

## UN-Habitat Lebanon Country Programme

# Urban crisis response, recovery and reconstruction framework for Lebanon (URFL)

*An outline of proposed approach and actions in response to the destruction of human settlements and other arising needs as a result of the Israel–Hezbollah conflict 2023–present, in a context of multiple crises*

January 2025



This document outlines UN-Habitat’s ongoing and anticipated role, contribution and interventions in response to the post-October 2023 armed conflict in Lebanon and its vast destructive impact on built and social urban fabric and habitats, within a wider context of the multiple crises the country has been facing since 2019. This involves the development of an **integrated urban crisis response, recovery and reconstruction framework (or plan) for Lebanon (URFL) and a related package of solutions** for immediate, medium- and long-term needs.

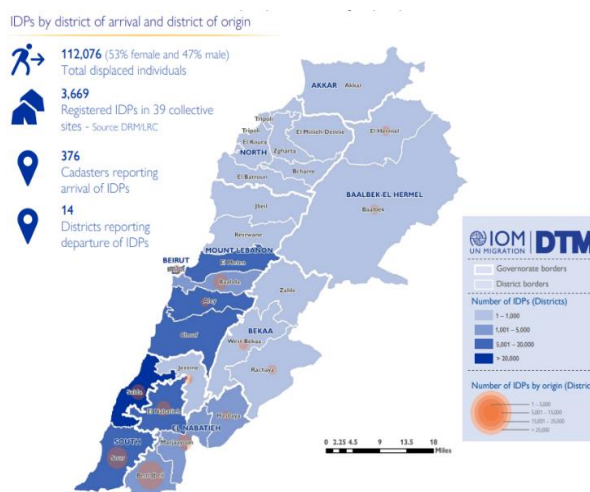
The document contains a brief overview of the background and current context, followed by a brief outline of the needs from an integrated urban perspective. It then outlines the objective, approach, proposed outcomes, and methodology of the URFL. The last part of the document lists a number of immediate, medium- and longer-term proposed solutions and actions under three thematic workstreams – **1) support to public institutions at the national, subnational and local levels; 2) adequate housing and protection; and 3) environment and climate change** – with the vision of working towards the development of an overarching multisectoral area-based integrated URFL to guide interventions in areas impacted by the multiple crises with a focus on those severely affected during the latest hostilities and in a post-conflict setting across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus.

## A. Background and context<sup>1</sup>

Lebanon’s **rapid and continuously growing urbanization** in the past few decades<sup>2</sup> has happened in a **largely unplanned and haphazard manner**, contributing to increased socioeconomic inequalities and deficiencies in housing, infrastructure, social and basic urban services, and livelihood opportunities.

In the past few years, **multiple compounding crises** have caused severe hardship to people across Lebanon, aggravating pre-existing vulnerabilities, inequalities and risks, particularly for the most disadvantaged. The hardship is expected to be prolonged, especially within the context of a political impasse to put in place a comprehensive macroeconomic and financial stabilization plan that could pave the way for longer-term sustainable development. Meanwhile, Lebanon continues to host the largest number of refugees per capita in the world, adding further pressures on already deteriorated basic services and stability.

In addition, Lebanon recently faced the largest escalation of conflict since the 2006 July War. Since the onset of the war in Gaza on 7 October 2023, **Hezbollah and Israel engaged in hostilities**. Initially, this was mostly confined to the south of Lebanon and north of Israel. However, over the months, the attacks became more widespread, with continued concentration in the south of Lebanon, in addition to vast expansion in the southern suburbs of Beirut and in the Bekaa, as well as various other areas across the country, until a ceasefire entered into force in the morning of 27 November 2024. Around 14,410 attacks were recorded from the beginning of the hostilities till the ceasefire. Many violations of the ceasefire



**Figure 1.** IDPs by district of arrival and district of origin  
 Source: IOM (2025) *Displacement Tracking Matrix: Mobility Snapshot – Round 73*, 23 January.

