



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Transitional development assistance



LEBANON

Many countries around the world are affected by persistent or recurring crises. The transitional development assistance provided by the BMZ strengthens the resilience of the hardest-hit people and local structures. As an instrument of crisis management, it bridges the

gap between humanitarian assistance, long-term development cooperation and peacebuilding. Transitional development assistance supports people and institutions to manage and prevent crises on their own.

[bmz.de](https://www.bmz.de)

LEBANON



According to the World Bank, Lebanon has been hit by one of the world's ten worst economic crisis ever since 2019. The Lebanese lira lost 90 percent of its value, cash is barely available. Simultaneously, prices for food and medicine have increased tremendously. Brain drain of skilled employees, the Covid-19 pandemic and the Beirut port explosion caused by welding work added to the already heavily strained economic situation.

Consequences of the serious crisis are complex and far-reaching: adequate health care is no longer guaranteed and a large part of the population has fallen into poverty. Almost one half of the population is currently threatened by hunger. The Russian war of aggression against Ukraine further exacerbates the food crisis, as Lebanon has been importing up to 90 percent of its wheat from Ukraine.

Lebanon accommodates the largest number of refugees in the world, proportionate to its population. Competition over access to overstretched infrastructure and social services repeatedly triggers violent clashes between host communities and displaced people.

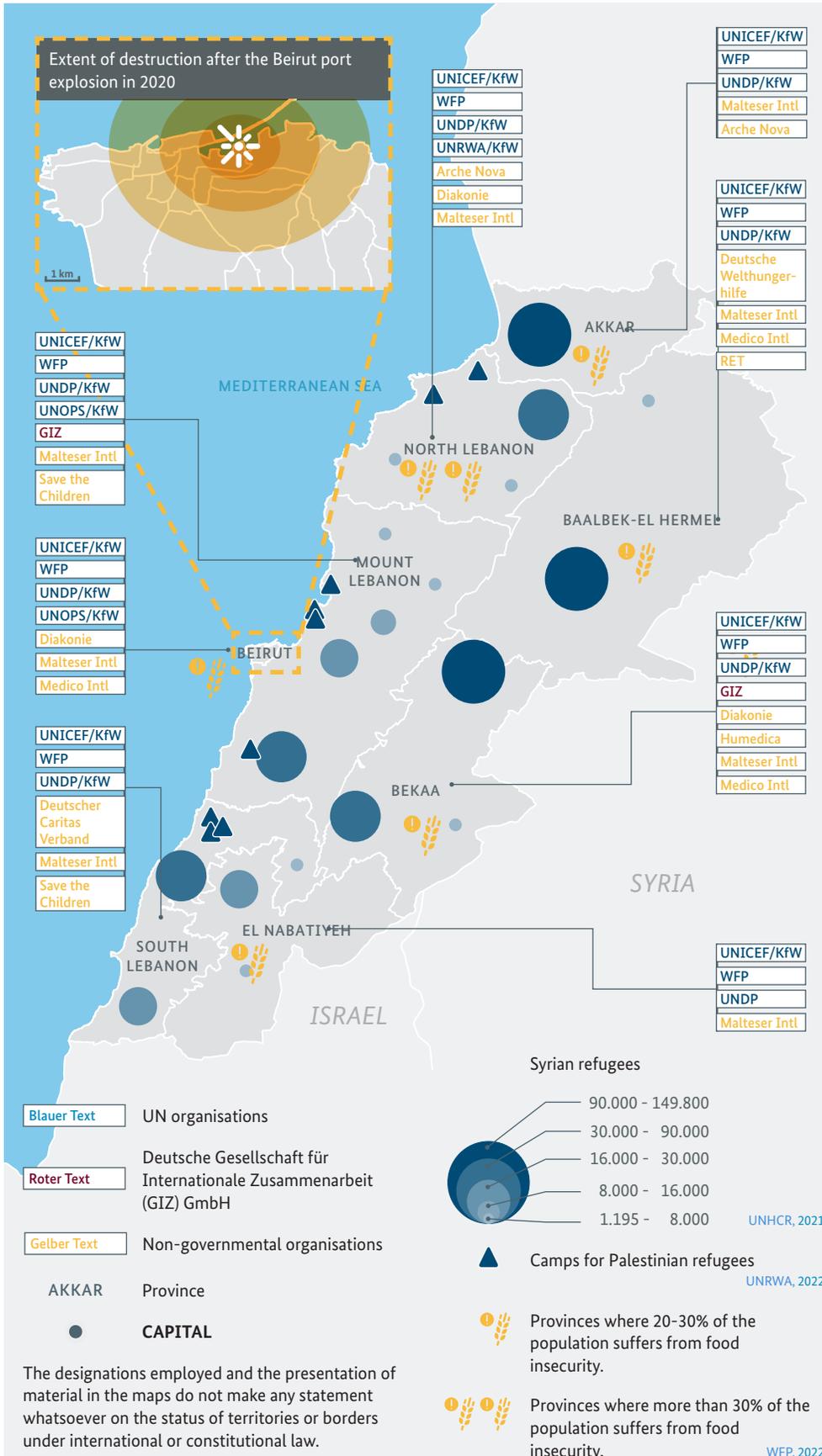
Transitional development assistance in Lebanon reacts to the multiple crises and strengthens the resilience of the population. It rebuilds infrastructure, improves access to essential healthcare, strengthens food security, and fosters social cohesion.

