engagement with all stakeholders. Transparency, focus on most vulnerable according to clear criteria.
4. Unexpected increase in construction material prices (steel, concrete, etc.) as well as an increase in the price of oil and fluctuations in currency exchange rate (LBP/USD/EUR).	M	Close monitoring of prices and exchange rates and suppliers.
Assumptions		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The security situation remains such that the process of shelter rehabilitation can proceed. 2. The ongoing support of the community to facilitate shelter rehabilitation works. 3. Negotiations with the government on transport of materials into the camps and on clearance for shelter rehabilitation works remain open and constructive. 4. Stability of national economy. 		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

The EU has been a significant contributor to the reconstruction or rehabilitation of Palestinian camps over recent years through different projects funded under various instruments. UNRWA's implementation of these projects, in addition to the constructive engagement of the donor, has resulted in a significant development of the Agency's capacity around shelter rehabilitation - from beneficiary selection through to impact assessment.

An independent midterm evaluation of "Improving infrastructures in Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon"⁵ and "SPRING Improving Living Conditions in Palestinian Camps in Lebanon"⁶ was conducted mid-2014.

The evaluation report confirmed that the projects were "doing remarkably well" in "a complex environment, which has been made even more complex by the Syrian crisis." More specifically, the report found that the projects "provide timely and much needed answer to 'chronic' problems faced by the Palestine refugee community living in Lebanon." Indeed, the evaluation found that there are "remarkable best practices and lessons learned which significantly contributed to a smooth implementation and which marks a paradigm shift at the level of UNRWA in the planning and implementation of its work within the camps."

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The EU has a close working relationship with the Lebanon-Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC), which is an inter-ministerial government body formed by the Lebanese Council of Ministers, as well as the Palestine political representation. Throughout the implementation of this project, the strengthening of these relations will be ensured. On a monthly basis, UNRWA organises a donor meeting which the EU always attends as well as the main donors. Further ad hoc meetings are organised to discuss specific areas of intervention or new initiatives. At the local level, a continuous and regular dialogue is maintained by UNRWA with representatives of Lebanese municipalities, and among Palestine refugees with popular committees and local political leaders. UNRWA and the EU Delegation in Lebanon have developed a strong partnership and the EU is always informed of any difficulty faced in the implementation of the projects.

The EU has been supporting UNRWA's shelter rehabilitation efforts through different instruments. It was able to secure funds for the rehabilitation of 1,286 shelters.

This proposed action is complementary to the support provided by the EU for Palestine refugees in Lebanon, through different instruments.

The European Union - European Commission and EU Member States - is the largest donor to Palestine refugees through UNRWA.

For the period 2011-13, the EU made annual contributions to UNRWA's general fund of at least EUR 80 million. In 2014 a new joint declaration between the EU and UNRWA was signed, bringing the baseline EU contribution to UNRWA to EUR 82 million yearly. The EU is also the largest donor to Palestine refugees in Lebanon with

⁵ C(2012) 4807, 13.07.2012.

⁶ C(2012) 9270, 10.12.2012.

around EUR 60 million of active projects including projects in support to Palestine refugees from Syria.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

The proposed action is consistent with many of the cross-cutting issues identified in the European Union Consensus on Development.

- Gender - Women, Men, Children and Young People: The action is gender-sensitive, in that the measures will benefit all men, women, children and young people living in the communities which are being rehabilitated. For the shelter rehabilitation, the involvement of women in the discussions related to the needs and the rehabilitation works of their shelters is foreseen. Furthermore, shelter rehabilitation provides an improved environment for children, which can help with their personal development and concentration at school. The varied social impact on women and men will be captured through the analysis of gender disaggregated data.
- Disability: Approximately 5,000 Palestinian persons with disability are registered with the Palestinian Disability Forum (PDF) in Lebanon. UNRWA's disability programme has records of approximately 3,750 persons with disability under the Special Hardship Programme, with 9.2% of Special Hardship Cases households with disabled family members. In recognition of this, households with disabled family members will continue to be prioritised through the Shelter Rehabilitation eligibility criteria, and supported by an Occupational Therapist to design and undertake customised modifications to their shelters to increase the social inclusion and access for their family members with disability.
- Governance and Ownership: The self-help approach to shelter rehabilitation provides an exceptional opportunity to enhance the sense of ownership beneficiaries have over the support they receive. Furthermore, the governance structure of the project will be participatory and inclusive. Thus, the proposed action also endeavours to provide a medium through which great accountability and transparency is substantiated within the community's governance organisation and practices.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 OBJECTIVES/RESULTS

The principal objective: To provide a decent standard of living for Palestine Refugees in Lebanon

The specific objective: To improve accommodation for the most vulnerable Palestine refugees in Lebanon

Results of the action: At least 390 dilapidated shelters of the most vulnerable families in priority camps in Lebanon are rehabilitated.

