
LEBANON

COUNTRY STATISTICAL SITUATION REPORT

Version 2.0

April, 2009



This project is funded by the European Union



Table of contents

<i>List of abbreviations</i>	3
<i>Methodology</i>	4
A. GENERAL LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	5
1. Legal Framework	5
2. National Statistical System	8
3. National Statistical Institute	13
B. STATISTICAL CAPACITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	17
1. Overall Statistical Capacity	17
2. Classifications	18
3. Registers	19
C. INFORMATION SYSTEM	20
1. IT Infrastructure	20
2. Data Processing	21
3. Data Dissemination	21
D. TRAINING AND HUMAN RESOURCES	23
1. Organisation of Human Resources	23
2. Training Strategy of the CAS	23
3. Providers of Training on Official Statistics	24
E. THEMATIC ACTIVITIES	25
1. Transport	25
2. Trade in Goods and Services	28
3. National Accounts	30
4. Agriculture	32
5. Social Statistics	35
5. Energy	40
7. Tourism	43
8. Migration	47
9. Environment	50
F. RELEVANT PROJECTS	52
G. RELEVANT WEBSITES	57
H. KEY DOCUMENTS	59



List of abbreviations

BoP	Balance of Payments
CAS	Central Administration for Statistics, Lebanon
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN)
EC	European Commission
ECMT	European Conference of Ministers of Transport
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN)
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System (IMF)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation (UN)
IEA	International Energy Agency (OECD)
ILO	International Labour Organisation (UN)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organisation (UN)
IMTS	International Merchandise Trade Statistics
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
METAC	Middle East Technical Assistance Centre (IMF)
NPISH	Non Profit Institutions Serving Households
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard (IMF)
SMAP	Short- and Medium-Term Priority Environmental Action Programme
SNA	System of National Accounts
TA	Technical Assistance
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Femme (French: United Nations Fund for Women)
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
WB	World Bank



Methodology

The Country Statistical Situation Report (CSSR) provides a summary representation of the National Statistical System of Lebanon in mid-2008. This second version updates the one released in November 2006 taking account of the progress made towards international comparability and harmonisation and the main statistical activities carried out in the meantime.

The revised CSSR is a joint effort by the Lebanese Central Administration for Statistics and the MEDSTAT II team. The persons involved are listed in the table below.

Sector	MEDSTAT II Experts	National Coordinators
Transport	Mr Thierry COULET	Ms Liliane NASR
Trade in goods and services	Mr Henri TYRMAN	Mr Nader KEYROUZ
National accounts	Mr Pietro BENEDETTI	Ms Najwa YAACOUB
Agriculture	Mr Dominique KONG	Ms Mayssa DAHER
Social statistics	Mr Bahjat ACHIKBACHE	Ms Lara BADRE
Energy	Mr Abdelaziz BOURHALA	Mr Albert KHALIL
Tourism	Ms Carmen HERNANDO	Ms Ghalia HAMAMY
Migration	Mr Giambattista CANTISANI	Ms Lara BADRE
Environment	Ms Cecile Roddier QUEFELEC	Mr Ziad ABDALLAH
Training	Mr Driss AFZA	Ms Najwa YAACOUB
Information system	Mr Detlef HERRMANN	Mr Ziad ABDALLAH
Information technology/equipment	Mr Maurizio DALLA TORRE	Mr Ziad ABDALLAH

The MEDSTAT II Principal National Coordinator in Lebanon is Ms Najwa YAACOUB.

The MEDSTAT II Road Map Coordinator for Lebanon is Mr Paolo GALLIADI.



A. GENERAL LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

1. Legal Framework

- 1.1 [Statistical Law](#)
- 1.2 [Other Legislation](#)
- 1.3 [Statistical Council, Statistical Programmes, Inter-ministerial Consultations, Consultations with Users](#)
- 1.4 [Protection of Independence](#)
- 1.5 [Data Protection and Confidentiality](#)

1.1 Statistical Law	
1.1.1 Legal acts in force	<p>The legal framework is provided by the following acts:</p> <p>A. <u>Law implemented by Decree of the President of the Republic No 1793/1979</u>: 'Creation of a public administration called 'Central Administration for Statistics' (CAS) at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers'.</p> <p>The text of the Law, available in English at www.cas.gov.lb/Index_en.asp, includes 10 articles, covering:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 — Establishment of the CAS within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. 2 — Definition of the word 'administration' in the Law. 3 — Functions of the CAS. 4 — Institutional framework and reference to implementing decrees. 5 — Inter-institutional cooperation (duty of other administrations to provide the CAS with available information) and duty of physical and legal entities to reply to mandatory CAS surveys. 6 — Penalties (for refusing to provide information or providing false information). 7. — Prohibition to disclose private, financial or professional information. 8 — Oath of statistical staff. 9 — Sales of publications and technical services (proceeds as income for the treasury). 10 — Procedure for enforcement of the law. <p>B. <u>Decree No 2728/1980 of the President of the Republic</u>: 'Organisation of the Central Administration for Statistics and appointment of its staff. Special conditions for appointment to functions of this staff, hierarchy, grades and salaries, determination of allowances and conditions of classification.' The Decree, consisting of four chapters containing 57 Articles¹, was amended by Decree No 7729/1995 repealing Article 33 (Special Committee for the evaluation of diplomas relevant for appointment to technical functions in the CAS) and amending the special conditions of appointment of CAS staff.</p>

¹ The first chapter 'Organisation of the Central Administration for Statistics' (31 Articles) is available in English (and in French) on the CAS website at: www.cas.gov.lb/Services_en.asp. The full text in French and in Arabic is available as a separate document (hard copy only).



<p>1.1.2 Compliance of the legal framework with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p>	<p>Based on the UNSD good practices database, the Lebanese legal framework is consistent with the following Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UN 1994):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to administrative records (principle 5); - Confidentiality (principle 6); - Statistics legislation (principle 7); - Organisational arrangements for producing statistics (principle 8).
<p>1.1.3. National statistical system</p>	<p>The Statistics Law clearly states the key role played by the CAS in the NSS, giving it coordination and technical authority over the statistical units in other public agencies (Article 3, specifically paragraphs 1 and 2 — see section 3.1) and the right to collect data from all administrations (Article 5).</p> <p>Several articles of Decree 2728 refer to cooperation between CAS departments and other public administrations/municipalities for production of sector-specific statistics.</p> <p>In particular, Articles 7, 12 and 25 explicitly mention other authorised producers of official statistics. The list of administrations provided in Articles 7 and 12 is indicative. In short, the Lebanese legal framework provides for ‘statistical units’ within each Ministry and in other relevant administrations, each operating under the technical supervision of the CAS department concerned.</p> <p>Each authorised producer of official statistics is bound to use the classifications, standards and definitions adopted by the CAS. The latter point is covered by Article 3 of the Law, in general terms, and by Article 25 of Decree 2728 which, with specific reference to compilation of the national accounts, includes in the responsibilities of the CAS (Department of Coordination and National Accounts) ‘unification and dissemination of statistical symbols and terms used in the different units of the Central Administration for Statistics, in public administrations, public institutions and municipalities’.</p> <p>The present structure and operating procedures of the NSS are described in section 2.</p>
<p>1.2 Other Legislation</p>	<p>In accordance with the rules on general administrative organisation (Law III of 16 June 1959 and Decree 2894 of 16 December 1959), each ministry is required to collect the statistics relevant for its activities and to supply them to the CAS.</p> <p>Under Article 146 of the Code on Money and Credit, the Central Bank is authorised to collect data necessary for compilation of statistics from banks and any financial institution.</p> <p>No further relevant legislation on general issues has been reported.</p>
<p>1.3. Statistical Council, Statistical Programmes, Inter-ministerial Consultations, Consultations with Users</p>	
<p>1.3.1 Statistical Council</p>	<p>The legal framework makes no provision for establishment of a statistical council or commission, and no such body exists in practice.</p>
<p>1.3.2 Statistical programme</p>	<p>Decree No 2728 refers to ‘annual work programmes or programmes intended for many years to come’. The legal framework does not specify the procedure for formal approval of statistical programmes.</p> <p>In practice, the CAS organises statistical work on the basis of a yearly list of main activities, communicated to the Prime Minister in the final months of the previous year. The Prime Minister’s approval is subsequently requested for each activity, before it is implemented.</p> <p>With the assistance of the World Bank, a five-year Statistics Master Plan was drafted in 2008. Once finalised it will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval and formal adoption.</p>



<p>1.3.3 Inter-ministerial consultation</p>	<p>The Statistics Law directly connects statistical activities to the requirements of the public administration.</p> <p>In particular, Article 3(3) includes in the tasks of the CAS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'to carry out the statistical surveys, investigations and studies requested by the Council for Development and Reconstruction² and the other economic studies requested by the other administrations'.
<p>1.3.4 Consultations with users</p>	<p>No legislative mechanism guarantees dialogue between producers and non-governmental users of statistics and no institutionalised consultation has so far been established with stakeholders outside the public administration. Therefore, feedback from the private sector on the quality and relevance of statistics is limited at present.</p> <p>However, CAS management is aware of the need for a consultative body to facilitate and develop dialogue with all users with a view to assessing and improving the relevance of statistical information. This is consistent with the general efforts currently being made by the Lebanese government to develop a client-oriented administrative culture³.</p>
<p>1.4 Protection of Independence</p>	<p>The CAS is under the direct supervision of the Lebanese Prime Minister, whose prior formal agreement is needed for implementing projects and surveys. Like any other body in the public sector, the CAS is also bound by administrative rules and procedures that restrain its discretion in managing resources.</p> <p>No legal mechanisms are laid down in the Statistics Law to guarantee the independence and impartiality of official statistics.</p> <p>However, in practice once the CAS obtains agreement to carry out statistical work, no further prior approval is required for publication of the results.</p>
<p>1.5 Data Protection and Confidentiality</p>	<p>Confidentiality is clearly safeguarded by the current legal framework.</p> <p>Article 7 of the Law states that: 'The employees of the Central Administration for Statistics and the other officers in charge, including administrations, are prohibited from disclosing information relating to the private and family life of individuals and to the financial and professional situations of physical and legal entities'.</p> <p>Added to this, Article 8 provides for the secrecy oath to be taken by all statistical staff before the Civil Court of Beirut.</p>

² From the website of the Council for Development and Reconstruction (www.cdr.gov.lb/indexe.html): 'The CDR is a public authority established in early 1977 by Decree-Law No 5, at the end of the 2-year conflict, partially in place of the Ministry of Planning, to be the government unit responsible for reconstruction and development'.

³ See, in particular, the 'Citizens-Oriented Administration' programme (<http://msib.omsar.gov.lb/Cultures/en-US/Projects/1>) under way in the OMSAR (Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform) which includes: projects for simplification of procedures in key sectors, ministries and administrations; ICT strategies and master plans; development and adoption of an impact assessment mechanism; establishing a responsive administration; and media coverage on administration.



2. National Statistical System

- 2.1. [Principles](#)
- 2.2. [Structure of the System](#)
- 2.3. [Relations with Research Institutes and Universities](#)
- 2.4. [Relations with the Business Community](#)
- 2.5. [Dissemination Policies](#)
- 2.6. [Relations with Central Government](#)
- 2.7. [Relations with Local Governments](#)
- 2.8. [Access to Administrative Records](#)

<p>2.1. Principles</p>	<p>The CAS is committed to complying with internationally recommended methods and professional standards for producing statistical information.</p> <p>In general terms, at regional level, initiatives are under way to apply UN Fundamental Principles and statistical best practice in most Arab countries. At national level, the CAS organised a seminar on UN FPOS at the beginning of 2005, with ten high-level experts in the domain each presenting and leading the discussion of one principle. The Lebanese Prime Minister was represented at the event.</p> <p>The interest generated by that initiative provided the driving force behind the 'Forum on UN FPOS and best practices of statisticians' (Beirut, September 2005), organised with the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics (AITRS) with the participation of the UNSD, the International Statistical Institute (ISI) and, among MEDSTAT II partners, Lebanon, Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, the Palestinian Authority and Syria⁴.</p> <p>Specific reference to the UN FPOS is made in the <i>Istanbul Declaration</i>, jointly released by the OECD, the European Commission, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations, the UN Development Programme and the World Bank at the end of the second OECD World Forum on '<i>Statistics, Knowledge and Policy — Measuring and Fostering the Progress of Societies</i>' (Istanbul, June 2007)⁵.</p> <p>The attention paid to international practice and principles was also confirmed by the First Arab Statistical Conference, organised by the Jordanian DoS in collaboration with the AITRS on the theme 'No Development without Statistics' (Amman, 12-13 November 2007).</p>
<p>2.2. Structure of the NSS</p>	
<p>2.2.1 Main statistical agencies</p>	<p>The main components of the NSS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <u>Central Administration for Statistics</u> (CAS), under the direct control of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, is the main statistical agency, responsible for producing the statistics 'itself or in cooperation with the administrations involved' (Statistics Law, Article 3(1)), for technical coordination of the system (Article 3(2)) and for publication of statistical data (Article 3(6)). <p>The CAS is primarily responsible for production and dissemination of:</p>

⁴ The final report on the forum, including recommendations, is available in Arabic on the AITRS website (www.aitrs.org/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabID=1&lang=en). Relevant parts, translated into English by the MEDSTAT II team, are available separately.

⁵ The 'Istanbul Declaration' and extensive documentation on the second OECD World Forum on 'Statistics, Knowledge and Policy' are available at www.oecd.org/document/51/0,3343,en_21571361_31938349_37115187_1_1_1_1,00.html.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - socio-demographic data (population, health, education, poverty, etc.); - national accounts aggregates, production indices, price indices, labour market indicators, national accounts⁶ and balance of payments. ▪ The <u>Central Bank of Lebanon</u> (Department for Statistics and Economic Research) is responsible for production and dissemination of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the depository corporations survey and balance of payments; - data on the financial sector (broad money and credit aggregates, Central Bank aggregates, interest rates, stock market, etc.); - data on the fiscal sector (central government debt); - data on the external sector (balance of payments aggregates, external debt and debt service, international reserves, exchange rates, etc.). ▪ The <u>Ministry of Finance</u> is responsible for production and dissemination of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - data on central government operations; - data on the fiscal sector (central government aggregates and central government debt); - data on the external sector (external debt and debt service and merchandise trade). ▪ The <u>customs administration</u> produces and disseminates trade statistics compiled by the declaration processing system based on the Lebanese version (NAYM) of the UNCTAD's ASYCUDA, introduced in 1998. The Bank of Lebanon and the CAS also use the customs data for their publications. ▪ The <u>statistical units in other line ministries and public administrations</u>. Several government institutions are involved in collecting (administrative) data that are transmitted to the CAS for production of official statistics⁷ or in implementing surveys for specific statistical purposes. In many instances, public administrations produce and disseminate their own statistics. In some instances, however, the statistical units that, by law, should be operational in line ministries do not in fact exist. This makes it harder for the CAS to develop joint work at technical level with other public bodies that, in theory, could play a role in the NSS, in particular in the form of regular transmission of administrative datasets in formats fit for use for statistical purposes.
--	---

⁶ As regards national accounts, work is under way to implement the SNA93 framework within the CAS. In 2002 a specific team (funded by the UNDP) within the Ministry of Economy and Trade (MET) under the supervision of a national steering committee was entrusted to calculate the series for 1997-2002. This team, made up of experts from other public institutions with technical assistance from the French Statistics and Economic Institute (INSEE), compiled and published the base year (1997) accounts in May 2003 and the 1998-2002 series of accounts in September 2005:

<http://www.economy.gov.lb/NR/rdonlyres/7D1FCF7D-C0BD-4BDD-B84B-695E417E48E4/0/English9702NA.pdf>

In 2004 the national accounts team moved to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. Since then it has published the 2003, 2004 and 2005 national accounts:

<http://www.pcm.gov.lb/NR/rdonlyres/0FAEB5D9-F6E4-4333-AE49-E96943A2EC16/8184/NAEnglish2005.pdf>.

