



URGENT ROOF COVERING FOR 10 OR MORE HERITAGE BUILDINGS

EMERGENCY RELIEF GRANT

October 2020 - October 2021



مبادرة بيروت للتراث
BEIRUT HERITAGE INITIATIVE

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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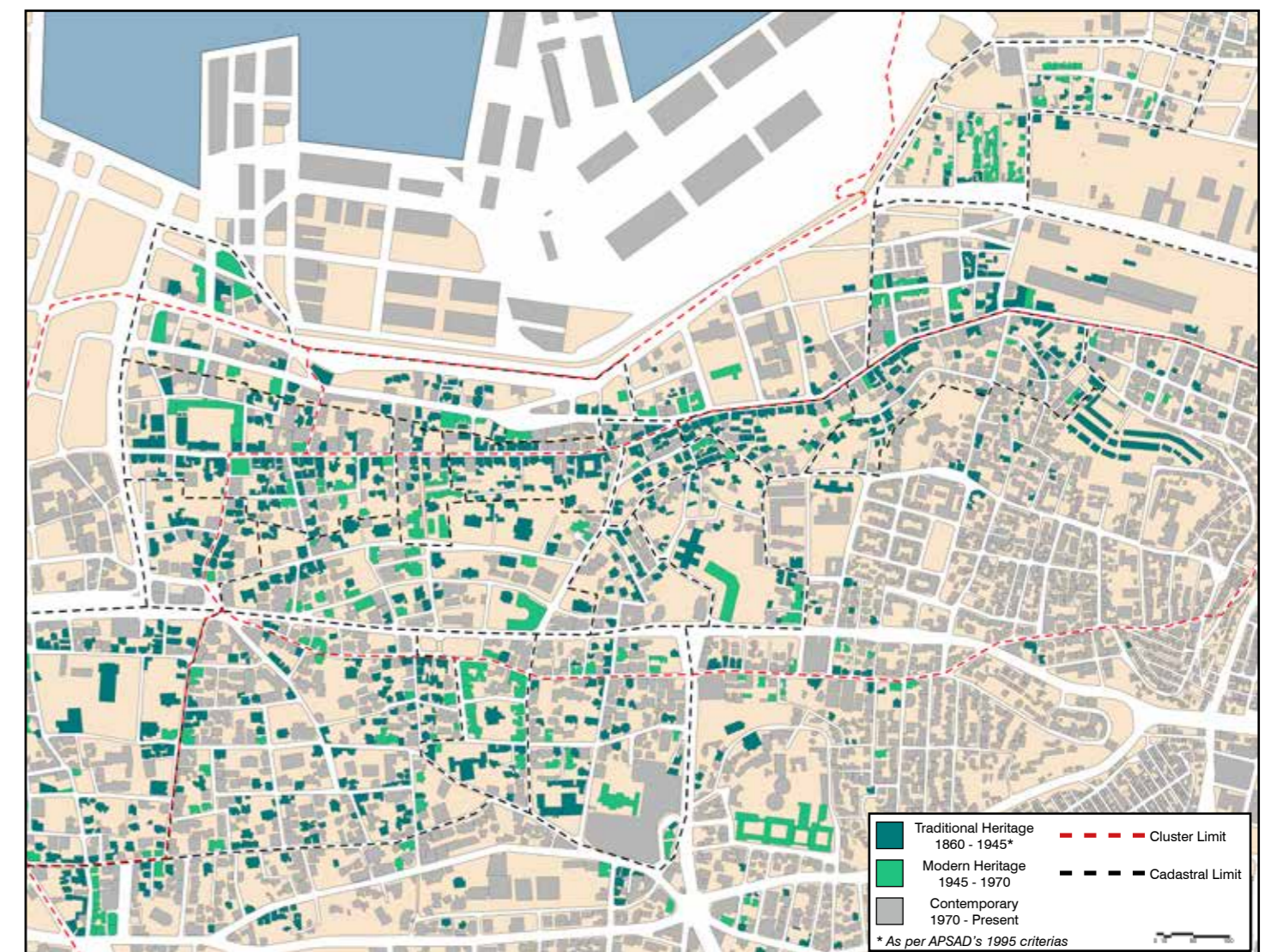
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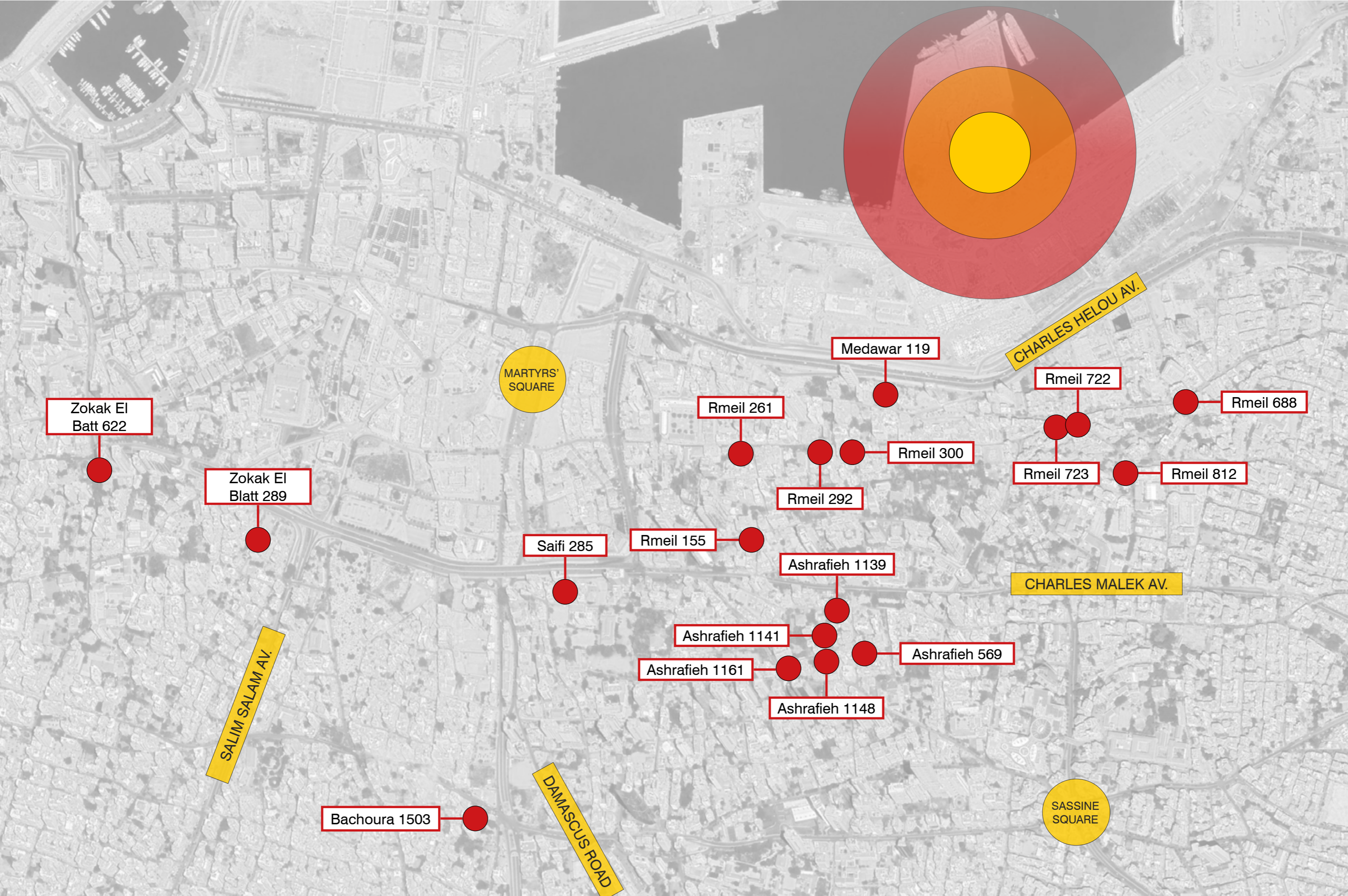
The devastating explosion on August 4, 2020 caused invaluable damage to Beirut's urban heritage. Our city with over 5,000 years of history was left in a state of utter chaos and destruction and within mere seconds more material damage was created than a decade of civil war had seen. Large areas of Beirut were destroyed. They either became unrecognisable, or were on their way to destruction if immediate intervention did not occur. Approximately **1,000 historical buildings were damaged by the blast**. These buildings included houses, apartment buildings, palaces from the **19th-century Ottoman period**, and buildings from the **modern period of the 1930's and beyond**. Post-blast, prompt intervention on buildings threatened with partial or total collapse, and prioritization of the most fragile residents was of utmost importance.