The portfolio of transitional development assistance currently comprises 24 ongoing projects with a budget of around 560 million Euro.



3,4 million

people in Lebanon have been reached since 2016.



Displacement

1/4 of the Lebanese population has fled from other countries.

1,5 million syrian refugees and

180.000

Palestinian refugees are currently estimated to be living in Lebanon.

UN 2022

Poverty

Nearly **80%** of the people live in poverty.

30% are affected by extreme poverty,



90% of all refugees suffer from extreme poverty.



OCHA 2021

Health

Only **52%** of the population has adequate access to health care.



One year ago, this rate was at **75%**.

Reasons for this are fuel shortages, interrupted power supply, brain drain, sharply increased costs for medicine and too high a workload for health personnel.

World Bank 2021

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



Food Security

46% of the population is affected by acute food insecurity.



Since October 2019, food prices have increased **12-fold**.

The same money that would buy you 3 liters of sunflower oil in 2019, now only allows you to buy 0.06 liters.



UN 2022, WFP 2022

Employment



Total
87%



Syrian refugees (men)
73%



Syrian refugees (women)
58%

Since 2019, every **5th person** has lost their job or had to search for new employment. Many salaries are no longer paid even if people are still working.

ILO 2022, UN 2022

Explosion in Beirut

4th August 2020

207 people were killed,

6.500 people were hurt.

300.000 people were in need of humanitarian assistance,

105.000 still are.



73.000 apartments were damaged.

26 clinics were damaged or destroyed.

2 grain storages in which

85% of national grain reserves were stored can no longer be used.

IFRC 2021, OCHA 2021

Transitional development assistance

Who are our implementing partners



Share of the budget attributable to each implementing partner with ongoing projects
* Some projects of UNICEF, UNDP, UNOPS and UNRWA are implemented via the KfW.

Who have we supported since 2016

Transitional development assistance in Lebanon strengthens the resilience of particularly vulnerable groups of the population, including:

1,78 million
Members of host communities

1,03 million
Refugees



1,04 million
Children

20.000
Pregnant women and lactating mothers

19.000
Smallholder farmers

*Individuals can be assigned to several target groups: A child who is also internally displaced is named in these two target groups.

What have we achieved since 2016

904.000 people have better access to **education** and a safe learning environment.



875.000 people have better access to clean **water and sanitation** and developed basic hygiene practices (WASH).



644.000 people receive more **nourishing meals**.



575.000 people have better access to **essential services and infrastructure**.



77.000 people improve their **mental health** and receive **psychosocial support (MHPSS)** to better cope with crises.



347.000 people make use of better access to **health care**.



Examples

of our work in Lebanon



Fostering agricultural opportunities

One third of the population of Mount Libanon is currently employed in the agricultural sector, in Bekaa this rate is even at sixty percent. Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) supports the population in scaling up their crop production. Smallholder farmers are trained in cultivation methods that are adapted to impacts of climate change. GIZ further trains them on how to produce and sell nutritious food in order to decrease their dependency on imports. This way, smallholder farmers become more resilient towards economic and climate-induced crises and create employment opportunities for their communities. Youth is trained and encouraged to implement own ideas and adapt innovative approaches in the agricultural sector. They are supported by financing opportunities which allow them to set up their own businesses and to create income prospects in their regions. Additionally, the increased harvests contribute to improved food security.



Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Developing inclusive health systems

Diakonie is rebuilding health centres and essential infrastructure that is urgently needed and was destroyed by the Beirut port explosion. Needs of particularly vulnerable population are central to the reconstruction efforts. For example, mother-child friendly rooms are built in which breastfeeding mothers can find shelter and receive psychosocial support. Following latest ecological, economic, and social standards, the health centres are built barrier-free and resource-friendly. In the long-term, services in health care centres will be provided by the population itself. To this end, Diakonie is currently training women and men who are employed in the health sector and facilitates additional on-the-job-trainings.



Diakonie

Promoting peace through reconstruction

Competition for already scarce services and infrastructure, such as waste management, electricity, and sanitation are the main cause of tension and conflicts between members of host communities and refugees. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supports communities in dealing with these conflicts, simultaneously addresses their root causes, and therefore contributes to enhanced social cohesion. Regional needs are identified together with the local population and the reconstruction efforts are designed in a joint manner. In some towns, for example, waste management systems are being improved and recycling opportunities are being promoted among the population. Supported by UNDP, the population rebuilds electricity supplies, restores sanitary facilities, and builds community centres. Tensions are being reduced and local security is being increased by these measures. In order to not only prevent outbreaks of new conflicts but also resolve existing disputes, peacebuilding messages are taught in schools and campaigns against hate speech and fake news are developed and spread.



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

PUBLISHED BY

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ),
Division "Crisis management, transitional development assistance, reconstruction, infrastructure in crisis situations"

PRINT

Printed on Blauer Engel-certified paper

DESIGN

SCHUMACHER, Darmstadt

PHOTOGRAPHY © UNDP

LAST UPDATED July 2022

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