The team is currently working on the 2006 and 2007 estimates. A member of the CAS staff joined the team in October 2006.

⁷ Most of the data provided on the CAS website are presented as sourced from other institutions. In addition to ministries, the following agencies are referred to as sources of statistical data:

CRDP — Centre de Recherche et Développement Pédagogique;
LEDO — Lebanese Environment and Development Observatory;
EDL — Electricité du Liban;
DGSG — Direction Générale de la Sûreté Générale (Directorate-General for General Security);
DU — Direction de l'Urbanisme (Directorate for Urban Planning);
AP — Autorités Portuaires (port authorities);
DGAC — Direction Générale de l'Aviation Civile (Directorate-General for Civil Aviation);
MoL — Ministry of Labour;
TMA — Trans-Mediterranean Airways.



<p>2.2.2 Coordination of the NSS</p>	<p>The Lebanese authorities have been engaged in the process of enhancing governance capacity and strengthening the efficiency of the public administration since the early '90s, with international and regional technical and financial support⁸. Several obstacles (economic drawbacks and the high cost of reforms, limited horizontal integration of the public sector, bureaucratic procedures, resistance to reform, etc.) have been encountered but efforts in this area are continuing⁹. The conflict with Israel during the summer of 2006 and the political impasse that has prevailed in the country since December 2006 have, however, had a negative impact on work in this area in recent times.</p> <p>With specific reference to statistics, notwithstanding the fact that all government agencies involved in statistics recognise the technical authority conferred on the CAS by the Law, coordination of the Lebanese statistical system is reported as a problem¹⁰.</p> <p>In addition to a general administrative/bureaucratic environment still not supportive to inter-agency coordination, the capacity of the CAS to manage the NSS is limited by the following main factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. lack of consistency between the Law that established the CAS and described its duties and functions and the Laws governing each line ministry; ii. lack of technical and human resources (see Parts C and D of this report). <p>Despite the good relations that the CAS has built up with several other public administrations, the NSS still suffers from the lack of a comprehensive agreed agenda for the statistical work and of systematic coordination mechanisms as a basis for interagency routine business processes.</p> <p>Conditions seem to be in place for addressing these issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government has started to implement a plan to increase CAS staffing significantly. - The government received financial and technical assistance from the World Bank for development of a Statistics Master Plan (SMP), which comprehensively addresses the need for systematic interagency cooperation in the statistical system of the country. The SMP was presented to other ministries and representatives of international agencies and the international community in the presence of the Prime Minister on 22 October 2008. - MEDSTAT II provided technical resources and contributed to strengthening existing relations and creating new ones, especially for the migration, external trade, agriculture, transport and tourism sectors.
--	---

⁸ In short, the Lebanese Government launched the National Administrative Rehabilitation Programme (NARP) in 1994. In June 1995 the Council of Ministers established the OMSAR (Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform) to lead and coordinate the entire administrative modernisation process by introducing reforms and promoting institutional development and use of ICT, in order to increase the productivity of the public sector and make the administration responsive, transparent and accessible. Within the framework of the NARP, the main international projects supporting administrative recovery and modernisation in Lebanon include, among others:

— UNDP assistance to the OMSAR, initially with setting up a Technical Cooperation Unit and an Institutional Development Unit, then, since early 2003, with implementing a results-oriented framework project entitled 'Support to Civil Service Reform: Enhancing Policy-Making and Management Capacity';

— The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development 'Project for the Rehabilitation of Administrations and Public Agencies' (five-year, US\$ 20 million loan);

— The WB 'Administrative Rehabilitation Programme' (ARP) (US\$ 45.2 million, ended in June 2003);

— The EU project 'Assistance for Rehabilitation of the Lebanese Administration' (ARLA) (€38 million, ended in December 2005).

Improvement of governance, including development of modern management capacity in key administrations, is stated as a central objective of the Government's Medium-Term Reform Programme presented to the Paris III conference in January 2007.

⁹ Information on the activities planned or already under way is available on the OMSAR's website:

<http://msib.omsar.gov.lb/Cultures/en-US>.

¹⁰ EU ENP Lebanon Country Report, March 2005 (p. 22); IMF Report on Observance of Standards and Codes — Fiscal Transparency Module, May 2005 (pp 26-27).



<p>2.2.3 Inter-institutional arrangements</p>	<p>No specific formal agreement or protocol concerning data collection or production and dissemination of official statistics has been reported.</p>
<p>2.2.4 Advisory committees</p>	<p>No advisory/technical committees in specific statistical domains have been reported at present. The SMP recommends setting up a Statistical Council.</p>

<p>2.3. Relations with Research Institutes and Universities</p>	<p>Universities and research centres are sometimes involved in consultations, cooperation, projects and training on statistics. This often forms part of activities implemented by the Lebanese government with international support.</p> <p>For instance: various Lebanese universities were involved in the National Inter-Ministerial Committee, headed by the Director for Central Statistics, to monitor the various phases of the 1998 agricultural census and the National AIDS Control Programme. The Central Administration for Statistics, the Centre for Educational Research and Development, universities, research firms and relevant NGOs took part in the various components of the 2002-2006 UNFPA programme, implemented by line ministries in cooperation with the CAS.</p> <p>Every year the CAS hosts a number of trainees from the Lebanese university and from private universities. It also recruits university students as temporary staff.</p>
<p>2.4. Relations with the Business Community</p>	<p>Working relations for production of official statistics between the components of the Lebanese statistical system and the national business community are at present limited.</p>

<p>2.5. Dissemination Policies</p>	<p>The Statistics Law does not give the CAS sole authority over clearance of all data for publication. Instead, dissemination of statistics is a joint operation between the CAS and other public institutions. The Central Bank, line ministries and other government agencies also publish periodic papers with subsets/summaries of the data collected for administrative or policy-making purposes in their specific field or disseminate data in other ways, including on their websites.</p> <p>There is no formalised comprehensive dissemination policy embracing the data releases by all involved in statistics at present.</p> <p>In the specific case of the CAS, the present dissemination policy is based on the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no pre-release access to data for agencies or individuals outside the CAS. - There is no ministerial commentary accompanying the data released by the CAS. - Monthly data, previously included in the Statistical Bulletin, are currently disseminated almost exclusively via Internet. - Survey data are first disseminated by press release. - No advance release calendars are produced, apart from for the consumer price index, which has been disseminated on the 21st of each month since March 2008. Press releases issued once the preliminary survey results are available give users an indication of the data about to become available. <p>The main channel of dissemination used by the CAS is its website (see Part C of this</p>
---	--



	<p>report). Hard-copy publications are released to disseminate the results of some specific studies or surveys. Every year, a statistical yearbook is published on paper in three languages.</p> <p>Since September 2002, Lebanon has been participating in the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) of the IMF. The Bank of Lebanon is the national coordinator, in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>The other national institutions involved in the GDDS are the CAS, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Industry, Higher Customs Council, Beirut Stock Exchange and Banking Control Commission (2002).</p>
<p>2.6. Relations with Central Government</p>	<p>The CAS is normally involved in government activities relevant to the statistical domain.</p> <p>For instance, since 2003 the CAS has been a member of the national GIS coordination committee established in July 2002 by the Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform (OMSAR) and the Directorate for Geographic Affairs in the Ministry of Defence (the agency entrusted with GIS work on behalf of the government), alongside representatives from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Telecommunications, Ministry of Public Works, Council for Development and Reconstruction and the National Council for Scientific Research and Electricity.</p>
<p>2.7. Relations with Local Governments</p>	<p>The results of the census of buildings, dwellings and establishments have been provided to several municipalities on written request.</p>
<p>2.8. Access to Administrative Records</p>	<p>As indicated above, the Lebanese legal framework is supportive to use of administrative sources for production of official statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Based on Article 3(2) of the Statistics Law, the CAS is in charge of technical coordination of the system of administrative sources. — Article 5 of the Law explicitly states the duty of all other public institutions to provide the CAS with the information needed for compiling statistics: ‘All the administrations shall put at the disposal of the Central Administration for Statistics the documents, instruments and information it needs’. <p>However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — statistical needs are taken into consideration to a very limited extent when establishing/changing administrative sources; — the findings of the MEDSTAT II missions underline that there is only limited room for improving and extending use of administrative sources for statistical purposes. In particular, improvements have been made for migration statistics. Use of the administrative records on passengers at frontiers to estimate international migration has been extensively studied.



3. National Statistical Institute¹¹

Name of the Organisation	Central Administration for Statistics (CAS)
Director-General	Doctor Maral TUTELIAN
Address	Kantari Street, Building of Commerce and Finances, 5th floor, Beirut
Phone	(961-1) 373 160
Fax	(961-1) 373161
Website	www.cas.gov.lb
E-mail	generaldirector@cas.gov.lb

- 3.1. [Mission, Internal Organisation](#)
- 3.2. [Planning, Programming and Priority-Setting](#)
- 3.3. [Monitoring Quality in all Activities](#)
- 3.4. [Finance and Budgeting](#)
- 3.5. [Internal Monitoring of Performance](#)
- 3.6. [External Accountability](#)

3.1 Mission, Internal Organisation	
3.1.1 Mission	<p>A Central Directorate for Statistics, established in 1959, was in operation within the Lebanese Ministry of Planning. The Central Administration for Statistics was established in 1979 within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers with the task of reorganising and coordinating the national statistical system but was forced to suspend its activities in 1980, due to the destruction of its headquarters during the civil war (1975-1990).</p> <p>For more than ten years, the only statistical activity in Lebanon was carried out by the Central Bank (financial and monetary flows plus surveys of retail prices). In 1993 the CAS was brought back into operation, mainly staffed with the personnel recruited during the '60s.</p> <p>Under Article 3 of the Statistics Law, the tasks of the CAS are as follows¹²:</p> <p>'The Central Administration for Statistics is responsible for the following functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To set forth itself or in cooperation with the administrations involved all statistics related to the economic and social life of the country. 2. To unify the data bases related to institutions or individuals used in the administrations to extract the statistical data from them, to supervise technically the statistics that the administrations lay down and to centralise and coordinate them. 3. To set up the internal economic accounting (the national accounts), the balance of payments and the other annual statements regarding the economic and social activities of the country. 4. To carry out the statistical surveys, investigations and studies requested by the Council for Development and Reconstruction and the other economic studies requested by the other administrations. 5. To carry out mandatory statistical surveying, being considered as mandatory any statistical

¹¹ The 'Human Resources' and 'Information System' sections are discussed in Parts C and D of this Country Situation Report.

¹² As presented on the CAS website.



	<p>survey carried out by the Central Administration for Statistics directly, or through another institution, and published in the official journal.</p> <p>6. To analyse and publish the statistics that are established.</p> <p>7. To contribute, with the Civil Service Council, to the preparation and training of the employees working with statistical units related to the administrations.’</p> <p>The CAS website presents the institutional mission in legal terms only.</p>
3.1.2 Internal organisation	<p>Based on <u>Decree No 2728/1980, Chapter I</u>, the CAS headquarters in Beirut is organised as follows:</p> <p>The Chancellery Department, with three sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - administration; - accounts; - equipment and supplies. <p>The following Technical Departments (each with subsections):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production statistics; 2. Household and social statistics; 3. Field operations and regional statistics; 4. Computer centre; 5. Coordination and national accounts; 6. Documentation, publishing and printing. <p>The Decree describes in detail the functions of each Department/section.</p> <p>The present organisational structure is as provided for in the Law.</p>
3.1.3 Local branches	<p>In addition to the central office in Beirut, the CAS is supposed to have local offices in each administrative centre of the other seven districts (<i>mohafazat</i>): Southern Lebanon (Saïda), Nabatiyé, Mount Lebanon (Baabda), Northern Lebanon (Tripoli), Akkar (Halba), Bekaa (Zahlé) and Hermel (Baalbeck). Unfortunately, the district offices have not yet been established.</p>
3.1.4 Division of labour	<p>The following division of labour between CAS headquarters and local offices is envisaged by Decree 2728/1980:</p> <p><u>Article 18</u> — ‘The regional offices in the <i>mohafazat</i> are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collecting information requested by the different departments of the Central Administration for Statistics from the public administrations and the public and private institutions; • carrying out statistical surveys in the framework of the <i>mohafazat</i>; • compiling regional statistics, in cooperation with local bodies in the <i>mohafazat</i>’. <p><u>Article 19</u> — ‘The Beirut office is responsible for collecting and centralising all statistics received from other regional offices, in addition to the tasks mentioned in the previous article, with respect to the city of Beirut’.</p>

3.2. Planning, Programming and Priority-Setting

3.2.1 Work plan	<p>A Strategic Plan was drawn up in 2001-2002 with the main objective of supporting compilation of national accounts within the CAS. The Plan has provided the guidelines for statistical work up to now. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the census of buildings, dwellings and establishments; - the household budget and living conditions survey; - structural surveys in the following sectors: manufacturing industry, trade, business services,
--------------------	---



	<p>transport and communications, construction, financial intermediation and insurance (agriculture is dealt with by a survey by the Ministry of Agriculture).</p> <p>The CAS carries out its statistical activities on the basis of a yearly list of main activities/projects. The list of the main statistical activities for 2008-2009 includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - situation of children (multiple indicator cluster survey — MICS 3 — UNICEF); - survey on employment/unemployment; - vital statistics. 2. Economic statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - business survey; - consumption price indices; - preparation of the 2010 census of buildings, dwellings and establishments; - preparation of a survey on foreign direct investment (with the Central Bank). 3. Other topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work on improvement of the CAS website. 4. Studies for compilation of specific indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicators on technology and communication (ITC); - Migration.
--	---

<p>3.2.2. Statistics Master Plan</p>	<p>The CAS is receiving support from the World Bank (STATCAP lending facility) for formulation of a Statistics Master Plan (SMP). The first WB technical mission on this subject was carried out in mid-October 2007 and after the related report was finalised the main results were presented to counterparts on 22 October 2008.</p> <p>The process of drafting the SMP would be particularly significant for introducing modern strategic planning methods with priority-setting and monitoring achievements providing the basis for development of the Lebanese statistical system.</p>
--	--

<p>3.3. Monitoring Quality in all Activities</p>	<p>Monitoring quality is recognised as a major task by the management of the CAS.</p> <p>Data quality control is reported for the domains where the CAS directly carries out data collection operations.</p> <p>The direct involvement of the CAS in organisation of the Forum on UN FPOS and best practices of statisticians (September 2005) is an indication of the awareness of the importance of quality considerations.</p>
---	---

<p>3.4 Finance and Budgeting</p>	
<p>3.4.1 NSI</p>	<p>Financial resources are allocated to the CAS from the General State Budget, as in general for any other public administration. The current CAS budget is reported as US\$ 1.5 million. Specific statistical activities and thematic surveys are supported by regional and international development agencies and funds.</p> <p>The only financial provision in the Statistics Law is in Article 9: 'The Central Administration for Statistics may sell its publications, cash the value of technical services it renders to other people and determine the prices of each unit of publications and services, through a resolution issued by the Prime Minister. The proceeds of such publications and services are considered income for the treasury'.</p> <p>In general, the process of allocation of financial resources to public administrations from the General State Budget takes a bottom-up approach. No explicit macro-fiscal constraint is established — neither in terms of aggregate balance nor in terms of overall level of</p>



	expenditure. At sector level, line ministries submit sectoral requests based on a budget circular that provides no more than indicative ceilings calculated from the previous year's budget appropriations. The total funds requested are normally above sustainable levels and the final allocation requires a process of political negotiation within the Ministry of Finance ¹³ .
3.4.2 Other agencies	Line ministries/agencies cover the cost of collection and dissemination of data concerning their own field from their own budget. No further specific information has been reported.
3.5 Internal Monitoring of Performance	Within the CAS, the internal staff evaluation is organised on an annual basis. It is more of an administrative evaluation. The outcome is not used to reward high-performing staff in terms of either remuneration or career management.
3.6 External Accountability	Every quarter the CAS presents a report on its activities in addition to the yearly detailed report presented to the Prime Minister and to the Central Inspectorate. Financial auditing is performed by the Court of Auditors, the judicial body in charge of control over public spending.