<sup>1</sup> Most figures mentioned in this section are from the following source, unless indicated otherwise: Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit (Presidency of the Council of Ministers of the Lebanese Republic), 2024, *Israeli Hostilities on Lebanon: Situation Report #50*, 29 November.

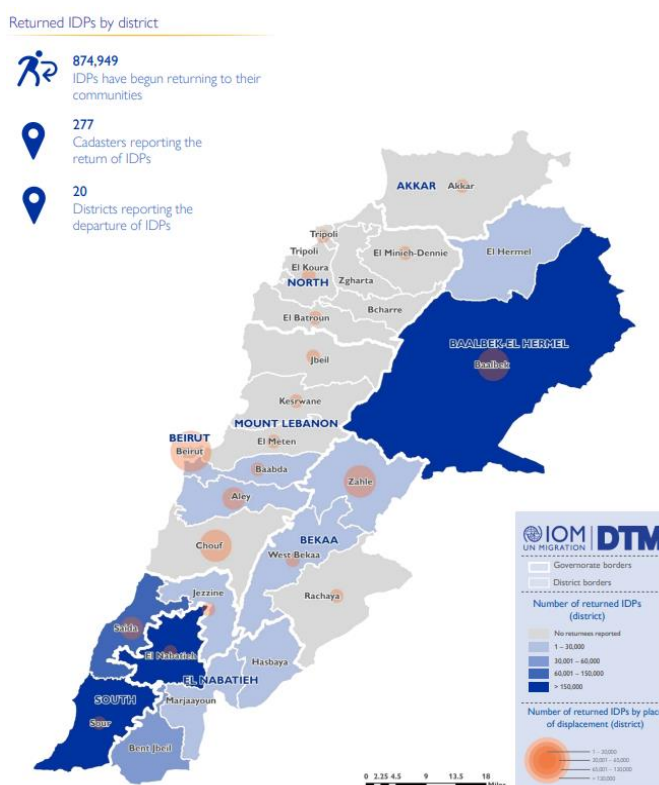
<sup>2</sup> The urban share of the population was at 88.9 per cent in 2020 – a figure expected to rise to 90.6 per cent by 2030 (UNDESA, 2018). In the 30 years to 2021, the 10 largest Lebanese cities collectively expanded to cover an additional 100 km<sup>2</sup> of land (UN-Habitat Lebanon & ESCWA, 2021).



have been reported. Just the first week after it entered into force (between 30 November and 6 December 2024), 157 Israeli violations were recorded, including 83 air strikes. Such violations have continued throughout December 2024 and January 2025. As of 4 December 2024, 4,047 people have been killed and 16,638 wounded, including 222 and 330 health-care workers, respectively. Since the ceasefire, at least 29 civilians have been killed.<sup>3</sup>

According to figures available from soon before the ceasefire, as of 25 November 2024, 899,725 IDPs were recorded both inside and outside of collective shelters (CSs),<sup>4</sup> though the actual number of IDPs was estimated to be up to 1.2 million. As of 22 January 2025, 112,076 people remain recorded as IDPs in Lebanon (74 per cent of whom are in five districts – Saida, Nabatiyeh, Sour, Aley and El Metn), with 3,669 registered in 39 CSs (Figure 1).<sup>5</sup> As of the same date, 874,949 returned IDPs have been recorded, the largest proportion of which in Nabatiyeh Governorate, followed by South Governorate (Figure 2).<sup>6</sup> Around 20 villages in South Lebanon remain under no-return/no-movement orders by the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF).<sup>7</sup> In total, as of 26 November 2024, the Lebanese General Security recorded 396,523 Syrian citizens and 244,640 Lebanese citizens to have crossed into Syrian territory. Due to the volatile situation in Lebanon despite the ceasefire and the recent regime change in Syria, cross-border movements remain fluid and dynamically changing.