The areas hardest hit by the explosion, have the highest concentration of historic structures in Beirut. These neighbourhoods are composed of cultural, educational, touristic, creative spaces, and small trades that perpetuate the city's valuable and intangible heritage. Moreover, buildings and homes of this area are occupied by inhabitants of different backgrounds and income levels.

Due to this urgency, *Beirut Heritage Initiative (BHI)* was launched as an **independent and inclusive collective**, in favour of **restoring the built and cultural heritage of Beirut**. Born out of necessity, all the works *BHI* carried out were under urgent measures to protect heavily damaged buildings from collapse after the blast.



Heritage Map, Beirut Heritage Initiative



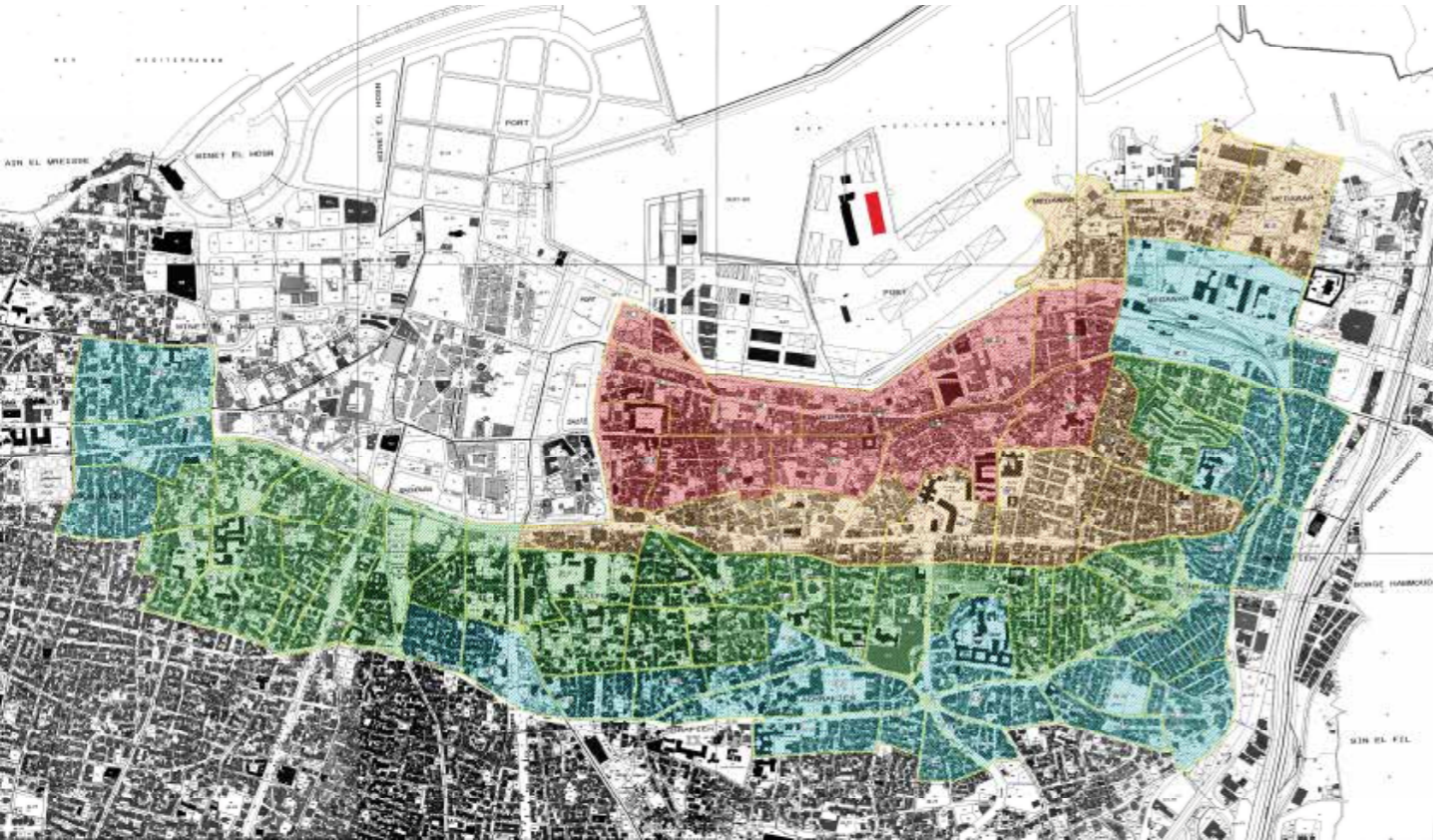
SHELTERING PROCESS

On account of the grant received from ALIPH, funded BHI to shelter 10 (or more) heritage buildings that were damaged by the Beirut blast on August 4, 2020, in coordination with the Directorate General of Antiquities (DGA), and its crisis unit Beirut Built Heritage Rescue 2020 (BBHR20). Accordingly, immediate action was taken in October 2020 to secure the required mission.

Complying with the grant agreement, to assign a representative from BBHR20, in coordination with the DGA, to follow up on the works executed by BHI with the ALIPH grant, Dr. Antoine Fichfich inspected and supervised from the beginning of works through