¹³ Based on IMF Country Report No 05/158, May 2005 — p.12: www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2005/cr05158.pdf.



B. STATISTICAL CAPACITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

1. [Overall Statistical Capacity](#)
2. [Classifications](#)
3. [Registers](#)

1. Overall Statistical Capacity

Shortcomings in the coverage, frequency and availability of data have been reported in several statistical domains¹⁴.

The overall statistical capacity indicator for Lebanon in the WB online database on statistical capacity¹⁵ shows an increase from 42 (2005) to 50 in 2008, but still below the average for IDA and IBRD countries (65).

The main weaknesses are recognised in the areas of statistical practice and data collection (40/100 in both cases).

As regards statistical practice, Lebanon falls short of international standards on the following points:

- consumer price index (base year older than 10 years). However, in 2008 the CAS started to compile a new CPI with December 2007 as the base year);
- unavailability of the industrial production index and trade indexes on a monthly/quarterly basis;
- government finance accounting (not consolidated);
- national immunisation coverage (inconsistent with the WHO/UNICEF);
- not yet an IMF-SDSS subscriber.

As regards data collection, the main issues to be improved are the frequency of censuses (population) and surveys (poverty) and the vital registration system (births and deaths), which is incomplete at present.

On indicator availability, Lebanon is only slightly below average (70 vs. 77); the main weakness is the unavailability of the indicators on income poverty and access to water.

Considerable efforts have been made in the recent past and are still under way to bridge the gaps in the Lebanese statistical system and reinforce the statistical basis to support policy analysis and formulation.

In addition to the census of buildings, dwellings and establishments and several sector-specific surveys carried out by the Lebanese government in 2004-05, mainly within the framework of the Millennium Declaration and MDG targets, several major activities are now being prepared or already being implemented, including:

- the work to compile, within the CAS, the national accounts in the SNA93 framework (see Part E — Thematic Activities);
- the International Comparison Programme (ICP) for collecting the price of goods and services all over the country (already being implemented);
- the set of surveys conducted over the period 2006–2008 (see Part A, section 3.2.1).

Lebanese statistical authorities see MEDSTAT II as an opportunity to strengthen their statistical capacity, including interagency cooperation, improve data coverage, frequency and dissemination and make further progress towards adopting internationally recommended methods and professional standards for producing statistical information.

¹⁴ See, in particular, EU Country Report (March 2005), pp. 21-30; WB Lebanon Quarterly Update (3rd and 4th quarters of 2005), p. 8; IMF Country Report No 07/382. Links to these documents are provided in Part H of this report.

¹⁵ <http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/CSIDB/getCountryStatInfoXML?id=lbn&format=CSIDB>.



2. Classifications

Classification systems based on international standards have been introduced in Lebanese statistics over the last 10 years and the process is continuing.

At present, the degree of compliance with international classification schemes is, however, rather limited. Moreover, even when formally adopted, use of the schemes is not spread among all the agencies involved in statistics.

The table set out below lists the main international classification schemes and indicates whether or not they have been directly adopted in the Lebanese system or whether Lebanese national classifications are compatible with them.



indicates compatibility/adoption

National classification	Compatible with UN	Compatible with EU
National classification of activities	ISIC 3.1	NACE REV. 1
National nomenclature of industrial products		PRODCOM
Standard International Trade Classification	SITC Rev. 4	SITC Rev. 4
Customs Tariffs Harmonised System of Commodity Codes and Names	HS (6, version 2007)	CN
Classification of products	CPC 3.0	CPC
Classification of products by activity		CPA
Classification of individual consumption by purpose		COICOP
Standard classification of occupations	CITP 1988	ISCO-88
Standard classification of education	UNESCO	ISCED 1997
Classification of types of construction		CC 1997
Standard goods classification for transport statistics		NST
Transport of dangerous goods		ADR
Statistical regions		NUTS
Classification of national accounts institutional sectors		ESA 95 classification
Country nomenclature		GEONOM
Classification of the functions of government		COFOG
Classification of land use		LUCAS

Methodological frameworks

FAO concepts and methodologies are used in the yearly agricultural surveys carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The 2002 energy balance was produced in line with the International Energy Agency (IEA) and Eurostat rules, under the EU MSC-IPP energy project.

International recommended standards were used for the CAS household and enterprise surveys (1997, 2000, 2004-05 and 2007).

In 1998 and 2007 poverty indexes were calculated in line with the UBN (Unsatisfied Basic Needs) UN approach. A new set of indicators and new poverty line was produced in early 2009 (an executive summary on major poverty indicators was published in November 2007), based on the analysis of the 2004-05 household budget survey.

The customs authorities produce trade statistics in line with both the 'general' and 'special' trade systems. Their definitions/concepts of trade in goods are generally compatible with international recommendations, with some



deviations. Trade indices are not compiled. The balance of payments published by the Central Bank is in line with the latest version of the IMF BP Manual (5th edition).

The definitions adopted for air transport statistics are slightly different from those adopted by the ICAO (in particular for flows). Statistics on maritime transport are mainly in line with the Med-Trans 1 format (i.e. the requirements of Council Directive 95/64/EC on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea). The definitions for road statistics do not correspond to those adopted in the UN-ECE/Eurostat/ECMT Glossary for Transport Statistics.

3. Registers

Administrative registers

Automation and networking of the main administrative registers is a key component of the Lebanon National e-Strategy, formalised in 2003 in a project co-sponsored by the OMSAR and UNDP¹⁶.

Based on the available information, gathered during the MEDSTAT II fact-finding mission or found on the Internet, the following administrative registers exist in Lebanon:

Main registers

Commercial register: The commercial register in Lebanon is a department within the Ministry of Justice, based on five registers in the country. In 2003, a project run by the OMSAR started automation of the whole process (by means of an internal non-web-based software application).

Farm register: Non-existent. Annual agricultural surveys are presently carried out on the basis of the 1997/98 agricultural census.

Specific registers

Separate administrative registers are kept in the Directorate-General for General Security (DGGS) of the Ministry of the Interior for passports, entry/exit, visas and residence permits. Migration of all these registers to a new Oracle platform has already been completed in DGGS.

An electronic work permits system is in place under the responsibility of the Ministry of Employment. Work permits are linked with residence permits only at paper level. At present, the level of computerisation is not fully consistent with use of the data for statistical purposes.

The Ministry of Tourism manages collective tourist accommodation registers, with information on the various kinds of lodging facilities.

Statistical registers

As mentioned earlier, a census of buildings, dwellings and establishments was carried out in 2004-05 and business surveys have been conducted regularly in recent years (13 000 units, from the internal commerce, construction, financial, industry, services, transport and insurance sectors). Further information is needed to ascertain use of these sources for establishing statistical registers at the CAS.

¹⁶ For further information see: www.e-gateway.gov.lb/EN/Main/index.asp. This site does not provide updated information on the state of implementation of the strategy.



C. INFORMATION SYSTEM

1. IT Infrastructure

1.1 Locations	The employees of the CAS work on two floors of an office building in Beirut (Kantari district). Since many new staff will join this year (mainly for data entry and surveys) there is a real lack of space. Two scenarios are being discussed: rent more floors or move to another location. The CAS expects to increase its staff from 78 to about 140 within the next year.
1.2 Servers/Peripherals Architecture	n.a.
1.3 LAN Architecture	The CAS runs a LAN, to which most of the workstations are connected. Topology: Ethernet 100Mbit switched. Network hardware: Ethernet switches. Network operating system/Windows 2000/2003 Server.
1.4 WAN Architecture	Only modem dial-up connections are available. There are no common Intranet access or e-mail accounts for CAS staff.
1.5 SAN Architecture	n.a.
1.6 Standard Workstations	The CAS runs about 60 workstations, most of which are connected to the LAN. In terms of software, the Microsoft Office Suite is broadly installed, out of which mainly Word and Excel are in use, but also Access for a few users. For statistical purposes, SPSS and SAS are installed. <u>Statistical software</u> SPSS — data analysis and tabulation. ORACLE Developer tools, Access or CSPRO are used for data entry. <u>Connections and rights (e-mail/Internet access)</u> Internet access is possible via DSL modem connections. All technical staff use the Internet and have their own mail centralised by a special server.
1.7 GIS Workstations	CAS has a small GIS unit. ESRI GIS software is installed.
1.8 Space/Rooms for Hardware Installations	Offices and rooms are available for the server, cabling and wiring installations, but there will be a strong need for additional office space for the CAS, because its staff should almost double within one year (from about 80 to 140).



2. Data Processing

2.1 Structure of the System	<p>Responsibility for IT is divided between the CAS for the operations and the OMSAR IT Unit for any acquisition of hardware.</p> <p>Direct data collection is performed by the CAS using traditional questionnaires. Surveys are designed with Oracle Developer and SPSS and keyed using software packages like MS Access and CSPRO.</p> <p>Data mining is performed with SAS. Geographical data are processed in the GIS Unit.</p> <p>Data exchanges with EUROSTAT are to be centralised inside the CAS. The Head of the IT Department, Mr Abdullah, will be the focal point in this respect.</p>
2.2 Data Control System	<p>Data processing and cleaning are currently performed with applications developed under MS Access (Visual Basic) and output files are created for SPSS, which is used for basic analyses of the data and to prepare the tabulated data.</p>
2.3 Production Data Storage and Reference Data Storage	<p>Statistical data are stored centrally in a dedicated database management system under ORACLE 10j.</p>

3. Data Dissemination

3.1 Intranet Dissemination	<p>There is no Intranet to disseminate statistics to internal users, apart from the file server or the ORACLE DBMS system.</p>
3.2 Data Transmission	<p>For data transmission in the MEDSTAT II programme, central data transmission in the CAS is the most appropriate (Mr Abdullah will be the focal point) using the simplest solution (eDamis portal) once available. The necessary Internet access is possible via DSL modem.</p>
3.3 Transmission Format	<p>Agreed data for MEDSTAT II will be submitted in an agreed format, i.e. either MS Excel sheets or CSV.</p>
3.4 WEB, Internet Dissemination	<p>The website of the CAS — launched in 2001 and hosted by a private company (WEBSERV, Beirut) — is organised in the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profile, (Statistics Law). • Services (Decree 2728/1980). • News and reports, including (mostly in Arabic only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Census of buildings and establishments for Beirut (2004); ○ Consumer price index for all four quarters of 2005 and previous years; ○ Documentation on the Conference on Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, Beirut, 2-3 September 2005; ○ Living conditions national survey 2004/First statistical results (Methodology: full Arabic version PDF; Results: Excel);



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Répertoire des circonscriptions foncières des villes et des villages — June 2005; ○ The Unified Classifications of Economic Activities in Lebanon — May 2005 (Arabic version). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies. • Recent statistics: An MS ACCESS database in English, French and Arabic presents statistical data mainly sourced from other government bodies (ministries and agencies). Searches can be made by theme, unit, indicator and year. The CAS is making efforts to put recent statistics online as soon as they are available. As a result, for several indicators data for 2005 are also included. • Useful sites. • Contact form. • Search: a list of thematic links to the database (on recent statistics). • Help. <p>Content is rather limited. Several sections are still under construction and several tables in the online database are empty. The website is presented in Arabic, French and English, but not all the information is available in all three languages. No tools are available for data downloading. Very limited metadata are presented.</p>
<p>Dissemination Policy and Publications</p>	<p>Dissemination is carried out mainly via the website, since the current strategy is to concentrate on electronic dissemination with full public access and no charges. This covers both the yearly bulletin and results of studies. Further information is provided in Part A, section 2.5.</p>



D. TRAINING AND HUMAN RESOURCES

1. Organisation of Human Resources

1.1 Organisation of the Human Resources Department	<p>The staff of the CAS are government civil servants. There is no specific Human Resources Department within the CAS and, consequently, no human resources policy is in place.</p> <p>The Administration Department within the CAS deals only with staff-related administrative issues.</p>
1.2 Staff Composition	<p>According to the information collected, the CAS has a staff of 78 officers:</p> <p>Women: 47;</p> <p>Men: 31.</p> <p>A significant increase in the staff of the CAS is planned and recruitment examinations were held more than a year ago. Training sessions for the recruited staff will start in February 2009. As a consequence, in 2009 the staff will increase to around 120 persons.</p>

2. Training Strategy of the CAS

2.1 Training Needs Assessment	<p>The training needs of CAS staff are not systematically assessed, since no budget is available to satisfy the needs expressed.</p> <p>In order to satisfy some training needs, the CAS is relying on regional or international organisations' training activities.</p>
2.2 Design and Implementation of the Annual Training Programme	<p>Since no training needs assessment is performed, due to the fact that no budget is earmarked for continuous training for the staff of the CAS, no training programme is designed and implemented.</p>



3. Providers of Training on Official Statistics

<p>3.1 Training Providers in the Country and Institutional Cooperation</p>	<p>There is no provider of training courses (vocational training) on official statistics in Lebanon.</p> <p>The Ministry of Administrative Development offers some training courses on general issues for all government institutions.</p> <p>The CAS has cooperation arrangements with the Lebanese university and the ENA (École Nationale d'Administration).</p>
<p>3.2 Other Providers (1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The MEDSTAT II training programme was the major training provider for CAS staff in 2006-2008. – AITRS: The Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics organises training courses on official statistics for all Arab statistical offices. Usually each statistical office is entitled to send one participant free of charge. Financing is provided by a number of Arab organisations. – The UN ESCWA also organises relevant workshops for the CAS. For example, two workshops were organised – one on migration, the other on census techniques. At regional level, ESCWA has provided training and seminars in various statistical domains, including energy, land transport, international trade in services, data collection and development information training. Training on purchasing power parity is provided within the ongoing International Comparison Programme (ICP) for Western Asia, in cooperation with the WB and IMF.