Vast infrastructure – including residential and non-residential buildings (including public property), roads, water and electricity networks, among others – has been severely impacted, incurring varying levels of damage. According to a remote assessment by UN-Habitat, University of Balamand (UoB), and Saint Joseph University (USJ), over 19,537 buildings – 42,384 units (not necessarily all residential) – were estimated to be totally or partially destroyed in South, Nabatiyeh, Baalbek-Hermel and Bekaa governorates, based on post-ceasefire (December 2024/January 2025) satellite images – with the largest proportion detected in Nabatiyeh Governorate, followed by South Governorate (Figure 3).<sup>8</sup> Extensive and debilitating damage to environmental assets and farmlands has been recorded, as well as huge quantities of rubble and debris, including hazardous materials and explosive remnants of war. The volume of debris estimated to have been generated from totally or partially destroyed buildings in South, Nabatiyeh,



**Figure 2.** Returned IDPs by district  
Source: IOM (2025) [Displacement Tracking Matrix: Mobility Snapshot – Round 73](#), 23 January.

<sup>3</sup> OHCHR ROMENA Sitrep on the Armed Conflict in Lebanon, 15 January 2025.

<sup>4</sup> International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2024) [Displacement Tracking Matrix: Mobility Snapshot – Round 65](#), 25 November.

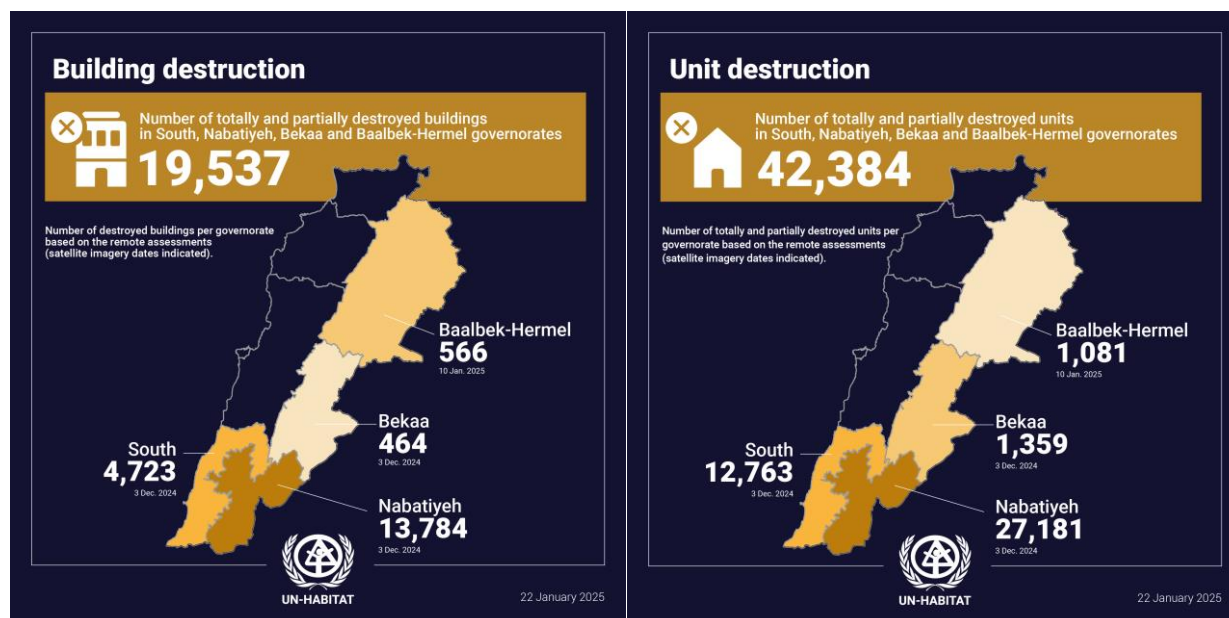
<sup>5</sup> International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2025) [Displacement Tracking Matrix: Mobility Snapshot – Round 73](#), 23 January.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

<sup>7</sup> OHCHR ROMENA Sitrep on the Armed Conflict in Lebanon, 15 January 2025.