completion. Accordingly, Dr. Fichfich issued a report by the DGA / BBHR20. As specified in the agreement and the financial report, Dr. Fichfich and his team received 4% of the grant fund. Further to coordinating with the DGA, BHI has been in continuous contact and communication with BBHR20 through Maroun Hoshaimi, an architect restorer in charge of the sheltering process and the appointment of plots to BHI and other NGOs.

Red - Orange Zone		Blue - Green Zone	
Total Pitched Roofs	97	Total Pitched Roofs	---
Lightly damaged	18	Lightly damaged	---
Moderately damaged	48	Moderately damaged	---
Severely damaged	31	Severely damaged	---
Total Pitched Roofs Restored	85	Total Pitched Roofs Restored	12
Restored by owners	46	Restored by owners	---
Restored by BHI*	9	Restored by BHI*	8
Restored by other NGO	30	Restored by other NGO	4
Remaining Pitched Roofs	12	Remaining Pitched Roofs	

Restoration of pitched roofs within the affected area, BBHR20
* BHI has intervened on flat concrete roofs, belonging to the modern heritage, that were damaged by the earthquake following the blast.



BBHR20 zoning map.
The red and orange zones represent the neighbourhoods that were the most affected by the blast. The Blue and Green zones are the neighbourhoods that sustained minor damage.

BHI was committed to shelter as many buildings as possible within the granted budget from ALIPH, and succeeded in doing **22 interventions on 18 buildings**, rather than the 10 buildings initially assigned.