(1) See also the table 'Arab Agencies — Regional activities in statistics' at the end of Part F of this document.



This project is funded by the European Union



E. THEMATIC ACTIVITIES

1. Transport

Legal framework	The CAS is responsible by law for collecting, centralising and harmonising transport data. The CAS is mainly a user of transport statistics. It collects and processes transport statistics from other public and private institutions to publish them in its monthly statistical bulletin and yearbook with a descriptive analysis. Transport data are collected by other organisations that also transmit them to international organisations (including Eurostat).
Main actors	The main players in the area of transport statistics are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CAS; • The Ministry of Public Works and Transport; • Port authorities; • The Civil Aviation Authority; • The Ministry of the Interior; • Private companies; • Trade unions; • The IATA.
Demand	
National	<p>The transport policy document prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport and approved by the Government in 2002 requires comprehensive statistical production, including in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic and financial information: available resources, type and size of enterprises, their results, employment, etc.; • environmental and ecological information: noise, air pollution, land use for transport infrastructure, etc.; • social impact: accessibility and use of public road transport; • accurate reporting of the transport equipment available and passenger and freight flows; • the statistical data necessary to meet Lebanon's international commitments (on maritime and air safety in particular); • data to monitor progress on the inter-modality policy and airport operations. <p>Port authorities (especially the Beirut Port Authority) need indicators in order to evaluate their progress in terms of containerisation and modernisation of conventional cargo-handling management.</p> <p>Data on road transport exist, but statistics on freight flows by road are almost non-existent (except for the counts conducted at border crossings to assess the volume of freight traffic entering and leaving the country and public transport traffic). However, the Land Transport Policy Statement strongly emphasises the importance of increasing the competitiveness of road freight transport and revitalising bus transport.</p>
Other	Under MEDSTAT and the MEDA Ten-T programme, the European Union has put the emphasis on various topics, including the environmental impact of the balance between transport modes, reporting on the economic characteristics of the transport sector, harmonisation of transport data and encouraging use of standardised and comparable definitions.



	<p>Specialised international agencies, notably the IMO and ICAO, addressed the same kind of demands to Lebanon at the Euro-Mediterranean Transport Forum, plus additional requirements covering air and maritime accidents.</p>
<p>Supply</p>	
<p>Norms and methodologies</p>	<p>Statistics on air transport are mostly collected by the Civil Aviation Authority in the format required by Med-Trans 1 (i.e. meeting the requirements of the Draft EC Council Regulation on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air). The data set concerns the composition of the national fleet and passenger, freight and movements at Lebanese airports (in fact at Beirut International Airport which is assumed to account for 100% of the commercial traffic). The definitions adopted are slightly different from those internationally agreed and defined by the ICAO (in particular for the flows). Data are supplied monthly and annually and also on a flight stage form for the year 1999. These data have been transmitted to the Bank of Lebanon since 2004.</p> <p>Port authorities collect statistics on maritime transport, mainly in line with the Med-Trans 1 format (i.e. the requirements of Council Directive 95/64/EC on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea). These statistics give an overview of maritime freight and passenger movements and are collected for the six main ports (Beirut, Tripoli, Saida, Sour, Jiye/Zahrani and Jounieh) giving the following details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direction (inward/outward); • gross weight of goods (in tonnes); • number of passengers (except cruises); • number of vessels; • container traffic (Beirut and Tripoli only). <p>Both national and international commercial traffic are taken into consideration. Data are supplied at port level and on a monthly and annual basis. More detailed statistics on goods and passengers carried by sea are available within each port authority (infrastructure) and in the Lebanese customs administration (especially on seaborne transport of goods via the four major Lebanese ports by port, type of cargo and route).</p> <p>Road statistics are at present limited to the length of the road network, to the number of vehicles, movements of passenger and goods vehicles along some stretches (coastal highway, Beirut-Damascus highway and border control points), public and private traffic and accidents. The definitions do not match 100% those adopted in the UN-ECE/Eurostat/ECMT Glossary for Transport Statistics and refer to the end of the year. International comparisons must be made with caution.</p> <p>Little inter-modal coordination currently exists in Lebanon. The facilities needed to guarantee inter-modality are non-existent (terminals, warehouses, logistics centres, etc.).</p>
<p>Main sources</p>	<p>The Civil Aviation Authority produces air transport statistics and the IATA provides the total airlines/agents net issues in USD.</p> <p>For maritime statistics, the main sources are the Directorate-General for Land and Maritime Transport (enterprises and employment), port authorities (infrastructure and passenger traffic) and the Lebanese customs administration (goods flows).</p> <p>For road statistics, the main sources are the Ministry of Public Works and Transport and related agencies, the customs administration, the internal security administration and private transport enterprises.</p>



<p>Outputs and availability</p>	<p>There is no national publication on transport statistics. Some information is available in the CAS's monthly statistical bulletin and yearbook, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • movements, freight and passenger flows at Beirut airport; • total airlines/agents net issues in USD; • vessel movements, freight (a breakdown by type of goods in accordance with the NTS 200 nomenclature is available for Beirut) and passenger flows at Beirut and Tripoli ports; • some of the motor vehicles registered in the country, public road traffic and road accidents. <p>Other information published in this bulletin could also be useful for transport statistics: the number of travellers crossing Lebanon's land borders, number of tourists visiting famous places in Lebanon, etc.</p>
<p>Synergies</p>	<p>With external trade: the survey conducted at the Lebanese borders by the customs authorities could be used to check the quality of the customs data.</p> <p>With tourism: information collected by Beirut airport and Lebanese ports on passengers embarking/disembarking could serve for compilation of tourism statistics.</p> <p>With energy: the calculation of road passenger/freight flows and a good knowledge of the road vehicle fleet could help towards construction of the energy balance.</p> <p>With environment: the MEDA Euro-Med Transport Project will have many possible environmental outputs: air pollution, levels of noise emitted by transport, land used by infrastructure.</p>
<p>Plans for improvement</p>	<p>The CAS would like to publish continuously transport statistics on specific aspects. These flows need to be more consistent and to fit into a more comprehensive framework that should also cover the definitions, concepts and classifications used by the national producers.</p> <p>The mission of technical assistance on Road Freight Flows carried out in September 2008 by the MEDSTAT II long term expert in transport statistics produced significant benefits that will be reflected in improvements in the subject matter and better exploitation of data . This mainly concerns the data resulting from the implementation of the new information system (Land Border Crossing System) of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, covering international road freight flows statistics.</p> <p>Several personal contacts have been established with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, the Ministry of Interior, the Office of Vehicles Registration, the Directorate of Civil Aviation and the Company of Management and Operation of the Port of Beirut in order to improve the quality and the continuity of data collected; other contacts are also established through the statistical yearbook team in order to improve transport statistics.</p>



2. Trade in Goods and Services

Legal framework	<p>The basic Statistics Law (of 22 February 1979) states that the Central Administration for Statistics (CAS) should be in charge of statistics on external trade (Articles 7 and 10) and on the balance of payments (Article 3).</p> <p>For historical reasons and lack of resources at the CAS, the Directorate-General for Customs publishes detailed trade statistics. The balance of payments is produced and published by the Central Bank (Banque du Liban).</p>
Main actors	The level of cooperation between the three main players (the CAS, the customs administration and the Central Bank) seems good.
Demand	
National	The main institutional users are the Central Bank, the Ministry of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce.
Other	<p>Regional: there are some links with the UN/ESCWA, but not very frequent at this stage.</p> <p>International: data on trade in goods are regularly transmitted to the UNSD. Data on trade in services are regularly transmitted to the IMF, in accordance with GDDS standards.</p>
Supply	
Norms and methodologies	<p>Trade in goods</p> <p>The customs authorities produce trade statistics in accordance with both the 'general' and 'special' trade systems. The precise content of the customs systems used for publication of trade statistics should be investigated in detail, in the light of international recommendations (for instance, temporary admission should not be included in trade statistics, inclusion of re-exports should be envisaged along with public-sector imports, etc.). The customs authorities have drawn attention to the need to reproject figures over several years in the event of changes of definition and to the significant burden that this could entail.</p> <p>The product classification is an 8-digit national nomenclature based on the Harmonised System (HS6, 2002 version). Labels at 8-digit level exist only in Arabic. Use of the EU Combined Nomenclature is something which the customs authorities 'have in mind' but there is no firm plan to introduce it at this stage. HS 2007 should be introduced next year. It seems that no confidentiality rules are applied to publication of detailed statistics.</p> <p>Trade in services</p> <p>The Central Bank publishes a balance of payments in accordance with the concepts in the latest version of the IMF BOP Manual (5th edition).</p>
Main sources	<p>Trade in goods</p> <p>The basic source is the customs declaration, generally collected by the ASYCUDA electronic declaration system, including a validation system allowing good-quality information.</p> <p>BOP/trade in services</p> <p>Various sources are used for production of the current transactions balance: customs data for goods, administrative information (for public-sector transactions) and the banking reporting system (International Transactions Reporting System, based on settlement reports) with a threshold of US\$10 000 per transaction.</p> <p>Some adjustments are applied to customs statistics to estimate the BOP item on goods,</p>



	<p>in line with the IMF recommendations. The most important is the CIF/FOB ratio applied to total imports. The fixed ratio applied (7.5%) seems probably too high, considering the origin of imported goods (the share of goods coming from Europe and other Arab countries is close to 75% of total imports). A limited survey based on a set of customs declarations could help to improve the accuracy of this ratio.</p>
Outputs	<p>Trade in goods</p> <p>A specific tool (called NAR: Najm Audit Resources) has been developed by the Customs Computer Centre (with FOXPRO) to retrieve data from the customs declarations database. It can be used for statistical purposes as well as for customs control needs. Consequently, there is no need to use Eurotrace at this stage.</p> <p>Thanks to the high proportion of electronic declarations, the timeliness is good: all data are available three weeks after the reference month.</p> <p>Production of metadata is very limited. It is probably difficult for users to understand the precise content of trade data.</p> <p>The monthly data published are on gross value only, without seasonal adjustment.</p> <p>Trade in services</p> <p>BOP data are available in the BPM5 format, from 2003 onwards. Previous data are also available but with serious quality problems. BOP data are integrated in the monthly and quarterly bulletin available (including an English version) on the Internet site of the Banque du Liban (http://www.bdl.gov.lb).</p>
Availability	<p>Trade in goods</p> <p>Detailed trade data are made available with various breakdowns on the customs website. Paper publications have been cancelled. CD-ROMs can be produced on request.</p> <p>Trade in services</p> <p>Data are available one quarter after the reference month.</p>
Synergies	<p>One key aspect is cooperation between the three main players (the CAS, the customs administration and the Central Bank). After appropriate training on international concepts and definitions, the CAS could help the customs authorities to define a uniform system for disseminating statistics on trade in goods. This would prevent any confusion on the part of users due to publication of data on both the general and special trade systems. The CAS could also assist the Central Bank of Lebanon by implementing specific surveys to measure trade in services and to estimate the CIF/FOB adjustment ratio.</p> <p>Closer cooperation with the customs authorities would be necessary to improve the data quality and define a sustainable data exchange process with the European Commission.</p> <p>Another strong synergy should be found with national accounts by producing trade indices. Close cooperation is needed with national accountants to define the appropriate level of detail in the indices to be produced.</p> <p>Another synergy concerns the links to be established with transport statistics. The basic customs data contain interesting information on mode of transport, which could be transmitted to the CAS for comparison with other sources of information on transport used by international traders.</p>



Plans for improvement	<p>Trade in goods</p> <p>At customs level, there is a plan to extend the NAJM system (Lebanese version of the ASYCUDA customs declaration system) to all customs offices, including the Syrian border.</p> <p>Trade in services</p> <p>The Central Bank plans to publish a more detailed breakdown of the current transactions balance when a survey system is introduced (several items are based on estimates). Some involvement from the CAS is expected in the future in implementing surveys.</p>
-----------------------	--

3. National Accounts

Legal framework	<p>The Central Administration for Statistics is responsible by law for compiling national accounts statistics.</p> <p>In 2002, an agreement was signed between the government of Lebanon and INSEE-France on establishment of a series of NA covering the period 1997-2002. This agreement was extended, first to production of the NA figures for 2003, then for 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007.</p>
Main actors	<p>CAS: The National Accounts Department is currently made up of one statistician (Acting Head of Department), two economists, two mathematicians/statisticians, two junior statisticians, one manager and one secretary. Two additional junior statisticians should join the NA Department next year.</p> <p>A National Steering Committee/Working Group on National Accounts was set up in 2002 in the Ministry of Economy and Trade to monitor and internalise the work under the Convention signed with the INSEE, but has met only once.</p> <p>The Ministry of Economy and Trade produced the main NA aggregates for the 1997-2003 series.</p> <p>In 2004, the national accounts team moved to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. Since then, it has published the 2003, 2004 and 2005 national accounts. Preliminary estimates for 2006 and 2007 were released in December 2008.</p> <p>A statistician from the CAS joined the team in October 2006.</p>
Demand	
National	<p>The Prime Minister's office is eager to obtain reliable and comprehensive NA data. This was the main reason for signing the agreement with the INSEE and establishing the Committee/Working Group on National Accounts.</p>
Other	<p>Not applicable.</p>
Supply	
Norms and methodologies	<p>The CAS is focusing on collaboration with the NA team working in the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and on analysing the results of the various surveys carried out in recent years. These results can help to renew the basic sources for the NA and to establish the methodology for compiling detailed NA.</p>



<p>Main sources</p>	<p>The Working Group relies on several sources, mainly foreign trade statistics, the agricultural production survey by the Ministry of Agriculture, government financial statements produced by the Ministry of Finance, the balance of payments statistics and financial data on the banking sector provided by the 'Banque du Liban'.</p> <p>A light business survey was carried out by the Ministry of Economy and Trade on which to base its estimates of the value added by Lebanon. The household budget survey was carried out in 1997.</p> <p>There are no recent population data, as the latest census was performed in 1932.</p> <p>The results of the buildings and enterprises census conducted in 2004 and 2005 and covering the whole of Lebanon were presented to the public by region.</p> <p>The buildings, dwellings and establishments census was used for deriving the samples to be used in the surveys from a population of some 3 000 big firms with turnover exceeding L£ 100 million plus some 9 000 small and medium-sized firms. The banks population numbers about 60 and the insurance population about 200. The manufacturing industry population is about 2 500.</p> <p>The household budget and living conditions survey was completed in the second half of 2005. The preliminary results of the living conditions survey conducted in 2004 were published in July 2005; the final results were released in November 2006.</p> <p>Seven structural surveys (on internal commerce, construction, the financial sector, industry, services, transport and insurance) were launched at the beginning of 2006. They will be conducted yearly.</p>
<p>Outputs</p>	<p>The Ministry of Economy and Trade produced a series of national accounts, covering the period 1997-2002. The series was widely publicised in 2005. A new series for 1998-2003 was also produced.</p> <p>Production of the 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 figures was a joint effort between representatives of the Ministry of Finance, of the Central Bank of Lebanon and of the CAS, supported by an economist working for the UNDP within the Prime Minister's Office. In the next stage, the methodological know-how and responsibility for compiling national accounts should remain with the CAS alone.</p>
<p>Availability</p>	<p>The 1997-2003 series is available from the Ministry of Economy and Trade.</p> <p>The 2004-2005 series is available from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.</p>
<p>Synergies</p>	<p>Synergies are being harnessed between the work carried out by the CAS on the basic sources for the NA and the NA estimates produced by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers with the support of the INSEE.</p>