4.2 MAIN ACTIVITIES

There are four main groups of activities as part of this project:

1. *Selection and technical assessment of shelters*

Based on EU funded socio economic poverty survey undertaken by AUB, a priority criteria through the composite score system was developed in order to tackle, as a first priority, the "poorest of the poor". Once the list of families whose shelters have been selected to undergo rehabilitation has been finalised, UNRWA will launch a detailed

evaluation survey of the physical conditions of the shelters to identify the urgent needs. These will be prioritised according to the physical conditions of shelters. The methodology of the scoring system and weighting of the various criteria will be reviewed during the preparatory phase to ensure that the process is transparent and clear.

2. Communication with the community

The communication with the community is crucial for the success of the project as the selection of shelters can be subjected to controversy. Therefore it is of great importance to discuss, agree and disseminate the priority list of shelters to the popular committees, community, including a clear explanation of the selection process and criteria used.

3. Implementation of self-help rehabilitation works

The self-help approach will enable UNRWA to engage with the community by directly involving them in the improvement of their housing conditions. The refugees will receive financial support in order to do the unskilled work themselves and/or to hire local job masters for the skilled work required. The sum provided will be intended to cover both material and workmanship. An agreement will be signed by UNRWA and each family expected to benefit from the project. In addition, the families will receive technical assistance from the Agency whereby engineers will support them throughout the rehabilitation process. The Occupational Therapist under this project will support those with a disability to maximise the benefits that can be accrued through the self-help procedure.

4. Social Impact Assessment

The purpose of this assessment would be to capture the impact of the new shelters on the beneficiaries' lives beyond being safe and sanitary. It would propose to evaluate the impact the shelters have had on the beneficiaries' care for their new shelters, the impact on the beneficiaries' health, their social situation within the camp community and the relations within the beneficiary families, changes in the lives of children and assessing accessibility and inclusion.

4.3 INTERVENTION LOGIC

As a consequence of the conflict in Syria intense pressure is put on existing resources and facilities for an already vulnerable population. The expected persistence of violence in Syria, suggests that the strain on the Palestine refugee community will intensify as Lebanon's security and economy are negatively impacted. A key determinant of the welfare of Palestine refugees in Lebanon is that they are able to live in safe, secure and hygienic housing. Assisting the community to address their shelter needs with a participatory approach will improve the living conditions of the refugees while also maintaining their dignity and empower them to improve their lives and those in their community. Ultimately, everyone has the right to adequate housing, as is recognised in key international legal instruments. This entitles individuals live in security, peace and dignity. It also means that the shelter provides sufficient space and protection from climatic threats, structural hazards, disease vectors and an improved environment for children's personal development and education.

Many of the poorest refugee families continue to live in corrugated iron shelters that are damp and cold in winter and hot in summer. Some lack sufficient water, electricity supplies and indoor toilet facilities. As a result of poor housing conditions, respiratory

diseases, skin problems and eye disorders are common and these recurrent health conditions reduce the effectiveness of the basic health care services provided by UNRWA and NGOs. The high cost of materials, in addition to Lebanese authority restrictions on bringing construction materials into the camps, has meant that refugee families have been unable to carry out substantial repairs or maintenance. Even if a small number of refugee families have been able to improve their own shelters, the economic situation of the vast majority prevents most families from carrying out even minimal maintenance work.

To respond to this urgent need, UNRWA has developed an approach to shelter rehabilitation. One of the most successful and innovative features is the so-called self-help approach. Instead of relying on external contractors to carry out the work, the self-help approach directly involves camp residents in the improvement of their housing. This has resulted in a reduction in direct rehabilitation costs, reducing the average cost per shelter by 40%. This new system was tested through a pilot project in Ein El Hillweh camp during 2011 and proved to be successful in that and subsequent projects using this approach.

