

medical centres. During the ESIA study, the Consultant will verify and update this information by reaching out to the municipality and local NGOs and through fieldwork. Figure 5-27 shows the location of the various religious institutions, schools, social and health centers that are found in Bourj Hammoud.

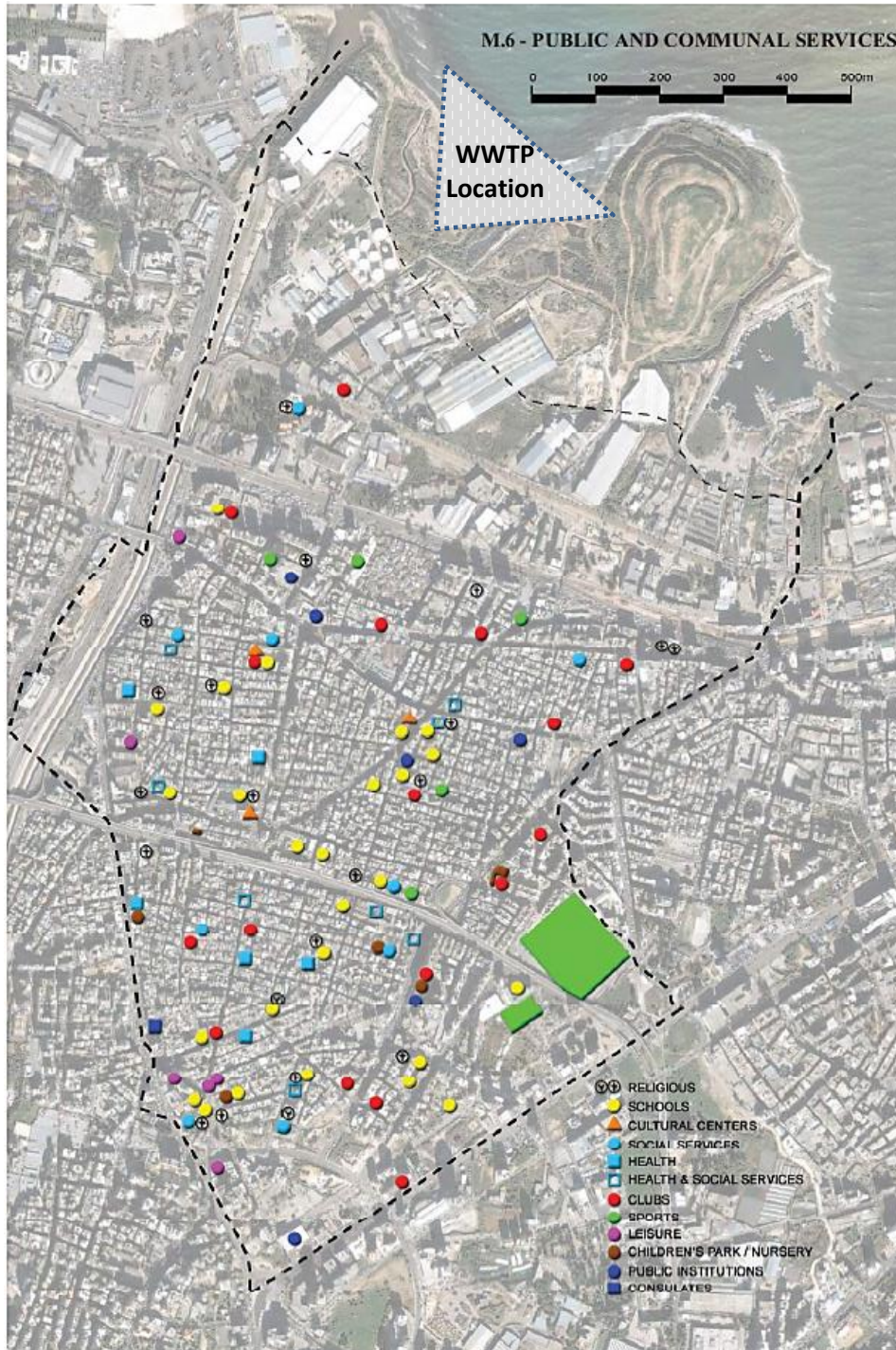


Figure 5-27: Sensitive Receptors in reference to Proposed WWTP

Source: APEC. (2009). Bourj Hammoud. Brief City Profile by Diran Harmandayan. Architecture Planning and Engineering Consultants