4. Agriculture

Legal framework	<p>There are no particular legal provisions that apply to agricultural statistics other than the overall legal and institutional framework for the CAS.</p> <p>Decree No 5246 of 20 June 1994 states that the Department of Statistics under the Directorate for Studies and Coordination in the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for producing agricultural statistics.</p>
Main actors	<p>The main actors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Agriculture - CAS - Customs Administration - Ministry of Economy and Trade - National Board for Tobacco and Tombac <p>After the war (1975-1990), the CAS resumed its activities with the housing census in 1994. The Ministry of Agriculture (MinAgri) took responsibility for the agricultural census in 1997/98 with FAO cooperation.</p> <p>At the moment, MinAgri is the only producer of agricultural statistics in the country. The CAS is not involved in data collection and statistics production even if, by law, it should play a role in the agricultural statistics system. There are no plans to change this system, even though the matter has often been contemplated in the past. At present, no agricultural statistics unit is established at the CAS.</p> <p>To perform and publish the annual agricultural survey, a total of US\$ 70 000 a year is needed.</p>
Demand	
National	<p>Students, universities, research institutes, government bodies, non-governmental organisations and the private sector.</p> <p>The main uses include: sectoral studies and food chain analysis; policy formulation and implementation; and proper design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural development schemes.</p>
Other	<p>The FAO, Italian cooperation, French cooperation, the EU, embassies and other regional and international organisations.</p>
Supply	
Norms and methodologies	<p>FAO concepts and methodologies are used.</p> <p>The workshop on 'Harmonisation of concepts and definitions of structure of holdings and crop/animal statistics' organised in the framework of MEDSTATII (April 2008) contributed to comparing the national concepts and definitions relating to farm structure surveys and plant or animal production surveys between the countries participating and against international standards and to identifying and discussing the main areas of divergence in order to propose appropriate changes. Following the workshop, a country report for Lebanon was prepared summarising the main divergences in the concepts and definitions used in agricultural statistics. In addition, an action plan was proposed to make appropriate changes, in the next agricultural survey, to the indicators based on definitions which differ from the general definitions.</p>
Main sources	<p>— Agricultural census project — Ministry of Agriculture (agricultural census and annual production surveys): Since the 1997/98 agricultural census (the first for 30 years), MinAgri has been conducting a yearly sample survey for each farming year, running</p>



	<p>from 1 October to 30 September. The survey by enumerators takes place between November and January. The last survey was conducted in 2008 for the 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 farming years. The data are now being analysed.</p> <p>— The Department of Statistics in the Ministry of Agriculture collects wholesale and retail prices of agricultural products on a weekly basis all year round.</p> <p>— The customs administration provides import/export data.</p> <p>The number of agricultural holdings, according to the 1997/98 agricultural census, was 194 829, with a utilised agricultural area of 247 939 hectares. The sample size for the annual survey is about 3 000 holdings (about 1.5%). There is no farm register.</p>
Outputs	<p>CAS</p> <p>The CAS does not publish any agricultural statistics as such, except for import and export data from the External Trade Statistics Sector. It receives itemised data from the customs authorities. These data (a CD-ROM containing Excel files) include detailed information on the quantities and values, in Lebanese pounds, of agricultural imports and exports which are aggregated into four general groups (live animals/animal products, crop products, fat/oil products and industrial food products/drinks/tobacco) for publication monthly on the CAS website.</p> <p>The latest data are for December 2007. No information is available on who consults the CAS website for agricultural import/export figures nor whether there are any users at all. Any institutions requiring import/export figures would approach the customs authorities directly. The data from the customs authorities follow the product classification rules issued by the World Customs Organization (Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System, 1996 edition).</p> <p>The Prices Statistics Sector of the CAS collects daily consumption prices by means of field surveys for publication of the Monthly Consumer Prices Index in which the agricultural products are consolidated into a single food product indicator.</p> <p>MinAgri — See table below.</p>
Availability	<p>Hardcopy publications available to the public include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - results of the 1998 agricultural census, available at the level of the country, <i>mohafazat</i> (6) or <i>caza</i> (24); - results of the 1997-2005 annual production surveys. The latest hardcopy publication of 'Agriculture in Lebanon' was for the 2004/2005 farming year. The results of the production survey for 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 will be published by October 2008; - Agricultural Atlas of Lebanon. <p>The above-mentioned publications are also disseminated in digital format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on the Ministry of Agriculture website (agricultural census results, annual production surveys until 2004 and agricultural atlas); - on CDs; - and, in the case of the 2008 Monthly Statistical Bulletin and 2006 and 2007 Statistical Yearbooks, on the CAS website.
Synergies	<p>Between the CAS and the Ministry of Agriculture for area, production and prices data.</p> <p>Between the CAS and the customs authorities for import/export data.</p>



	<p>Between the Ministry of Agriculture and farmers' associations and trade unions.</p> <p>Between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Economy and Trade.</p> <p>Between the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Board for Tobacco and Tombac.</p> <p>Between the CAS, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the UNDP, with technical assistance from the WB and INSEE, for the household living conditions survey for 2004/05 (previous survey in 1997/98).</p> <p>The results of the 2004/2005 household living conditions survey (14 948 households with a response rate of 87 %) provided some agricultural labour force data, as agriculture and fisheries is one of the job categories analysed by <i>mohafaza</i>, sex and work status and also one of the economic activities (using the ISIC classifications) analysed using the same variables. The results from this survey show that 7.5% of the working population are employed in agriculture and fisheries. This result was updated in the living conditions survey in 2007 and the final results are available.</p>
--	---

Outputs — MinAgri

Data	Source
Crop area	Annual production survey
Crop production	Annual production survey
Number of animals	Annual production survey. Specialised animal survey (conducted by the Directorate for Animal Resources in the Ministry of Agriculture in 2008)
Animal production	Annual production survey (Meat production is estimated, based on the total number of head surveyed plus imports)
Prices	Retail and wholesale prices (supplied by the Department of Statistics in the Ministry of Agriculture from field surveys) Farm gate prices are collected in the annual production survey
Import/export	MinAgri receives data on agricultural products from the customs authorities for imports and exports (the same data as the CAS) but publishes the total annual quantity (in tonnes) and value for detailed products (unlike the CAS, which publishes monthly values grouped into four categories of products for external trade statistics).
Forestry sector	Forest tree assessment conducted by the Directorate for Natural Resources and Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture.
Fish catches in seas and rivers and aquaculture	Fisheries statistics are estimated annually.



This project is funded by the European Union



5. Social Statistics

Legal framework	Data on social issues are collected under the 1979 Statistics Law and the 1980 government Decree on the organisation and staffing of the Central Administration for Statistics (CAS). The confidentiality of individual responses is clearly stipulated by the law.
Main actors	<p>CAS</p> <p>The Household and Social Statistics Department, in close coordination with the relevant administrations, is responsible for the following activities in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compiling social statistics, including on housing, household consumption, social and cultural establishments; • supervising technical statistical units responsible for social statistics established in specific line ministries; • preparing periodic surveys on household and social institutions and analysing the results; • preparing preliminary accounts for households and social institutions for establishing national accounts. <p>The Social Statistics Department includes three high-level staff, who are supported by staff from other departments for specific projects. Fieldwork surveyors are recruited on a temporary basis for specific data collection operations. The CAS was willing to recruit around fifteen employees, including junior statisticians, and around 20 fieldwork surveyors and data entry technicians. The new staff will receive four weeks' training at the National School of Administration. The number of specialists involved in social statistics work in government agencies is very limited. Also, those statisticians operating in these agencies are recruited on a contractual basis, often on multilateral funding.</p> <p>There is no coordinating institution that would supervise or advise the authorities on their statistics-related decisions. The CAS and other government agencies plan and implement their work programmes in uncoordinated fashion. Statistical work carried out by the CAS can be divided into two types of operations: regular work and <i>ad hoc</i> operations. Social statistics operations are typically conducted on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis, in response to requests made by government or international organisations and subject to available funding. Practically no social statistics activities are carried out on a regular basis. However, specific operations such as household surveys have been carried out jointly by the CAS and line ministries like the Ministry of Social Affairs or the Ministry of Health.</p>
Demand	
National	<p>The National Employment Office (NEO) is responsible for providing opportunities to job-seekers for finding appropriate employment on the one hand and for helping enterprises to identify and recruit the skilled workers they need on the other. In this context, the National Employment Office is the main user of macroeconomic statistics and labour force related statistics. Therefore, the results of the household budget survey carried out by the CAS in 2004-05 were used.</p> <p>The Ministry of Social Affairs was one of the main producers and is one of the main users of social statistics in Lebanon. It has established a Population Unit to advise the Ministry on designing and implementing a population strategy. To this end, in close coordination with the CAS and with support from the UNDP, it has undertaken a series of population and household surveys over the last decade.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education is the main producer of administrative statistics on education. This Ministry, and particularly the Centre for Research and Pedagogic Development, is a prime user of the population estimates that the CAS can provide, in</p>



	order to produce basic education indicators, such as on enrolment, and to estimate school catchments areas.
Other	UN-ESCWA, UNDP, UNESCO, ILO, IMF-METAC and EC.
Supply	
Norms and methodologies	The CAS currently uses most of the international recommended standards and norms for its household and enterprise surveys. The classification of economic activities is in line with the ISIC version 3, the classification of occupations with the CITP 1988, the classification of goods and services with the COICOP and the classification of education activities with ISCED-97.
Main sources	<p>CAS</p> <p>The Central Administration for Statistics is the main source of social statistics from a set of household surveys which the CAS has carried out since 1997. The 1997, 2000, 2004-05 and 2007 surveys concerned issues related to household budget and expenditure, living conditions and population and health indicators. The CAS is currently finalising the preparations for the MICS 3 multiple indicators cluster survey (MICS 2 was conducted in 2000) in collaboration with UNICEF. The survey will provide updated indicators on women's and children's health and characteristics. An employment and unemployment module from outside MICS standard questionnaires will be conducted within MICS 3 in Lebanon.</p> <p>CRPD</p> <p>As stipulated by Decree No 2356 of 10 December 1971, the Centre for Research and Pedagogic Development under the Ministry of Education compiles administrative statistics relating to basic education, higher education and vocational training from its annual administrative data collection from all educational establishments. Since 1971 the CRPD has been carrying out a comprehensive census of all public and private schools at the beginning of every school year to provide updated information on their staff, teachers, students and teaching facilities. With the exception of some missing years during the 1976-1994 troubles in Lebanon, time series are available for all these years. Since 1995, data have been gathered manually from schools and then compiled, checked and processed using SPSS. School coverage is estimated to be very high, but no independent figure on real coverage is currently known.</p> <p>The Centre is also responsible for responding to the education survey carried out annually by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics.</p> <p>The Centre publishes educational figures annually by its own means and without necessarily referring to the CAS for clearance. Education indicators have been published directly and regularly by the Centre for the last twenty years. Data are disseminated to the users' community in either hardcopy or electronic format. Data are shared with the CAS on official request.</p> <p>Ministry of Social Affairs</p> <p>The Ministry is both a producer and a user of social statistics. Jointly with the CAS, the Ministry has conducted several household surveys aiming at assessing population characteristics and living conditions. It has also contributed to analysing these survey results, along with CAS staff, and contributed to a large number of UN-sponsored publications. The UNFPA/Ministry project has started building a database for social indicators.</p> <p>NOE</p> <p>The National Employment Office (NOE) collects data on job-seekers via its regional employment offices, but does not disseminate relevant data to the public.</p>



Outputs	<p>Employment, unemployment and salaries</p> <p>Data on the labour market are available only from household surveys conducted by the CAS, either independently or jointly with other partners. No other information from administrative sources is disseminated.</p> <p>The CAS recently conducted two major household surveys (the living conditions surveys in 2004 and 2007) that provided a list of indicators related to employment, unemployment and salaries. On the other hand, an employment and unemployment module from outside the standard MICS questionnaires will be included in MICS 3 in Lebanon and will provide updated indicators on employment and unemployment.</p> <p>In 2008 the CAS started to prepare an annual labour force survey with the technical assistance of the ILO. This survey is planned in 2009.</p> <p>The National Employment Office commissioned a private firm to conduct a labour market study on enterprises and employees in 1996. The survey covered a sample of about 3500 enterprises, selected from the rather incomplete social security database. The questionnaire included two modules: The enterprise module was sent to enterprises and asked for information on their current situation and needs. The second module was addressed individually to all employees asking them about their age, sex, marital status, type of occupation and professional skills.</p> <p>A labour force sample survey was conducted in 1970 by the CAS. A comprehensive list of dwellings was used as a sampling frame to select one household out of every 15 recorded. The questionnaire focused on economic activities and schooling.</p> <p>General education, higher education and vocational training</p> <p>The CRPD provides annual statistics on schools from the official sector, the free-of-charge private sector and the fee-paying private sector. Three types of data are gathered:</p> <p>School facilities: School name and address, number of classes, staff and students per level and language;</p> <p>Teachers: Personal status, level of education, type of occupation, number of teaching hours for each subject and language of teaching;</p> <p>Pupils and students: Name, gender, date of birth, place of residence, nationality and educational status.</p> <p>Standards of living and poverty</p> <p>Data on this sector are provided mainly by household surveys conducted by official institutions since 1996, namely:</p> <p>A population and housing survey conducted in 1996 by the Ministry of Social Affairs with assistance from the UNFPA. The survey covered about 70 000 households distributed nationwide. Data were collected on demographic characteristics (age, sex, civil registration, residence, household composition and number of immigrants) and labour force socioeconomic characteristics (main occupation, economic activity and sector of activity).</p> <p>A household budget/consumption survey conducted in 1997 by the CAS on the Beirut area. Fieldwork lasted one year and covered a sample of 3 500 households from the dwellings database. Another survey of about 16 000 households on living conditions was conducted in the same year at national level.</p> <p>The first multipurpose household survey (living conditions and household budget survey) was conducted from February 2004 to April 2005 on about 13 000 households distributed nationwide. The sample covered the whole <i>de facto</i> population, except the Palestinian population living in the refugee camps. Households were distributed into 27</p>
---------	--