The proposed intervention, in addition to promoting a sense of self-reliance among refugees, will have a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of the Palestine refugee families. The shelters will be better ventilated, protected from the elements and more hygienic and families will have the opportunity to raise their children in a healthier environment that is more conducive to their growth and development.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 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.

5.2 INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3 IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES

5.3.1.1 Indirect management with an international organisation

This action may be implemented in indirect management with United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails managing the budget and staff for shelter rehabilitation and support activities. This implementation is justified because:

- Is clearly aligned with SSF priorities as briefly described in paragraph 1.1.1 of this action document and with the needs identified;

- In the absence of access to public services and infrastructure, UNRWA is responsible for coordinating the provision of education, health, relief and social services and the delivery of infrastructure within each of the twelve camps in Lebanon.
- UNRWA has been involved in shelter rehabilitation for Palestinians for years. They have thus acquired expertise and knowledge of the specific context over the years. This is very hard to find and not available.
- The EU funded shelter rehabilitation interventions in Lebanon have worked on the basis of Contribution Agreements which has allowed the development of a good cooperation. UNRWA is now familiar with EU procedures. The monitoring and evaluations of the past and current interventions are positive and recommend the continuation of the support, especially if the self-help approach is the modality chosen.
- Even if more could be done regarding the visibility of shelter rehabilitation projects in Lebanon, UNRWA has become an example of good practice amongst UN agencies regarding visibility and communication. This intervention will further emphasise these concerns.
- Moreover this management mode would offer the possibility to openly discuss the needs and the way to respond to them, to provide a tailored support which would make the programme even more effective and consistent.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: launching calls for tender, definition of eligibility, selection and award criteria, evaluation of tenders, award of contracts, acting as contracting authority concluding, managing and monitoring contracts, carrying out payments and recovering moneys due.

5.3.1.2 Procurement (direct management)

Subject	Type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative number of contracts	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
Evaluation	Services	1	3 rd trimester 2016

5.4 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 and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible 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 in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.5 INDICATIVE BUDGET

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution

5.3.1.1 Indirect management with UNRWA	4,940,000	N.A.
5.3.1.2 Direct management: Evaluation	60,000	N.A.
Totals	5,000,000	N.A.

5.6 ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP AND RESPONSIBILITIES

UNRWA's Field Infrastructure and Camp Improvement Programme (FICIP) will be responsible for the management and implementation of the infrastructural works. The Chief of FICIP supervises the overall implementation of the programme at UNRWA's Lebanon Field Office (LFO) and is assisted by the Director of Works / Deputy Head of FICIP. The Chief of FICIP reports directly to UNRWA Director in Lebanon. The FICIP team, including site engineers and architects, carries out and follows up the implementation of the project on site where they are responsible for drafting detailed surveys to complete the architectural drawings, structural designs, detailed description of the works with necessary specifications, preparation of the bills of quantities, etc.

All procurement procedures and tendering processes will be undertaken by UNRWA Procurement and Logistic Department according to the agency's standards and in coordination with the relevant implementing department.

The European Union Delegation will ensure that project implementation is according to the project design and plans through monitoring visits and dialogue with UNRWA and stakeholders. It will try to check that visibility and communication obligations are respected. The EU Delegation will analyse the narrative and financial reports sent by UNRWA regarding the project and will make the payments accordingly.

5.7 PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND REPORTING

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.8 EVALUATION

Having regard to the nature of the action, mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving, learning purposes, in particular with respect to possible additional phases of this action.

The final evaluation might be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision).

