2. WEAK URBAN LEGISLATION

70% of the total population in Lebanon live in urban settings that constitute 8% of the total national surface area.
- Absence of a clear framework that guides urban planning practices.
- Urban legislation documents are outdated, overlap in many cases, and struggle in their enforcement due to their ambiguity and lack of monitoring mechanisms.
- The Ministry of Planning was eliminated in the 1970s and its responsibility has been carried over by multiple actors including, municipalities, unions of municipalities, the Directorate General of Urbanism (DGU), the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), and sector ministries.
- Absence of policies and coordination mechanisms to guide and orient the work of public service providers and planning stakeholders.

3. FRAGMENTED INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

- The Ministry of Planning was eliminated in the 1970s and its responsibility has been carried over by multiple actors including, municipalities, unions of municipalities, the Directorate General of Urbanism (DGU), the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), and sector ministries.
- Absence of policies and coordination mechanisms to guide and orient the work of public service providers and planning stakeholders.

4. INCREASED URBAN POPULATION

More than 70% of the Lebanese population is living in urban agglomerations. The urban population is increasing beyond city administrative limits (Figure 3).

Figure 1: Beirut urban area, Source: UN-Habitat 2016

Figure 2: Population Inside Urban Agglomerations, 1997 estimate. Source: NPMPLT 2005

Figure 3: Population growth for Beirut, 1997 estimate projected to 2011 using the World Bank annual growth rates. Source: UN-Habitat 2016

Figure 4: Municipal Boundaries Urban Area

Figure 5: Population growth for Beirut, 1997 estimate projected to 2011 using the World Bank annual growth rates. Source: UN-Habitat 2016
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**PROGRAMME OUTCOMES**

Outcome 1: A diagnosis report is developed
Outcome 2: Key national stakeholders have better urban knowledge/awareness, and ready to support the development of national urban policies
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Outcome 5: Assessment of policy alternatives
Outcome 6: Implementation and Monitoring & Evaluation

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**PHASE 2: POLICY FORMULATION**
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- Assessing and researching implementation & Monitoring & Evaluation practices

**PHASE 3: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION**
- Developing the implementation plan and timelines
- Developing implementation process
- Assigning/delegating roles and responsibilities & decentralization

**PHASE 4: MONITORING & EVALUATION**
- Evaluating outcome
- Evaluating process
- Building on a policy that entails monitoring and evaluation
- Iterative policy process and feedback loop
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