As for Baabda District, part of which lies in the catchment area for the project, it has the highest population in the Mount Lebanon Governorate followed by Metn district, also part of the catchment area, with a population of 635,825 and 484,468 individuals, respectively (including Syrian and Palestinian Refugees). The population density in Baabda District is 3,277 per km² while that for Metn is 1,828 per km² ²⁵. As for the registered Syrian Refugees, Baabda District hosts 90,130 individuals in Baabda District while and 54,119 in Metn. The Palestinian Refugees are 26,144 individuals in Baabda and 2,973 in Metn. There are 150,150 deprived Lebanese in Baabda District and 39,319 in Metn District²⁶.

There is limited updated data on poverty rates in Lebanon²⁷. In 2012, it was estimated that the number of poor people in Mount Lebanon is 342,815 and is considered among the highest poverty count along with North Lebanon and Bekaa. The estimated number in Beirut is 59,024 individuals²⁸. By 2016, the most vulnerable municipalities, including those of Mount Lebanon and suburban areas of Beirut have hosted displaced Syrian communities²⁹.

The main economic activities in Mount Lebanon Governorate are industrial activities and agriculture. The Governorate has the highest share of industries in Lebanon (58%) that are mostly agro-food companies (17.93%) followed by paper and printing companies (13.15%). Agriculture is an important economic activity in the Governorate, but its share remains less than the Bekaa region having the highest share in the country³⁰.

During the ESIA and subject to COVID-19 restrictions, the Consultant will hold key informant interviews with local public officials Mukhtars (females and male), members of the municipality, school principals, representatives of women's groups and NGOs dealing with Syrian refugees and migrant workers. Though the presence of migrant workers of various ethnicities has been frequently documented in reports^{31 32 33}, no estimates are currently available, the Consultant will collect figures during key informant interviews. Similarly, interviews will be carried out with representatives of residents (neighborhood committees where they exist) and with selected residents of different age, gender, and nationality where possible, as well as owners of shops or factories located within the area.

Issues that will be to explored during interviews:

- Economic situation and livelihoods;
- How do people get by, main concerns;

²⁵ IDAL. (2018). Investment Opportunities in Upper Metn.

²⁶ OCHA. (2016). Lebanon Beirut and Mount Lebanon Governorates Profile. Population Overview

²⁷ UNDP. (2016). Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme (LHSP). Annual Report.

²⁸ CAS/WB. (2012). Snapshot of Poverty and Labor Market outcomes in Lebanon Based on Household Budget Survey 2011/2012.

²⁹ UNDP. (2016). Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme (LHSP). Annual Report.

³⁰ IDAL Website. (2020). Mount Lebanon Governorate. Available at

https://investinlebanon.gov.lb/en/lebanon_at_a_glance/invest_in_regions/mount_lebanon_governorate

³¹ Marianne Madoré (2016), "The Peaceful Settlement of Syrian Refugees in the Eastern suburbs of Beirut: Understanding the causes of social stability", Civil Society Knowledge Centre, Lebanon Support

³² UN-HABITAT (2017), Nabaa Neighborhood Profile & Strategy, Bourj Hammoud, Lebanon, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/59497>

³³ Ziade, M.K (2017), Mirant infrastructure in Beirut, (master's dissertation) American University of Beirut, Beirut, Available at <https://scholarworks.aub.edu.lb/bitstream/handle/10938/20938/t-6695.pdf?sequence=1>

- The different social and economic roles of both women and men in each community and how the project might impact their lives;
- Whether people are connected to the wastewater network;
- People's perception of sanitary situation and how much they value an improved network;
- Any locations of high cultural to the local community within the project area;
- People's perception of the project and its potential impacts on their neighborhood and daily lives;
- Whether they believe there are equal opportunities for both men and women to benefit from the project.

5.4.9. Land Use

The WWTP will be located on an area reclaimed from the sea between the years 2016 and 2018³⁴ and is not currently used. According to Cabinet Decision 1 of 12/3/2016, this reclaimed land would be distributed as follows: building a sewage treatment plant, public property and a section for the use of the Burj Hammoud Municipality. The various residential, commercial, and industrial areas as well as new development and businesses types in Bourj Hammoud can be found in the land use map in Figure 5-28. During the ESIA, the Consultant will obtain additional information on legal ownership of the land and its categorization.