<sup>8</sup> UN-Habitat Lebanon, UoB, and the Center for Environmental Research of the Eastern Mediterranean (CREEMO) at USJ (2025) [Building Destruction and Debris Quantities Assessment – Lebanon \(South and Nabatiyeh, Bekaa and Baalbek-Hermel governorates\)](#), 22 January 2025.

Baalbek-Hermel and Bekaa governorates is 6,615,261 cubic metres, corresponding to a debris weight of 11,179,790 (lower estimate)/14,884,336 (upper estimate) tonnes. These figures do not include damages and debris generated from moderately and lightly damaged buildings, and do not cover Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates. In the latter areas, a remote assessment by UNOSAT (based on 17 December 2024 satellite imagery) identified 210 destroyed, 53 severely damaged, 466 moderately damaged, and 275 possibly damaged structures – for a total of 1,004 buildings.



**Figure 3.** Totally and partially destroyed buildings and units in South, Nabatiyeh, Bekaa and Baalbek-Hermel governorates  
 Source: UN-Habitat Lebanon, UoB and CREEMO at USJ (2025) *Building Destruction and Debris Quantities Assessment – Lebanon (South and Nabatiyeh, Bekaa and Baalbek-Hermel governorates)*, 22 January 2025.

The **large scale of destruction and internal displacement** has largely affected the housing sector, including volatility in the rental housing market in relatively safe or unaffected areas/neighbourhoods, as well as concerns about shelter conditions, such as overcrowding.<sup>9</sup> The situation has also raised concerns about housing, land and property (HLP) rights, especially in areas affected by the attacks, including related to threats or actual evictions, formal and informal ownership and customary practices, inheritance and ownership disputes, etc.

Before the war, Lebanon generated 300,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste annually, disposed of in 324 dumpsites without treatment. The situation worsened due to environmental degradation, unorganized urban sprawl, poor waste management, and climate change. The cost of degradation in 2018 was \$2.35 billion. Factors like the Syrian refugee crisis, the 2019 socio-economic crisis, COVID-19, the Beirut Port Explosion, and the Israeli war further exacerbated waste management challenges. Only 8% of the 2.2 million tonnes of annual municipal waste is treated, leading to pollution and health risks.

<sup>9</sup> As of 22 January 2025, around 38 per cent of IDPs are living in host settings, while 57 per cent have opted for rental housing and around 3 per cent are housed in CSs. Another 2 per cent have relocated to their secondary residences, and less than 1 per cent are categorized under “other”, including unfinished buildings, tents, parks, on the streets, or self-settled sites. Of the 38 per cent in host settings, 22,037 are co-living with non-internally displaced families, while 20,285 reside separately. Of the 42,322 individuals in host settings, 31 per cent are living in overcrowded conditions (IOM [2025] [Displacement Tracking Matrix: Mobility Snapshot – Round 73](#), 23 January).

Since October 8, 2023, vast forests, woodlands, and agricultural lands were burned. The IDF's use of white phosphorus worsened the destruction, igniting fires and contaminating soil with harmful pollutants. This severely degraded soil health and fertility, impacting people's livelihoods in the South and Bekaa.

National and local authorities are struggling to cope with the extraordinary immediate and longer-term impact of the destruction and displacement, with local authorities<sup>10</sup>, actors and their assets being at the forefront of first response and rescue, as well as recovery efforts. Although the impact of this conflict is not their first experience in dealing with displacement and destruction, the vast scale of the current impact has placed a huge strain on already overburdened local authorities and local systems to absorb and cater to rising needs, due to dwindling capacities within a context of successive crises facing the country since 2019 (socioeconomic and financial collapse, COVID-19, Beirut Port explosion, etc.). These have resulted in a hollowed-out public service, and the inability of the state to pay its public servants adequately or regularly. For example, the Lebanese Civil Defence now relies on a growing number of volunteers, its capacities are vastly challenged due to reduced resources, equipment and salaries, including being directly impacted by repeated attacks by the IDF prior to the ceasefire. Nevertheless, it continued working every day to respond to continuous attacks, search and rescue, forest fires and more.