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 3 weeks in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

5.9 AUDIT

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

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.10 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 at the start of implementation and supported with the UNRWA budget indicated in section 5.5 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, 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.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without an amendment to the financing decision. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

	Project description	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective	To provide a decent standard of living for Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	Improved human development statistics amongst Palestine Refugee community in Lebanon	FICIP Camp Assessments AUB Socio-economic survey LPDC publications	Lebanon's security situation does not significantly deteriorate Lebanon's economy remains stable Reliable and comparable data is collated and available
Programme purpose	To improve accommodation for the most vulnerable Palestine refugees in Lebanon	At least 390 of camp residents in safer and more secure shelters that promote better well-being at the end of the project period	Chief Area Office Assessment Camp Resident Petitions for self-help shelter rehabilitation FICIP Camp Assessments AUB Socio-economic survey LPDC Relief and Social Services Unit Surveys National Statistics	No deterioration of camp infrastructure during the course of the project resulting in further resident petitions. Permission granted by relevant governmental authorities for selected shelters to be identified.
Expected results	<i>Result 1</i> At least 390 dilapidated shelters of the most vulnerable families in priority camps in Lebanon are rehabilitated	Shelter rehabilitation lists for each camp are discussed, agreed and disseminated amongst the community Technical assessments of shelters are conducted and detailed architectural and structural designs	Detailed technical assessment in close coordination with each family Bills of Quantities Architectural drawings Self Help Agreements	Political situation in Lebanon and in Palestine refugee camps remains stable The project continues to receive the support of the camps' residents and its Popular Committees

		<p>with Bills of Quantities are prepared</p> <p>Agreement on the scheduling of works is signed with the popular committees in each camp</p> <p>Weekly updates and regular public announcements are produced and disseminated</p>	<p>Community pamphlets</p> <p>Signed agreements with popular committees Technical survey on works to be carried out by FICIP</p> <p>Progress and monitoring reports of the site engineers, architects, occupational therapist and social workers</p> <p>Tenders and contracts</p> <p>Certification of satisfactory works by the Project Engineer / Manager (Clearance certificate)</p>	<p>Entrance of construction materials is eased by the Lebanese Army</p> <p>The costs of construction materials remain stable</p>
Activities		Means	Indicative costs	
	1.1 Selection and technical assessment of shelters	<p>Project engineers, project manager, occupational therapist, architect planner, site engineers and social workers.</p> <p>Vehicles</p> <p>Disability sensitisation training</p> <p>Telecommunications, stationary and office furniture and equipment</p>	<p>Reports of the site engineers, architects, occupational therapist and social workers</p> <p>Budget Sections: "Operations", "Staffing", "Other costs"</p>	Shelters do not experience unforeseen damage
	2.1 Communication with the community	<p>Communication officer, reporting officer, site engineers, occupational therapist and social workers</p> <p>Vehicles</p> <p>Telecommunications, stationary and office furniture and equipment</p>	<p>Community pamphlets and newsletters</p> <p>Budget Sections: "Operations", "Staffing", "Other costs"</p>	Community relations with Agency deteriorate due to change in service provision or programming
	3.1 Implementation of self- help rehabilitation works	<p>Project engineers, project manager, architect planner, site engineers,</p>	<p>Detailed technical assessment in close coordination with each family</p>	Dependable supply of materials

		<p>finance officer and social workers</p> <p>Vehicles</p> <p>Telecommunications, stationary and office furniture and equipment</p> <p>Safe & Security Training</p>	<p>Bills of Quantities</p> <p>Architectural drawings</p> <p>Self Help Agreements</p> <p>Community pamphlets</p> <p>Signed agreements with popular committees</p> <p>Engineering progress and monitoring reports to be carried out by FICIP</p> <p>Technical survey on works to be carried out by FICIP</p> <p>Tenders and contracts</p> <p>Certification of satisfactory works by the Project Engineer / Manager (Clearance certificate)</p> <p>Budget Sections: "Operations", "Staffing", "Other costs" and "Monitoring and Evaluation"</p>	<p>No change in family health circumstances</p>
	4.1 Social Impact Assessment	<p>Social workers, occupational therapist, reporting officer</p> <p>Disability sensitisation training</p> <p>Telecommunications, stationary and office furniture and equipment</p>	<p>ToRs for Social Assessment (including methodology and milestone actions)</p> <p>Social Impact Assessment Report</p> <p>Budget Sections: "Operations", "Staffing", "Other costs" and "Monitoring and Evaluation"</p>	<p>Supported community are not displaced</p> <p>Increase in camp insecurity hinders investigation</p>

NOTE: The logframe baselines and indicators are based on the best available information. Baselines and targets across certain indicators may be reviewed and/or added.