³⁴ The Daily Star/Azzi E. (2017). Lebanon news. The lucrative history of Lebanese land reclamation. July 19, 2017.

LEBANON
DAOURA/BOURJ HAMMOUD WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
FEASIBILITY STUDY
ESIA Scoping Report and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

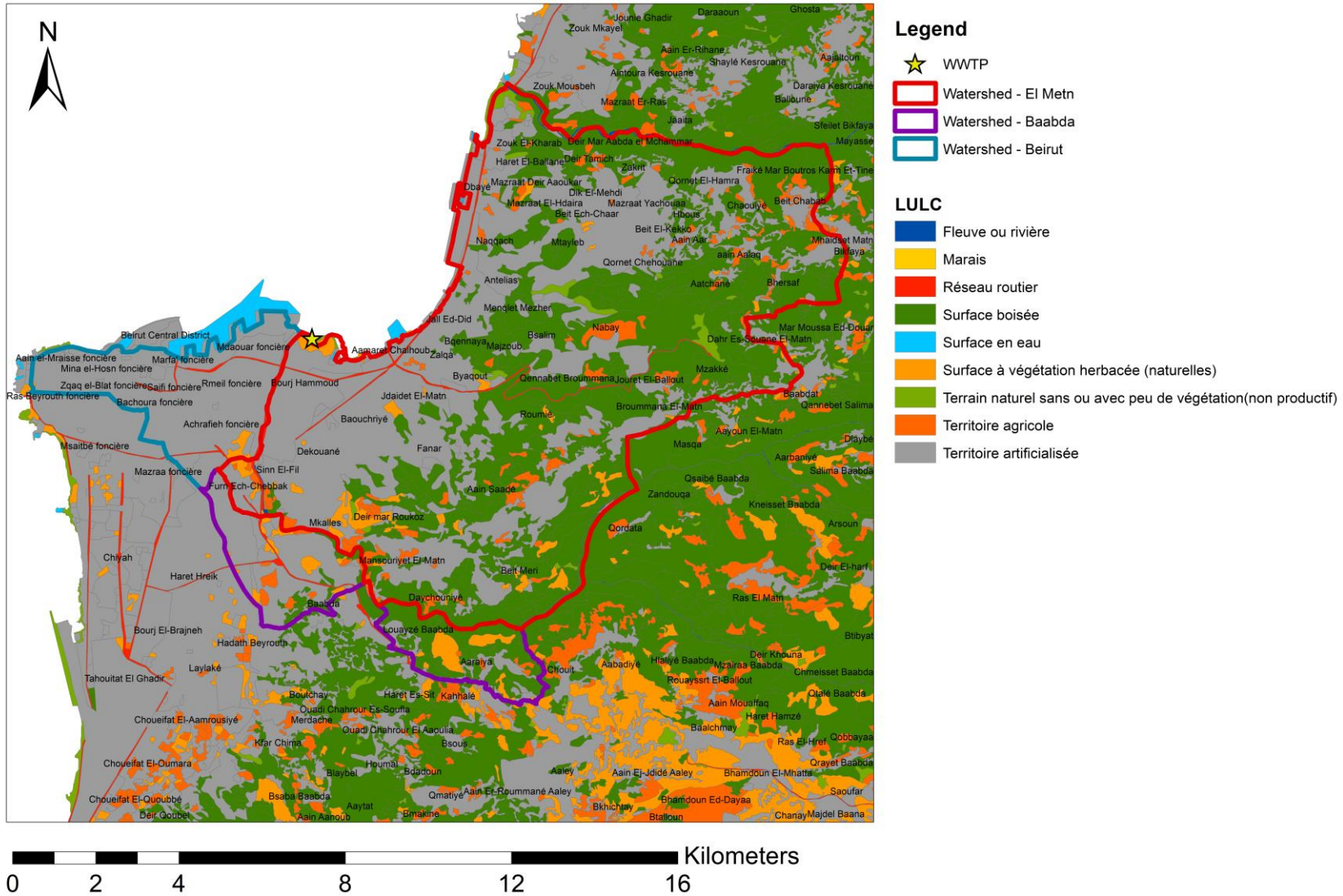


Figure 5-28: Land Use Map of Bourj Hammoud³⁵

³⁵ CNRS. (2017). Land Use / Land Cover Map of Lebanon 2017.