## **B. Overview of the proposed integrated urban crisis response, recovery and reconstruction solutions framework for Lebanon**

### **Purpose**

In light of multiple emerging urban needs presented by the protracted crises and the recent extensive destruction of urban fabric, UN-Habitat aims to respond through three key workstreams:

- a. Provide support to public institutions, with a focus on municipalities, to enable them to respond to emerging community needs and priorities;
- b. Ensure adequate housing and property rights for those affected by the conflict; and
- c. Mitigate the impact of the conflict and climate change on the environmental conditions of vulnerable and affected communities.

**Within these workstreams, UN-Habitat has identified entry points to deliver targeted support for immediate, medium- and long-term urban response, recovery and reconstruction needs in Lebanon.**

Specifically, UN-Habitat aims to promote evidence-based, multisectoral urban response, recovery and rehabilitation processes and plans for selected urban localities across Lebanon most impacted by the socioeconomic crisis and by the Israeli–Hezbollah conflict, through a portfolio of integrated urban solutions, focusing on strengthening public institutions to properly plan and deliver adequate community infrastructure, social and basic services; reconstructing housing and securing housing and property rights; and improving resilience to climate change and environmental challenges.

### **Objective**

The objective of the URFL is to support the earliest possible the response, recovery and reconstruction trajectory of the urban built and social fabric of heavily impacted and damaged urban localities across Lebanon, through mobilizing early assistance and resources to prevent further loss of previous development gains, as well as systems strengthening, knowledge production, and policy reform support for longer-term transformative processes. This would be produced through a number of targeted packages of proposed tracks of solutions, following a multisectoral approach and responding to immediate, medium- and long-term needs across the **humanitarian–development–peace nexus**.

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<sup>10</sup> According to UNDP “From Crisis to Recovery: Local Authorities Confronting Post-War Realities in Lebanon”, 989 infrastructure, utilities and basic services assets including educational facilities, health facilities, roads and sidewalks, telecommunications, water and wastewater treatment plants, agricultural roads, private generators, solar projects, waste sorting facilities. These also include municipal and union of municipalities buildings, as well as markets and facilities (e.g. gas stations, sports and cultural centres), were damaged during the escalations.

## Targeted areas

UN-Habitat will mainly target key cities and their urban agglomerations with a focus on the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods. This will include the cities of Beirut (including Bourj Hammoud), Tripoli, Saida, Tyre, Nabatiyeh, Bint Jbeil, Zahle and Baalbek.

## Approach

The approach would involve applying UN-Habitat's tools and methodologies on urban response, recovery and reconstruction applied especially in the Arab region – such as Lebanon (in relation to previous conflicts or other crises), Iraq and Syria<sup>11</sup> – through a **participatory, multisectoral area-based approach**, involving (rapid) **urban profiling**/urban snapshots (at different levels, such as city and neighbourhood)<sup>12</sup> and the development of **community-led and -endorsed holistic recovery action plans**. The **strengthening and empowerment of local institutions and capacities** would be at the centre, supporting local actors to deliver key basic services to affected people. The approach entails providing technical assistance and developing a range of evidence-based targeted solutions that may respond to immediate–medium-term and medium–longer-term urban needs, in line with existing humanitarian response frameworks and longer-term planning by the United Nations. These area-based solutions will be **framed within broader research and normative work, as well as strengthening of national systems**, that could inform and create an enabling environment for wider longer-term planning and policy change addressing long-standing challenges and conflict impacts.

This approach will also be conflict-sensitive, considering pre-existing tensions in the country, and new and evolving patterns of potential tension; gender-sensitive and -mainstreamed; and environmentally conscious. UN-Habitat's expertise in GIS, mapping, and multisectoral data collection and analysis will be applied, accompanied by appropriate communication means.