	<p>groups which were then surveyed throughout the year in 27 waves, each lasting 14 days. Three questionnaires were completed:</p> <p>Household characteristics: demographic data, education, economic activities, social insurance, primary and secondary residence (ownership, housing characteristics, housing expenditure, equipment and appliances, housing environment and transport), health (chronic disease and access to medical services), disabilities, travelling abroad (reasons and cost), recreation and social activities, individual income and wages.</p> <p>Household expenditure: all collective and individual expenditure during the survey period was recorded.</p> <p>Retrospective expenditure: expenditure during the last 3 months and the last 12 months was recorded.</p> <p>A preliminary report on the survey was issued in July 2005 and a final report covering the main results was produced in 2006. Survey data are processed using the SPSS software and data are archived using ORACLE.</p> <p>Population</p> <p>The first population census was conducted in 1932 by the French authorities who were ruling the country under an official mandate issued by the League of Nations. The census included three categories of residents: Lebanese nationals residing in the country, non-Lebanese residing in the country and Lebanese nationals residing overseas. Lebanese nationals residing in the country were considered the <i>de jure</i> population. The Lebanese administration updated the 1932 census results in 1942. The latest update of the population figures was made in 1964, drawing on civil status registers within the Ministry of the Interior.</p>
Availability	<p>Survey results, monthly bulletins and statistical yearbooks are published by the authority responsible for the relevant sector. The CAS publishes mainly the results of surveys that it has conducted. Every ministry publishes its own statistics, studies and findings.</p>
Synergies	<p>The fact that the National Coordinator for Social Statistics is the same person as for migration provides an opportunity for fruitful exchanges of information and mutual consistency throughout those two sectors.</p>

Overview of external assistance

<p>TA and cooperation programmes</p>	<p>Because of the lack of national funding, major statistical field operations and activities in Lebanon are regularly supported by multilateral and bilateral organisations. National organisations such as the CAS, Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Health, have traditionally received substantial financial and technical support for carrying out household surveys to collect social statistics. Implementation of social surveys, from the design phase to publication of results and analysis, would not be possible without external funding. Multilateral organisations such as the European Union, the United Nations and its specialised agencies, the World Bank, the Arab League of States and the Arab Gulf Fund have been the driving forces behind production of social statistics. A list of the surveys carried out in Lebanon is provided below, with details of the organisations sponsoring each of these operations.</p> <p>In 2005 the Prime Minister submitted to the World Bank a request for funding for a project to design and implement a Statistics Master Plan. The World Bank agreed to provide funding totalling about US\$50 000 for this project, the International Monetary</p>
---	---



This project is funded by the European Union



	<p>Fund an in-kind contribution of US\$30000 in the form of staff and travel costs and the Prime Minister's Office approximately US\$10000 in the form of imputed costs. The SMP was drafted and presented to counterparts on 22 October 2008. Approval by the Cabinet for implementation is the target in the near future.</p> <p>Major multilateral organisations providing technical assistance on statistics are widely represented in Lebanon: the United Nations specialised agencies, such as UN-ESCWA, the UNDP, UNESCO and the ILO, are active in the country and in the Middle East region. A pool of policy advisors and specialists including statisticians (SURF-AS) was recently put together in Lebanon with a mandate to provide technical assistance to Arab states in the region. The World Bank runs a large regional office for Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Palestine. The IMF provides technical assistance to countries in the region from its recently established Middle-East Technical Assistance Centre (METAC). The European Union provided assistance in its recently completed ARLA project. Bilateral organisations from European countries — such as France and the Netherlands — and from Middle-Eastern countries are also providing technical assistance on statistics.</p> <p>The UNDP SURF-AS team is currently providing expertise on poverty and monitoring the Millennium Development Goals, trade, local governance, gender issues and the environment. This team has initiated a review of poverty measurements currently used throughout the region, for the purpose of harmonising poverty lines. Given that a large variety of methods are currently used for estimating national poverty indicators, the SURF-AS team is promoting design of a common methodology that would be adopted across all countries in the region and generate comparable poverty indicators.</p>
--	--

List of surveys

Survey name	Institution	Sponsor	Date
Population census	French authorities		1932
Population census update	Lebanese administration, Ministry of the Interior (using civil status registers)		1964
Sampling survey on the active population in Lebanon	(Directorate for Statistics)	Ministry of Planning	1970
Population and housing survey	Ministry of Social Affairs	UNFPA	1996
Health of mothers and children (PAPCHILD)	Ministry of Health	WHO, UNFPA, League of Arab States	1996
Labour market study on enterprises and employees	National Employment Office, Ministry of Labour	ILO, UNDP	1996
Survey on living conditions	CAS	UNDP	1997
National survey on household expenditure on and use of healthcare services	CAS and Ministry of Health	WHO	1999
National perinatal survey	Ministry of Health	UNICEF	1999-2000
Household living conditions and household budget survey	CAS	UNDP, Ministry of Social Affairs	2004-2005
Household living conditions survey	CAS	UNDP, ILO, Ministry of Social Affairs	2007
Multiple indicators cluster survey MICS 3 (preparation phase)	CAS	UNICEF	2008-2009



This project is funded by the European Union



5. Energy

(Text as in the 2006 version of the CSSR)

Legal framework	In accordance with Article 7 (on organisation of the Central Administration for Statistics) of Decree No 2728 of 28 February 1980 (Official Journal No 13), the Department for Production of Sector Statistics is responsible for energy-related statistics.
Main actors	<p>The Central Administration for Statistics (CAS) consists of seven departments (see the Law on organisation of the CAS). The Department for Production of Sector Statistics, which is in charge of collecting and publishing energy statistics, is mainly responsible for producing price indexes, external trade statistics, enterprise registers and surveys.</p> <p>The Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW) is the central public organisation in charge of the energy sector in Lebanon. It directs and supervises the work of its three directorates and of the national companies working in the fields of importation, re-exportation, refining, transportation and distribution, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directorate-General for Petroleum (GDP) is responsible for import and re-export permits for the energy sector. The oil supply is ensured by a very large number of companies. Medco and Total, via its subsidiary Total Lebanon, are actively involved in distribution, alongside local companies. • Lebanon Oil Installations (LOI) is responsible for oil infrastructure and for importing some oil products and natural gas for EdL. Its priority is construction of a new refinery. • The Directorate-General for Water Resources and Electricity (DGRHE). Its main activities are to plan and study water and electricity projects, to contract them out and to supervise the work. Another of its tasks is to apply the laws and regulations relating to protection and use of public water resources. Its Planning Department is responsible for statistics. • Electricité du Liban (EdL) is a public establishment with an industrial and commercial remit. It was founded by Decree No 16878 of 10 July 1964 and is responsible for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in Lebanon. Currently, EDL controls over 90% of the Lebanese electricity sector. The autonomous status of EdL could be changed in the next few years to a private company. Other participants in the sector include hydroelectricity plants owned by the Litani River Authority, concessions for hydroelectricity plants, such as Nahr Ibrahim and Al Bared, and distribution concessions in Zahle, Jbeil, Aley and Bhamdoun. Concerning statistics, the Studies Directorate of EdL is responsible for data production and management. It regularly sends data to the CAS for the monthly bulletin. • The Lebanese Cleaner Production Centre (LCPC) was established with the support of the European Commission (EC LIFE programme), UNIDO, the Austrian government, the Ministry of the Environment (MoE) and the Industrial Research Institute (IRI). Its activities include awareness-raising events, demonstration projects and training courses in order to strengthen energy efficiency and reduce air emissions. • The Lebanon Cross-Sector Energy Efficiency and Removal of Barriers to ESCO Operation (LCECP) is a project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and implemented by the Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW). <p>The goal of this project is to reduce GHG emissions in Lebanon by improving</p>



This project is funded by the European Union



	<p>demand-side energy efficiency by setting up a multi-purpose Lebanese Centre for Energy Conservation and Planning (LCECP). The Centre will take steps to remove barriers and provide energy-efficiency services to the public- and private-sector industries as a step towards becoming an independent, commercially viable private corporation. A broad range of supporting activities will include information dissemination, awareness programmes, policy analysis and programme design.</p> <p>The Lebanese Association for Energy Control and the Environment (ALMEE) is a non-governmental, non-profit association set up in November 1992. Its tasks include development and promotion at national level of the scientific and technical means for better energy management and substantial energy conservation in fields such as renewable energy sources, solar water heating, photovoltaic systems, wind energy and biomass in buildings and transport.</p>
Demand	
National	<p>The actual demand is mainly generated by the main players mentioned above, other public institutions, universities, researchers, students and private companies.</p> <p>In general, the data requested are mainly on energy efficiency, renewable energy and the energy balance. These data will be used for development of a strategic energy plan for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy consumption and energy efficiency; • use of renewable energy; • energy laws; • new infrastructure, such as refineries, solar and wind energy schemes, etc.
Other	<p>Regional and sub-regional users</p> <p>The UN-ESCWA is very present in Lebanon. A great deal of work has been done by its Statistical Division. A different energy questionnaire has been developed, tailored to the demonstration projects conducted by the UN-ESCWA and the Lebanese partners. The UN-ESCWA energy questionnaire for the Arab League covers the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sector-by-sector energy consumption and prices; • standards and laws; • problems concerning production and use of cleaner fuels; • collaboration and exchanges of know-how between ESCWA partners. <p>International users</p> <p>The main international users known to the CAS are the European Community, the World Bank and the UNDP. In the energy balance project, the EU has put the emphasis on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary energy consumption; • the energy conversion sector; • final energy consumption.



Supply	
Norms and methodologies	<p>The structure of the energy balance produced for Lebanon is in line with the rules applied by the IEA (International Energy Agency) and EUROSTAT (the Statistical Office of the European Commission).</p> <p>The economic survey conducted by the CAS covers the following economic sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • internal commerce; • construction; • the financial sector; • industry; • services; • transport; • insurance. <p>The sample size is 13 000 enterprises selected at national level.</p>
Outputs	<p>Energy balances</p> <p>The only energy balance study available was conducted in 2002 under an EU project and is available at CAS level. With the help of the MEW, the CAS could calculate the energy balance for the last decade.</p>
Availability	<p>There is no publication on energy statistics. Some information is available in the CAS monthly statistical bulletin.</p>
Synergies	<p>Considering the existing CAS surveys on the transport, trade, households, agriculture and industry sectors and the data collected by other national partners, synergies could be developed mainly with the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trade (for imports/re-exports of energy products); • transport and agriculture (for energy consumption); • environment (calculation of emissions into the air from the energy sector using the energy balance data). <p>International projects developed between Lebanese institutions and international organisations, such as the UN-ESCWA, UNDP and UNIDO, will investigate cleaner production synergies.</p>
Plans for improvement	<p>For the MEW, a roadmap has been proposed. It is organised by DGRHE with the main players in the energy sector.</p>



7. Tourism

<p>Legal framework</p>	<p>The legal basis for production of tourism statistics is contained in Article 7 of Decree No 2728, which states that the Department for Production of Sector Statistics is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘The laying down of statistics related to ... the activities of economic sectors: ... tourism ... • The technical supervision of the statistical units in the ministries ... like ... the Ministry of Tourism ...’
<p>Main actors</p>	<p>The following institutions form part of the official tourism statistics system of Lebanon, with the main responsibilities listed:</p> <p>Institution: Central Administration for Statistics (CAS) <u>Main outputs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International flows (inbound/outbound), • Business-related statistics, • Tourism-generated employment. <p>Institution: Ministry of Tourism (MoT) <u>Main outputs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism accommodation establishments, • Restaurants and similar establishments, • Capacity of tourist accommodation establishments, • Guest flows in collective tourist accommodation, • International flows (inbound/outbound), • Rates of restaurants, • Visits to tourism sites. <p>Institution: Directorate-General for General Security (Ministry of the Interior) <u>Main outputs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration cards, • International flows (inbound/outbound). <p>Institution: Central Bank of Lebanon <u>Main outputs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance of payments statistics (tourism exports and imports). <p>Institution: Ministry of Culture <u>Main outputs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visits to tourism sites – raw data. <p>Institution: Ministry of the Environment <u>Main outputs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic environmental indicators, some of which could be related to sustainable tourism.
<p>Demand</p>	
<p>National</p>	<p>The fact that various agencies are involved in producing tourism statistics means that in some ways the actual producers also become users of the information.</p> <p>The national accounts team requires the basic information compiled. The Central Bank of Lebanon in turn needs the basic information for estimating balance of payments</p>



	<p>current account tourism income and expenditure.</p> <p>In the private sector, users would include the sectors of the economy for which the information is currently compiled, basically the hotel and restaurant sector. Demand is met upon request, within the CAS and the MoT.</p>
Other	<p>Regional and sub-regional users The CAS receives questionnaires to fill in from the Arab Fund and other regional organisations.</p> <p>International users Primarily, the World Tourism Organization (WTO), as the United Nations specialised agency, and the European Commission. The MoT answers a questionnaire from the WTO.</p> <p>The CAS receives questionnaires to fill in from the ILO, the UN and Eurostat, some on CDs, others as hard copy. However, the scarce resources limit the number of questionnaires that are completed.</p> <p>User needs In Lebanon, there is no mechanism to assess user satisfaction with the statistics produced.</p>
Supply	
Norms and methodologies	<p>Both the CAS and the MoT try to follow the methodologies recommended by the WTO. More specifically, the CAS follows the ISIC, CPC and COICOP classifications. One or two digits are added for Lebanese specifics. The world geographical breakdown used is in line with the IMF recommendations.</p>
Main sources, outputs and availability	<p>Both organisations provide data on tourism on their websites, although the information is incomplete and in some cases outdated:</p> <p>CAS: http://www.cas.gov.lb (Arabic, English and French); MoT: http://www.lebanon-tourism.gov.lb (Arabic, English and French).</p> <p>Capacity of collective tourist accommodation (Institution in charge: MoT) Information is published on the number of accommodation establishments (hotels, furnished apartments, motels, hostels and hotel residences), broken down by category, beds, rooms offered and location (Lebanon is divided into five areas for this purpose). The information is obtained from the collective tourist accommodation registers. The latest reference year for the Hotel Guide published by the MoT is 2005.</p> <p>Guest flows in collective tourist accommodation (Institution in charge: MoT) The MoT obtains the monthly information from inspectors who visit a sample from the census of hotels and furnished apartments. The latest survey was for 2004 and covered 44% of total arrivals in Lebanon in 2004. It was carried out in 110 establishments classified from 2 stars to 5 stars, in close collaboration with a research department of a university in Lebanon. However, this survey is not annual and has not been repeated since. It obtained information about the number of visitors and their length of stay and their nationality. This information was included in 'Tourism Statistics of Lebanon', last published with the 2004 data.</p> <p>The Ministry of Tourism intends to conduct tourism-specific surveys but needs technical assistance.</p> <p>Other supply-side statistics The information on the following aspects is poor, patchy or non-existent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The short-term and structural economic information for the branches of activity



in the tourism sector is incomplete.

- No price indicators are produced from the standpoint of supply. The MoT has information on the prices that should be applied by hotel establishments of up to four stars.
- The information published is broken down by nationality, not country of residence.

For the variable '**visits to tourist sites**', the monthly data are collected by the Ministry of Culture except in the case of the Jeita Grotto. The CAS sends a surveyor to collect the data in paper format. They contain information about the sites visited and the nationality of the visitors, based on the number of tickets sold. The CAS processes the data and publishes them monthly on its website. However, it adds up all the nationalities, so the only information available is the total of visitors (including Lebanese) to each site by month. This figure has been available since 1998-99 (although on the website only since 2000). The CAS published the data for 2000 and 2007. It also published data on the foreigners, Lebanese, students and children entering tourist sites for 2007, based on the tariffs.