The sheltering provided by BHI was based on 4 methods:

- A- When the roof structure was severely damaged: Repairing the pitched roof timber structure with a temporary replacement and covering the building with a tarpaulin cover (Belmark 550mg).
- B- When the roof structure was not severely affected: Repairing the pitched roof wood structure and replacing the broken roof tiles.
- C- When the roof is made out of a reinforced concrete slab (1925-1970 constructions): waterproofing application including grouting and slanting.
- D- Roofs that were covered with a tarpaulin cover, are now getting a full reconstruction.



Tarpaulin Cover, LiveLoveBeirut



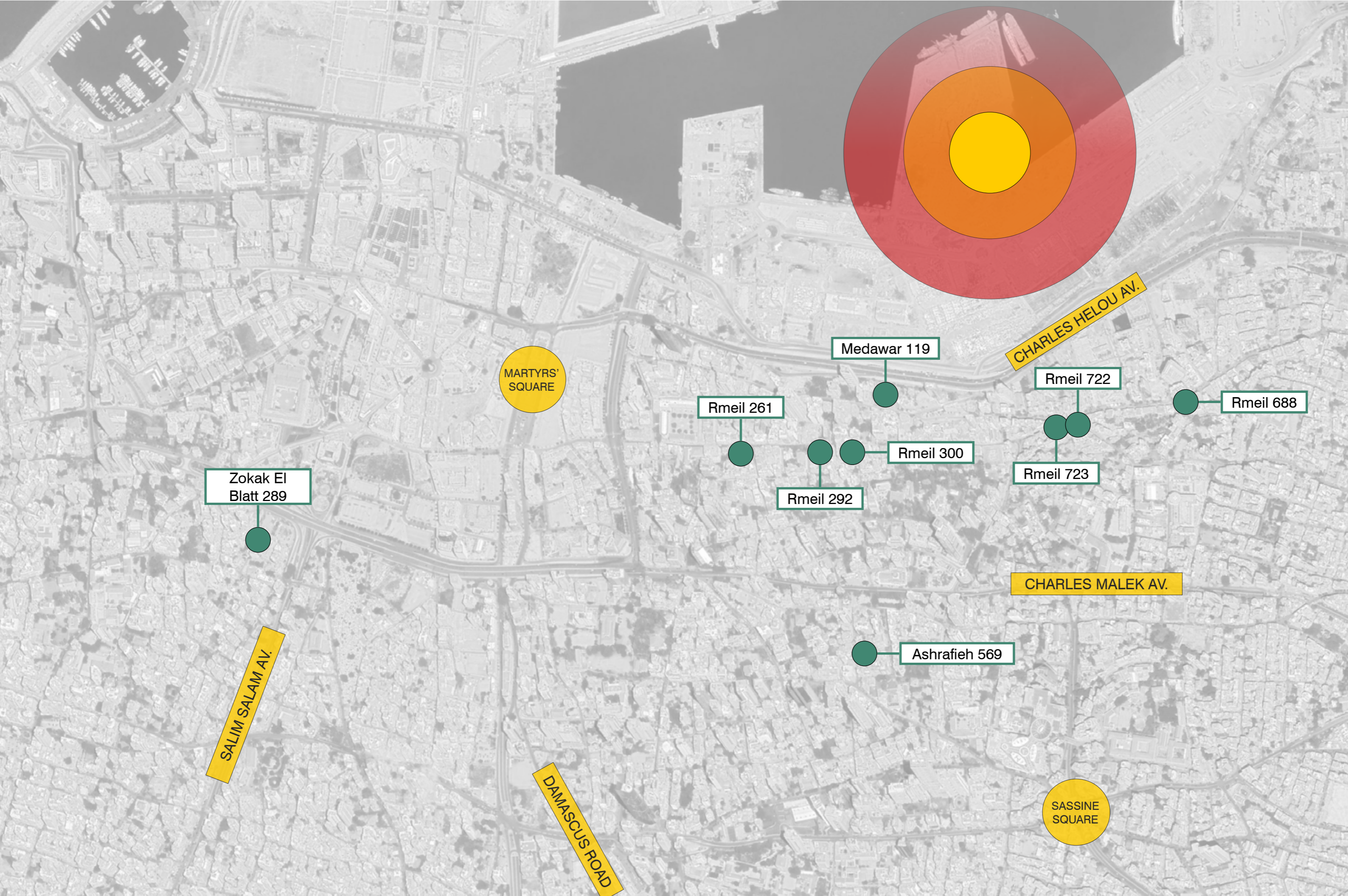
Tile Replacement, Y. Kassar



Waterproofing application, D. Mrad



Roof Reconstruction, D. Mrad



SHELTERING WITH A TARPAULIN COVER

RMEIL 722, GOURAUD STREET



Rmeil 722, roof condition after the blast, J. Kallas

Located at the end of Gouraud street, at the juncture between Gemmayzeh and Mar-Mikhael, Rmeil 722 was deeply affected by the explosion (500 m away from the blast). Belonging to the late 19th century, it is composed of a vaulted ground floor, and two upper central hall apartments.

The materials with which it was built are traditional with sandstone walls, a pyramidal pitched roof is made of an *Qotrani* wooden beams, with a flat area made of concrete, and two sets of three arches on the North façade.

Rmeil 722 was left with structural damages and an exposed roof.

BHI intervened in late October 2020 on the sheltering of the pitched roof with a tarpaulin cover to protect the building from the rainy season.