## Expected outcomes

**Immediate–medium term (one–two years):** Most urgent stabilization-oriented needs are met, such as shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) solutions for the most vulnerable population groups within targeted communities. This involves the provision of assistance to local authorities, actors and communities to meet extraordinary new pressures placed on urban systems, including interventions to enhance relevant public works and services, including solid waste management (SWM), civil defence and firefighting capacities, among others.

**Medium–long term (three–five years):** Frameworks, methodologies and evidence-based planning to facilitate medium- and longer-term recovery and reconstruction solutions at the national, subnational and local levels are developed in a holistic and participatory manner, along with the implementation of concrete urban solutions to address vast municipal needs, proper debris management, HLP issues, livelihoods of affected people, etc., taking into consideration rural–urban linkages, climate resilience, reducing environmental impact, and ensuring sustainability. This may include updated or renewed territorial urban master plans, accompanied by local socioeconomic development plans, developed at the UoM or municipality levels, incorporating existing plans developed or in process before the outbreak of the recent conflict.

## Methodology

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<sup>11</sup> Also being developed in Gaza.

<sup>12</sup> Urban profiles are multisectoral assessments of the living conditions of all residents within a defined geographical area. They are based on quantitative, qualitative and spatial data that is collected participatively and analysed in an integrated manner. UN-Habitat Lebanon has vast experience in developing such profiles, both at the city (e.g. [Beirut](#), [Tyre](#) and [Tripoli](#) city profiles) and neighbourhood ([UN-Habitat–UNICEF neighbourhood profiles](#)) levels. Their methodologies can be adapted for the current context as needed to provide an understanding of pre-existing vulnerabilities as well as damages, displacement-related issues, and other challenges linked to the conflict.

The methodology for elaborating the suite of urban solutions and interventions described in this document (see Section C) would be specific to each specific action and thematic area; **yet, the desire is to develop an overarching multisectoral area-based integrated URFL and an accompanying plan** (*this would be a dedicated work-package to be developed*), under which immediate, medium- and long-term solutions and actions could be captured and implemented.

**Cross-cutting thematic considerations when developing interventions:**

- Conflict sensitivity
- Gender mainstreaming
- Environmental consciousness
- Focus on most vulnerable areas
- Protection and social stability

**C. Proposed immediate, medium- and long-term responses, solutions and actions**

This section is composed of a compilation of a non-exhaustive list of proposed responses, solutions and actions, as identified through a variety of sources (e.g. desk review; discussions with local authorities, partners and communities) under the above-outlined overarching and strategic objective of the URFL, as well as the three thematic workstreams. They include both research/normative and operational actions. While the list is categorized thematically, a fully developed URFL would promote **interlinkages across the workstream responses, solutions and actions** in line with the integrated, cross-sectoral approach. It is to be noted that each action would be relevant and implementable at a specific moment in time; however, the aim is to kick-start urban crisis response, recovery and reconstruction processes, while gauging the long-term situation and development of a fully-fledged URFL.

**1. Support to public institutions at the national, subnational and local levels**

This workstream includes support to public institutions with mandates linked to local governance; urban planning; provision of basic services; disaster prevention, response and management; and cultural heritage.

- **Support to unions of municipalities (UoMs)/municipalities through the establishment of Regional Technical Offices (RTOs)<sup>13</sup> and provision of basic services (*short–medium–long term*):** The objective of this action is to strengthen the capacity of UoMs and municipalities to effectively manage the impacts of the crises (especially the conflict), restore essential services, and foster resilience in affected communities. This will be achieved by establishing new RTOs for affected UoMs or municipalities; providing capacity-building initiatives for municipal and RTO staff; enhancing existing observatories or establishing robust data collection frameworks (including for GIS) for municipalities and UoMs, including for conducting multisectoral profiles; monitoring and evaluating gathered data; implementing critical infrastructure projects (water, sanitation, SWM, solar energy); and supplying necessary equipment and vehicles to ensure the delivery of essential services.
- **Support to emergency crisis response capacities of governors (*short–medium–long term*):** This action aims to strengthen the capacities of governorates to be able to provide the needed response by establishing and equipping RTOs at the level of governorates and by enhancing the human resource and technical capacities of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) subnational centres to better support the coordination of humanitarian response mechanisms.
- **Strengthening crisis preparedness and response of civil defence centres affected by the conflict for safer communities (*medium–long term*):** The action aims to provide essential support to strengthen selected civil defence centres. This will involve conducting selected rehabilitation, provision of