The MoT provides the same data about this variable, but the information which it publishes is much fuller, as it includes more of the information contained in the documents provided by the Ministry of Culture and on Jeita Grotto, i.e. the visits to each site by month (with all the visitors added together), which is also published by the CAS, plus the visits to each site per year by nationality. This information was included in 'Tourism Statistics of Lebanon', last published with the 2004 data.

International flows: inbound and outbound tourism statistics (Institutions in charge: Directorate-General for General Security (Ministry of the Interior) and CAS)

The data are collected from immigration cards by the Directorate-General for General Security (DGGS) on behalf of the Ministry of the Interior and processed by DGGS. Then, once a month, the IT department of DGGS sends the data to the CAS on CD, already in tables. These tables only contain passenger movements (arrivals and departures), by country of arrival and of departure (and aggregated by continent), although the immigration cards contain much more information: name of the traveller, date of birth, place of birth, arrival/departure point, profession, purpose of the trip, passport number and address in Lebanon. These data have been available since 1998-99 and are published on a monthly basis on the website of the CAS (although only data available since 2000 are on the website) and, for continents and for all countries, on a monthly basis in the CAS statistical yearbook which is also published on the CAS website. The CAS published the data by country and by continent for 2000-2006 and by continent for 2007 and its 2007 statistical yearbook will contain the data on a monthly basis for 2007. The 2008 CAS monthly statistical bulletin publish the data by continent and by country.

DGGS also provides the data to the MoT, although it was not possible to find out whether the data transmitted are the same or whether the MoT receives more information on the characteristics of the visitor or not. Approximately the same information that can be found on this variable on the CAS website can also be found in 'Tourism Statistics of Lebanon' (although the grouping of the continents is not exactly the same), last published with the 2004 data.

Other demand-side statistics

The CAS stated that there were plans to carry out a survey on tourism expenditure at airports, in collaboration with the MoT, but that in the end this was not done.

From the accommodation statistics survey carried out by the MoT, data are collected on expenditure by tourism activity: on amusements, handicrafts, recreation, shopping, car rental, public transport, restaurants, hotels and others. Data are also collected on the



	<p>level of education of the visitors, their occupation, age, gender, mode of travel, type of flight, purpose of travel, average length of stay, tourism-related activities carried out and whether the visitor was accompanied or not. This information was included in 'Tourism Statistics of Lebanon', last published with the 2004 data.</p> <p>Domestic tourism</p> <p>This is one of the main gaps in the tourism statistics system in Lebanon. No data are available on this subject.</p> <p>Sustainable tourism</p> <p>Given that, up until 2001-2002, tourism and the environment came under the same ministry, an attempt was made to build some indicators relating to them. No information is produced on this subject in the MoT.</p> <p>Tourism-generated employment</p> <p>The CAS has started to obtain some information from the economic survey. The MoT promised to provide TGE data relating to its civil servants and to employees in Lebanese tourism offices.</p> <p>Tourism satellite account</p> <p>The CAS has not developed a tourism satellite account, although it said that this was a high priority. The CAS and sometimes also the MoT participated in two workshops in Madrid, one on TSA (November 2007), the other on TGE (July 2008), in one training course in Madrid (February 2008) and in a task force in Cyprus (March 2008). Chapter 7 (tourism) in the 2007 Statistical Yearbook was based on the knowledge acquired by the CAS from participation in MEDSTAT tourism events. An STE from INE (Spain) revised it in July 2008 in Madrid. The TSA work will start soon by converting the tourism statistics into economic flows. The CAS will ask for technical assistance for the breakdown in supply and use tables. The CAS cooperates under the MEDSTAT II tourism programme. The MoT is cooperative and provides the CAS, on request, with the data available on TSA methodology.</p>
<p>Synergies</p>	<p>Without any doubt, cooperation with other areas of the MEDSTAT project is important.</p> <p>As regards tourism-generated employment, its links with the labour force survey and other social statistics are obvious, and coordination with the social sector of MEDSTAT is therefore being explored.</p> <p>As regards sustainable tourism, the synergies with the MEDSTAT Environment project are also very clear, and different ways to collaborate should therefore be envisaged. The CAS uses the Ministry of Environment data and will try, for the 2008 Statistical Yearbook, to ask for indicators related to sustainable development.</p>
<p>Plans for improvement</p>	<p>CAS</p> <p>Given the current state of tourism statistics within the CAS, the priority would be to develop the statistics necessary to feed the national accounts statistics. The CAS is especially interested in adding to the characteristics obtained about inbound/outbound statistics and in developing the tourism satellite account (TSA) in the years ahead.</p> <p>MoT</p> <p>Special interest has been shown in developing the TSA to obtain information on tourism-generated employment and improve the quality/frequency of the hotel survey.</p>



8. Migration

Legal framework	The main legal basis for statistics on the migration sector is the Law of 10 July 1962 governing the residence of foreigners in Lebanon.
Main actors	<p>The CAS has no department directly working on migration. Consequently, the Department for Household and Social Statistics is responsible.</p> <p>As there is not yet a statistical system for this sector, the Directorate-General for General Security (DGGS) in the Ministry of the Interior is associated with the CAS as the authority responsible for administrative border crossing registration and other types of registrations such as visa delivery, residence permits, etc.</p> <p>Further, the Ministry of Employment, with its departments responsible for work permits, is the third player.</p> <p>The Directorate for Lebanese abroad under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has shown interest in participating in the project.</p>
Demand	
National	<p>There is strong interest in measuring the intensive Lebanese emigration as a result of the fact that at least as many Lebanese live abroad as in Lebanon. This concern has been strongly voiced at several levels in the country, such as the discussion recently held in parliament on extending voting rights to nationals living abroad. Significant and increasing interest is being shown in immigration by non-nationals, whose numbers are high.</p> <p>Due to the limited coverage of these topics, the CAS is ready and willing to start production and publication of migration statistics, although sound results are not firmly guaranteed. Several other issues related to international migration, such as the internal movements and the floating populations, are of interest.</p>
Other	In addition to the EU, ESCWA has shown interest in migration statistics at regional level by organising one experts' meeting in 2005, but there have been no further activities so far. New coordination schemes are scheduled to start from 2009 on, although this will depend on availability of funds.
Supply	
Norms and methodologies	The CAS mostly works with self-developed programs for data entry and data cleaning, SPSS for first tabulation and then simple tools for publishing. The dissemination policy mostly relies on electronic products to be made available on the website. Taking the most recent survey as an example, tables were published on the Internet in Arabic and English, the preliminary analysis in Arabic only and the final report and methodological material in Arabic and English. In addition to electronic publications, the CAS has made the yearly statistical book available in hard copy.



Main sources and outputs

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS IN THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

A visa is required in order to enter Lebanon. Nationals of a number of countries may obtain a visa free of charge at the border. The visa is normally issued for one month and may be renewed. Since November 2003, optical character recognition (OCR) has been adopted for reading new Lebanese passports. Separate entry/exit cards are in use for non-nationals. They were amended under MED-Migr I and mention the purpose of the stay with six categories for arrivals (business, study, hospitalisation, private reason, tourism and staying) and five for departures (business, study, hospitalisation, tourism and immigration).

Concerning registration of the administrative procedures and events, for the moment the whole system is split into separate registers/databases for passports, movements, visas and residence permits. Concerning border crossings, data on nationals holding new passports are automatically registered and collected at the border points; for nationals holding old passports data are registered manually at the borders. For non-nationals data are collected at the borders on border cards (one form for entry and another for exit) which are then transferred within 24 hours to headquarters in Beirut, where the data are typed in and stored. In all cases the data are stored in the electronic database at headquarters in Beirut. The wide use of different documents by persons crossing the borders may lead to some limits in correct identification of cases for statistical purposes, e.g. persons with dual nationality and therefore more than one passport. The same concentration of material and data entry at headquarters is also seen for other kinds of registration. Transmission of further data, such as on guests registered in hotels, supplements the sources available at DGGS in the Ministry of the Interior. DGGS is converting the administrative registers to a new platform in Oracle. Ultimately, the system will allow linking of all kinds of procedures and will show the whole chain of movements of any individual. Senior representatives of DGGS reported no limits on providing further data to outsiders for statistical purposes.

WORK PERMIT SYSTEM

Admission into the country for work is subject to a work permit issued after a prior arrangement has been made with the employer. Work permits have a duration of one or two years, but may be renewed. For Syrians and Palestinians, the procedure is facilitated (such as lower fees). The linkage with the residence permits is established only at the level of paper documentation, as the residence permit is issued only after the work permit has been granted. Electronic registration of permit data stopped three years ago but recently restarted. It is possible to distinguish between permits issued and permits valid on a given date. The procedure allows some break between the date of expiry and date of renewal of a permit. Tables are still prepared manually. Moreover, the classification of professions is not standardised and remains unclear, as the labels correspond to those provided by the employers following the slight adaptation at data entry level. Finally, the level of computerisation and other conditions are not too helpful yet. In any case, the ministry is ready to cooperate further, by improving data and providing further details. As a first step, the ministry is going to evaluate the possibility of introducing the classification of professions suggested by the CAS.

STATISTICAL SOURCES

For household and population statistics, the CAS mostly conducts sample surveys. As the population census has not been carried out since 1932, these surveys are the main sources for population estimates and indicators.

To follow up a survey conducted in 1997, a new **living conditions and households budget survey** was conducted during 2004 in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and with the support of the UNDP and technical assistance from the INSEE on the methodology. 13 000 of the 15 000 households sampled answered the questionnaire. The CAS allocated most of the costs to the regular budget for studies. The questionnaire for the survey consisted of three parts (living conditions, expenditure over each quarter and current expenditure over the last 14 days). The following variables were collected



	<p>for each member of households: name, relationship with the reference person, sex, age, place of residence, citizenship and second citizenship (for Lebanese respondents). Persons were included in the count only if they had been staying within the household for at least six months. Persons there for less than six months (e.g. persons usually resident in a collective household) were considered temporary residents. No questions were asked on past presence in the household. There was also a question on the number of members of the household abroad and on their year of departure (three categories: before 1994, 1994-2002 and from 2003 on). However, there was no way of reporting different years if more than one person left for abroad. One major limitation of the methodology was that there was no way to include whole families that had moved abroad.</p> <p>Also, a family health survey was conducted in 2004-2005 in the Pan-Arabic Programme for Family Health (PAPFAM) based on the common questionnaire established for most of the nine Arab countries participating in the programme. The survey was made up of four modules and separate questionnaires covering the general and demographic level, reproductive health, elderly population and young population, the latter conducted in 2005. Only the young population were asked questions on their intention to emigrate and the reasons for this (four categories: work, marriage, better life, others). The final report and the results of the survey have already been published.</p> <p>In 2004 the CAS also conducted a census of buildings, dwellings and establishments.</p> <p>The CAS is currently finalising preparation of the MICS 3 multiple indicators cluster survey (MICS 2 was conducted in 2000) in collaboration with UNICEF. A migration module from outside MICS standard questionnaires, also prepared with assistance from MEDSTAT II, will be run within this survey in autumn 2008. This operation is expected to provide relevant indicators on emigrants since 2003.</p> <p>CURRENT STATISTICS</p> <p>Current statistical production and publication is limited to arrivals and departures by month, country of citizenship and sex calculated from the border crossing and border cards data received from DGGS. These statistics (part of the CAS Statistical Bulletin in the past and now available on the website) are of limited relevance, because there is no distinction between categories of persons. In addition, the CAS regularly publishes tables on the number of work permits issued by month and citizenship or by month and profession, based on tables made available by the Ministry of Employment. Further information can be made available by the two ministries. The mission found wider publication of data from the administrative level in statistical publications from the early seventies (see annexes).</p>
Availability	Data tables are transmitted from the ministries to the CAS on disks. Depending on the changes to be made to the data to be transmitted, different and protected means should be introduced.
Synergies	Synergies could be established with the tourism sector because of the possible use of detailed data available from border cards.
Plans for improvement	A broad recruitment drive was planned by the first half of 2007. Recruitment procedures have started but have been delayed.



9. Environment

(Text as in the 2006 version of the CSSR)

Legal framework	A new Environmental Law was adopted on 27 August 2005. Under this Law, the Ministry of the Environment will set up a 'bureau' for statistics and indicators within the Planning Department. The Ministry wishes this bureau to develop strong links with the CAS.
Main actors	<p>There is no environment statistics unit in the CAS. In MED-Env, environment statistics were the responsibility of the CAS Computer Science Unit. An external consultant assisted this unit during the MED-Env project.</p> <p>One major Lebanese player was the Lebanese Environment and Development Observatory (LEDO) project, which aimed at collecting information on the state of the environment and disseminating it to decision-makers. This project was funded by LIFE. It lasted two years, from 1999 to 2001.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Environment is now the main player in the field of environment statistics. A National Environmental Action Plan is being developed.</p> <p>One of the problems facing Lebanon at the moment is to gather, harmonise and validate the data collected by the numerous players involved.</p>
Demand	
National	There is no monitoring of users.
Other	The CAS responded to the UNSD questionnaire and to a request from UNICEF (MDG indicators for the DEVINFO database).
Supply	
Norms and methodologies	Environmental data are generally in line with international standards.
Main sources	<p>The CAS does not produce environmental data on its own. It collects data from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LEDO (which no longer exists), • The Ministries of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Environment (all topics, except forests, noise and environmental/economic data), ○ the Interior (waste and motor vehicles fleet), ○ Water and Electricity (water, waste water and energy consumption), ○ Agriculture (wildlife, land use, desertification, forests, pesticides and fish catches), • The Council for Development and Reconstruction, • The Remote Sensing National Centre (land use), • The National Scientific Research Council (marine environment and wildlife), <p>and from private consultants' reports for the Ministry of the Environment.</p> <p>Some data on water are available, but confidential.</p>
Outputs	<p>In the framework of MED-Env II, the CAS produced a national statistical compendium on the environment in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment (issued in June 2006).</p> <p>LEDO produced a 'State of the Environment report 2001'.</p>



This project is funded by the European Union



Availability	-
Synergies	<p>In recent years, the CAS has participated in the following other international cooperation programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNSD (training on the environment questionnaires), • UNICEF (on DEVINFO socio-economic indicators), • UN-ESCWA (on GIS), • MAP (Blue Plan work on SDI), • Arab League.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans for improvement 	<p>There is no specific programme for development of environmental statistics within the CAS. However, introduction of environmental variables in industry and household surveys is planned.</p> <p>In the environment field, the CAS intends to reinforce its cooperation agreement with the Ministry of the Environment and wishes to organise a national seminar to mobilise all its partners. However, recourse to a consultant is still needed to re-activate centralisation of environmental data scattered across a number of organisations.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Environment intends to produce a new 'State of the Environment' report for 2007.</p>



F. RELEVANT PROJECTS

The table set out below contains basic information on projects relevant to the statistical domain.