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<sup>13</sup> The first [RTOs](#) were established by UN-Habitat in 2007 with the aim to empower UoMs in emergency response, planning and development, and specifically to support reconstruction and development in Lebanon following the 2006 July War. RTOs consist of qualified staff, including engineers, architects, social workers, GIS experts and others. The aim of the RTO is to guide the UoM to develop and implement emergency, recovery and development planning by providing technical and engineering assistance in municipal projects, as well as by supporting decision-making processes, enhancing service delivery, and addressing governance issues at the regional level.



equipment/machinery/vehicles, etc. This action will also involve strengthened awareness and capacity-building of residents in emergency response, disaster management, and related topics.

- **Enhancing the capability of the water establishments in providing basic water and wastewater services (medium–long term):** Relying on recent rapid assessments of the conflict on water establishments and water networks, in addition to pre-existing comprehensive assessments of the water establishments’ gaps in infrastructure, workforce capabilities, and service delivery processes, this action aims to repair and upgrade newly impacted water and wastewater networks/ facilities and install renewable energy systems for the facilities to improve basic water and wastewater services.
- **Good land governance (short–long term):** This action aims to promote the role of relevant public institutions in ensuring good land governance. This includes promoting adequate land use approaches, making use of public land, increasing green areas in the cities, etc. In addition, it involves promoting urban farming as a tool to enhancing livelihood, and food security.
- **Restoring and revitalizing Lebanon’s historic landmarks and markets (medium–long term):** This action aims to working with local authorities and other relevant public institutions to rehabilitate and revitalize historic urban cultural landmarks and markets – as essential public spaces and places of commerce. This would be achieved through a participatory approach engaging community members, to understand the existing structures and functions, and together plan the actions, to safeguard urban heritage, strengthen social and economic activity, and enhance community well-being.

## 2. Adequate housing and protection

This involves a wide range of activities and interventions that aim at promoting affordable housing for all, with a focus on property rights and legislations. Under this workstream, UN-Habitat plans to:

- **Conducting a housing profile (medium–long term):** This fills the gap of lack of data on the housing sector. The outcomes of this exercise will inform the development of a national affordable housing strategy.
- **Promotion of HLP rights of vulnerable IDPs and returned IDPs (short term):** This action involves assessing the HLP issues in selected affected communities to identify the most pressing issues and inform targeted interventions. The action also includes the mapping and digitization of HLP records of IDPs/returned IDPs and capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.
- **Crisis-responsive rent policies for housing security in Lebanon (short–medium term):** This action aims to evaluate Lebanon’s rent policies during past crises, analyse rental market fluctuations in areas with high IDP/returned IDP populations, and collect data on housing conditions and community perceptions. This also aims to strengthen the role and capacities of municipalities in housing governance in selected pilot areas, and to raise awareness on their critical responsibilities and potential in addressing rental housing needs and ensuring stability during crises.

**Sustainable housing recovery and reconstruction planning, empowering authorities and communities (medium–long term):** This action aims to provide national and local authorities with the necessary tools and resources to effectively plan and lead specific housing recovery efforts, as well as to facilitate community-led reconstruction efforts in the areas most affected by the Israel–Hezbollah conflict. This will involve developing guidelines for (re)construction and urban planning, strategies for expediting permit processes and reducing relevant bureaucratic barriers, Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) and minimum standards to guide the reconstruction of various building types, including guides with information, visual technical tips, and advice to help residents manage the rehabilitation of their housing units;<sup>14</sup> providing municipalities with GIS support for basemaps and critical data mapping (e.g. building-level damage assessments<sup>15</sup>) and monitoring; reducing environmental impacts of recovery by lowering greenhouse gas emissions through energy-efficient buildings, improved air quality and waste management systems; etc.

<sup>14</sup> A similar self-help reconstruction guidebook was developed by UN-Habitat Lebanon after the July 2006 War.

<sup>15</sup> UN-Habitat Lebanon has previously conducted rapid building-level damage assessments in collaboration with [Beirut](#) and [Bourj Hammoud](#) municipalities following the Beirut Port explosion. In addition, more recently as mentioned above, it has been conducting remote assessments in conflict-affected areas, which can be validated based on field-level data.



### 3. Environment and climate change

- **Mapping the path to post-conflict recovery: A data-driven examination of environmental and structural aspects (medium–long term):** This action aims to improve the recovery process in conflict-affected regions (with a particular focus on South Lebanon, Nabatiyeh, Baalbek, Hermel and West Bekaa) by identifying and addressing key environmental and structural conditions through baseline data, analysis and strategic interventions, while empowering community participation and decision-making for long-term sustainability. The data will inform the development of evidence-based strategies and projects. Capacity-building and training will be provided to relevant public entities to support them in using the developed environmental monitoring tools and engage them in the recovery process.
- **Debris management at the core of emergency response, recovery and reconstruction pathways (short–medium–long term):** This action aims to establish an efficient debris management system in Lebanon<sup>16</sup> that supports immediate response, recovery and reconstruction efforts after the conflict, focusing on the transformation of debris into sustainable solutions for local communities. This multiphase action will involve: **(1)** in the short term, initial assessment and advocacy, debris quantification, debris collection, and temporary storage; **(2)** in the medium term, the establishment of processing facilities; and **(3)** in the long term, the use of recycled materials for the implementation of sustainable public infrastructure projects (e.g. road pavements) or other specific works.<sup>17</sup> Debris that will be deemed contaminated to be used in land restoration efforts particularly in abandoned quarries and CDW disposal sites.
- **Climate-sensitive local plans (medium–long term):** Climate-sensitive local/regional/master plans will be promoted and developed with municipalities and UoMs to ensure that the implications of climate change and the environmental impacts of the reconstruction phase are taken into account in the prepared plans. This involves capacity-building and awareness-raising at the municipal and community levels to adapt and thrive in the face of climate events, and to adopt strategies to lower the carbon footprint of the recovery process.
- **Community-centred safe and green public spaces (short–medium term):** This action aims to create community-centred green public areas to enhance social stability, safety and well-being among the community, while providing environmental benefits. Drawing on UN-Habitat’s expertise in evidence-based and participatory public space design approaches, these spaces will be co-designed with community members, particularly women and children, based on collected data, ensuring that they are culturally appropriate, functional and tailored to the unique needs of the residents.
- **Prioritizing public transportation (short–medium term):** This action aims to improve road safety, and enhance public transport for vulnerable groups, thus promoting for inclusivity, improved livelihoods and social cohesion in the targeted areas. It aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce the carbon footprint of the vehicular transport in the targeted areas.
- **Revitalizing effective solid waste management (short–medium term):** This action focuses on establishing efficient waste sorting at the source, along with improved collection schemes, treatment, processing and final disposal. It supports a green recovery of a sector severely impacted by environmental degradation, paving the way for sustainable practices like composting, upcycling, and reuse.

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<sup>16</sup> This will build on the success of the “[Rubble to Mountains](#)” initiative (see also [this report](#) about it), which repurposed debris from the Beirut Port explosion.

<sup>17</sup> See, for example, [this document](#) related to the “Rubble to Mountains” initiative mentioned above.