Note: (*) indicates that it is necessary to check whether the project includes a statistical component

Project title/code	Output (relevant to statistics)	Beneficiary	Funding agency	Period	Amount
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS					
TCP/LEB/3002 (*) Strengthening and building capacity of the extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture	Stronger information dissemination capacity.	Ministry of Agriculture	FAO	2006-2007	USD 213 473
UTF/LEB/016/LEB /A Assistance with the agricultural survey in Lebanon — Phase I/Phase II			FAO	1998-2006	USD 2 776 594
TCP/INT/2904 MEDFISIS Enabling participation in the 'Fisheries Information System for the Mediterranean'	TA for fisheries management. Basis for operation of a Mediterranean Fisheries Statistics and Information System. Agreements on standardisation of statistical and information parameters and of the necessary intergovernmental arrangements.	Fisheries institutions of the eastern Mediterranean countries	FAO	2003-2005	USD 220 814
GCP/INT/989/ITA (*) Sustainable fisheries policies and strategies in the eastern Mediterranean — EastMed project formulation and preparatory phase		Fisheries institutions of the eastern Mediterranean countries	FAO	2005-2006	USD 372 867
GTFS/REM/070/ITA (*) Regional integrated pest management (IPM) programme in the Middle-Eastern countries (TF component: food security)	Establishment of an IPM database information system between and within each participating country — Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria.	Ministry of Agriculture	FAO	2004-2007	USD 2 982 631
P034037 Agriculture infrastructure development project http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P034037	- Development of a management information system; - Agricultural database, including the comprehensive results of the national agricultural census carried out in 1998, together with a permanent system for annual agricultural production statistics.	Ministry of Agriculture	WB	1996-2003	USD 31 million



This project is funded by the European Union



Project title/code	Output (relevant to statistics)	Beneficiary	Funding agency	Period	Amount
ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS					
Strengthening National Capacities in Environment Statistics, Indicators and Accounts Project (ESIAP) www.escwa.un.org/esiap/index.asp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of a methodological framework for environmental statistics and indicators, including components on water, energy, health and the environment, land, biodiversity, coastal and marine areas and environmental policy. ▪ Production of a detailed regional and country baseline assessment. ▪ Development of manuals and application software. ▪ Introduction for participating countries to integration of environmental accounts as part of the System of National Accounts developed by the UNSD to participating countries. 	National statistical institutes, line ministries and related agencies	UNSD/ESCWA ¹⁷	2007-2008	USD 500 000
Technical assistance to the Third Regional Environment Programme in the Mediterranean (SMAP III) (*) EuropeAid/120172/C/SV/Multi (MEDA) www.smaponline.net/EN/	Assistance with environmental policy and institution-building activities.	SMAP beneficiaries	EU	2005-2009	EUR 4 299 122
Regional Management Support Unit (RMSU) (*)	Strengthening of regional cooperation at political and operational level.	Beneficiaries of SMAP and other EU programmes	EU	2003-2007	EUR 3 124 000
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS					
	Technical cooperation for implementation of SNA 93.	CAS	IMF/METAC	Ongoing	
ICP — International Comparison Programme for Western Asia	Price of goods and services.	CAS	UN-ESCWA, WB, IMF	Ongoing	

¹⁷ In partnership with: DESA (UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs), UNEP and the FAO, the World Bank, Plan Bleu-MEDSTAT (EU), the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE), the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), the Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD), the Arab Planning Institute (API), Kuwait CEDARE (Center for the Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe) and the AGEDI (Abu Dhabi Global Environment Data Initiative).



This project is funded by the European Union



Project title/code	Output (relevant to statistics)	Beneficiary	Funding agency	Period	Amount
SOCIAL STATISTICS					
MEDA – ETE. Regional MEDA Project on Education and Training for Employment — MED 2004/083-494 www.meda-ete.net	Technical support for design and implementation of policies on technical and professional education. In particular: - developing a common on-line database on key indicators and statistics on technical and vocational education and training and the labour market; - setting up an observatory function.		EU	2005-2010	EUR 5 million for 10 MEDA countries
DevInfo www.devinfo.org	Integrated desktop and web-enabled tool to assist countries with their reporting on the MDGs. Database for data storage, access and dissemination of human development standards and user-defined indicators.	CAS	UNICEF/UNDG	2004-ongoing	-
Sub-Regional Resource Facility for Arab States (SURF-AS), located in Lebanon, provides expertise on poverty and monitoring the MDGs, trade, local governance, gender issues and the environment: www.surf-as.org/	Review of poverty measurements used throughout the region, for the purpose of harmonising poverty lines/indicators.	Governments and other development partners	UNDP	Ongoing	-
LEB/02/P01 Integration of population and development in planning and programming: www.unfpa.org.lb/projects/ProjPDS.htm	Development of a framework for quantitative and qualitative national population indicators. Establishing/updating a national population database and data dissemination. Specialised studies in priority population and development areas. Data collection activities and surveys tailored to the needs of the programme (multi-purpose household surveys).	Ministry of Social Affairs (CAS cooperation)	UNFPA	2002-2006	
	- Establishment and development of databases on education, culture, youth and local development. - Support for national development portal. - Capacity-building and indicators for monitoring progress in education.		UNESCO	2002-2006	
.	Support for the national statistical system, in particular data on health expenditure and utilisation, health system responsiveness and burden of disease, national health accounts and death certification.		WHO	2002-?	
	Capacity-building on labour statistics and labour market information system.		ILO	2002-2006	



This project is funded by the European Union



Project title/code	Output (relevant to statistics)	Beneficiary	Funding agency	Period	Amount
GSP — Development of National Gender Statistics Programmes in the Arab countries. Regional programme with twelve participants: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen: www.escwa.un.org/gsp/about/descriptio n.html	Awareness-raising on the relevance of gender statistics to policy formulation and programming. Primary training on production of gender statistics. Identification of key gender issues and assessment of data availability. Identification of statistics and indicators required. Preparation of national gender statistics publications. Creation of a regional publication on the situation of women and men in the Arab countries. Development of an Arab gender statistics database	National statistics offices, ministries, research centres and users of data such as planning departments and women-related non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	Implemented by the ESCWA Statistics Division; funded by the UNDP, UNICEF and the International Research Development Centre (IDRC). Collaborating agencies: Centre of Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR); Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organisations (AGFUND).	1997-2003	n.a.
TRANSPORT STATISTICS					
MEDA Euro-Med Transport Project Statistical Benchmarking Contract www.euromedtransport.org	Development and calculation of performance and competition indicators on both infrastructure and transport services covering technology, cost structure, institutional arrangements, market structure, geographical impact and service quality.	12 MEDA partners	EU	2003 - 2009 Statistical Benchmarking Contract not yet started.	Total: EUR 20 million
CROSS-CUTTING AND OTHER MATTERS					
P005340 — Revenue Enhancement and Fiscal Management Technical Assistance Project: http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P005340	Completion of the land cadastre (mapping of 800 000 parcels; over 600 000 will have been titled).	Ministry of Finance	WB	1994-2005	USD 19.9 million



This project is funded by the European Union



ARAB AGENCIES — REGIONAL ACTIVITIES ON STATISTICS

Funding agency	Activities
<p>AFESD Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development</p>	<p>(1) Feasibility studies and project preparation. (2) Institutional support and training. (3) General studies and research. (4) Seminars and conferences. (5) Emergency programmes.</p>
<p>Arab Monetary Fund</p>	<p>Training programmes on statistics, mainly macroeconomics and financial sectors.</p>
<p>IDB Islamic Development Bank</p>	<p>The priorities covered by the Bank's financing activities under 'Organisational Development' include: (a) Improvement of organisational behaviour and performance, (b) Development of management skills, (c) Management information system, (d) Computer technology, and (e) Financial management and accounting. In March 2008, at its headquarters in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), the IDB organised the first meeting of the Statistical Working Group (SWG-1) at the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC). This group intends to meet regularly in order to harmonise statistical activities, exchange experience and best practice and develop common methodologies for collecting and processing data from member countries. The second meeting of the SWG (SWG-2) is to be held at SESRIC headquarters in Ankara on 15-16 June 2009. For further information, see: www.sesric.org.</p>
<p>AITRS Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics</p>	<p>- Provision of training on official statistics (general issues, economic and social statistics, data collection and survey methodology, applied statistical analysis, publication and dissemination, management in the Statistical Institute and statistical information system). - Organisation of workshops/conferences on statistics at regional level. - Advisory services on specific statistical domains at national level. The web site www.aitrs.org provides information on past and current training and technical assistance activities.</p>
<p>SESRIC — Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries</p>	<p>The Centre is a subsidiary of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) active in providing training on official statistics, organising workshops/conferences and generally promoting statistical cooperation and coordination at regional level. Since 1986, SESRIC has been publishing an annual bulletin on 'Training Opportunities in the Member Countries of the OIC', including the courses and training programmes planned in the year following its publication in the following domains: administration and management; agriculture; applied sciences; banking and finance; economics; education and training; engineering; the environment; health; human resources development; industry; information technology; social studies; technology transfer; others. Since 2008 the bulletin has been available online on the Centre's website: www.sesric.org The same website also provides a comprehensive overview of past activities and a calendar of forthcoming events (meetings, training sessions and workshops) at www.sesric.org/act_recent.php and www.sesric.org/act_upcoming.php respectively.</p>



G. RELEVANT WEBSITES

Central Administration for Statistics (CAS) www.cas.gov.lb/Index_en.asp
 Lists of official websites_on the Central Bank website www.bdl.gov.lb/otherlnks/leblinks.htm

Government sites

Presidency	www.presidency.gov.lb
Presidency of the Council of Ministers	www.pcm.gov.lb
Parliament	www.lp.gov.lb
Bank of Lebanon	www.bdl.gov.lb
Council for Development and Reconstruction	www.cdr.gov.lb
Civil Service Board	www.csb.gov.lb
Court of Audit	www.coa.gov.lb
Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform	www.omsar.gov.lb
National e-gateway	www.e-gateway.gov.lb/EN/Main/index.asp?
Development Assistance Database	www.dadlebanon.org/dad
Ministry of Agriculture	www.agriculture.gov.lb
Ministry of Economy and Trade	www.economy.gov.lb
Customs administration	www.customs.gov.lb
Port of Beirut	www.portdebeyrouth.com
Ministry of Education and Higher Education	www.higher-edu.gov.lb
Ministry of the Environment	www.moe.gov.lb
Ministry of Finance	www.finance.gov.lb
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	www.emigrants.gov.lb
Ministry of Industry	www.industry.gov.lb
Ministry of Information	www.nna-leb.gov.lb
Ministry of the Interior and Municipalities	www.interior.gov.lb
Ministry of Justice	www.justice.gov.lb
Ministry of Labour	www.labor.gov.lb
Ministry of Public Health	cms1.omsar.gov.lb
Ministry of Public Works and Transport	(unavailable)
Ministry of Social Affairs	(unavailable)
Ministry of Telecommunications	www.mpt.gov.lb
Ministry of Tourism	www.lebanon-tourism.gov.lb



International Institutions**EU**

EU Commission Delegation in Lebanon www.dellbn.ec.europa.eu
 'The EU's relations with Lebanon', website of the EC: http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/lebanon/index_en.htm

United Nations

UN system in Lebanon www.un.org.lb/Default.aspx?pageid=2

Country offices

UNDP — UN Development Programme www.undp.org.lb

UNFPA — UN Population Fund www.unfpa.org.lb

WHO — World Health Organization www.leb.emro.who.int

Regional offices with headquarters in Lebanon

ESCWA — Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia www.escwa.org.lb

ILO — International Labour Organization, Regional Office for Arab States www.ilo.org.lb

UNDP — Sub-regional Resource Facility for Arab States (SURF-AS) www.surf-as.org

UNESCO — Regional Office for Education in the Arab States www.unesco.org/beirut

UNIDO — UN Industrial Development Organisation www.unido.org.lb

WB

WB — Lebanon homepage on the WB website: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/MENAXT/LEBANONEXTN/0,,menuPK:294909~pagePK:141159~piPK:141110~theSitePK:294904,00.html>

WB — Country statistical information <http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/CSIDB/getCountryStatInfoXML?id=lbn&format=CSIDB>

IMF

IMF — Relations with Lebanon www.imf.org/external/country/LBN/index.htm

IMF — GDDS Lebanon <http://dsbb.imf.org/Applications/web/gdds/gddscountrycategorylist/?strcode=LBN>

USAID

USAID Lebanon country page www.usaid.gov/locations/middle_east/countries/lebanon/

Country office www.usaidlebanon.org.lb



H. KEY DOCUMENTS

Lebanese government

Recovery, Reconstruction and Reform (January 2007)
www.pcm.gov.lb/NR/rdonlyres/4D817E6A-39C8-4F26-AF27-9C8C830E29F5/0/paris3En.doc
 Millennium Development Goal Report (September 2003)
www.undg.org/archive_docs/3344-Lebanon_MDG_Report_-_English.pdf
 National e-Strategy (October 2003)
www.e-gateway.gov.lb/EN/Main/index.asp?

EU

European Neighbourhood Policy: Lebanon Progress Report 2008 (April 2009)
http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/progress2009/sec09_518_en.pdf
 EU-Lebanon Action Plan (January 2007)
http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/lebanon_enp_ap_final_en.pdf
 Strategy Paper for 2007–2013 and National Indicative Programme for 2007-2010
http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/enpi_csp_nip_lebanon_en.pdf
 National Indicative Programme for 2005-2006 (June 2004)
http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/lebanon/csp/nip_05_06_en.pdf
 ENP Country Report on Lebanon (March 2005)
http://ec.europa.eu/comm/world/enp/pdf/country/lebanon_country_report_2005_en.pdf
 EU – Lebanon Association Agreement (April 2002, entered into force in April 2006)
http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/lebanon/docs/euro_mediterranean_agreement_en.pdf

IMF

Country Report No 09/131: Lebanon: 2009 Article IV Consultation and Assessment of Performance Under the Program Supported by Emergency Post-Conflict Assistance (April 2009)
www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.cfm?sk=22897.0
 Country Report No 07/382 — Staff Report for 2007 (Article IV Consultation, December 2007)
www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2007/cr07382.pdf
 Country Report No 05/158 — Report on Observance of Standards and Codes — Fiscal Transparency Module (May 2005)
www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2005/cr05158.pdf

UN

UNDP Strategic Plan for 2008-2011
www.undp.org.lb/WhatWeDo/Docs/StrategicPlan.pdf
 Annual Reports of the UN Resident Coordinator
www.un.org.lb/Subpage.aspx?pageid=57
 UN Development Programme – Portal to corporate documentation
www.undp.org.lb/WhatWeDo/Documents.cfm
 UN Development Group, Common Country Assessment 2007
www.un.org.lb/Library/Files/CCA/UNDAF/CCA%20Report%20Dec07%20English.pdf
 Assessment report/Environment statistics/ESCWA countries (July 2005)
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/ENVIRONMENT/envpdf/escwaassessfinal2005.pdf>

WB

Country Assistance Strategy 2006-2009 (November 2005)
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/MENAEXT/LEBANONEXTN/0,,contentMDK:20775118~pagePK:141137~piPK:141127~theSitePK:294904,00.html>



This project is funded by the European Union