Rmeil 722, on Aug. 5 2020, D. Mrad

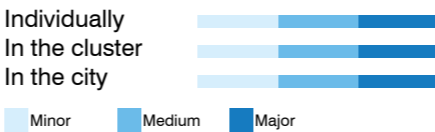


Roof covering with Tarpaulin, Y. Kassar

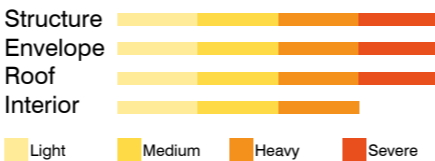


Under the roof, Dia Mrad

Importance of the building:



Damage Assessment:

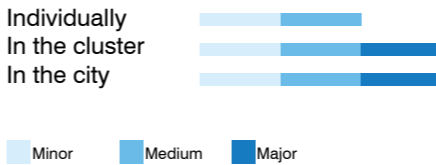


RMEIL 723, GOURAUD STREET

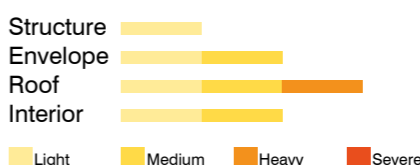
Rmeil 723, built in the early 20th century, is composed of four floors (GF+3). It is located next to Rmeil 722, on Gouraud street. The ground floor is used for commercial purposes, and the upper floors are residential. Some additions were observed in the first floor, a cantilevered concrete volume. The two hipped roofs frameworks are made of *Qotrani* wooden frame.

Rmeil 723 was deeply affected by the explosion, and was left with an exposed roof. A tarpaulin cover was installed to protect the building, and the windows were closed off in mid October 2020.

Importance of the building:



Damage Assessment:



Current status:

Rmeil 723 is currently under renovation, as part of the *Gholam Cluster Rehabilitation*, a project by BHI in collaboration with *Together Li Beirut*.



Rmeil 723 (right), next to Rmeil 722, D. Mrad



Under the roof, Y. El-Majzoub



The roof after the blast, D. Mrad



After the intervention, Rmeil 722 (left) & Rmeil 723 (right), ACE

RMEIL 292, GOURAUD STREET

Rmeil 292, built in the late 19th century, is composed of three floors (GF +2). The ground floor is used for commercial purposes, and the upper floors, composed of a ‘central hall type’, had an educational function. The roof structure, which is the subject of our report, is made of a steel frame, and was severely damaged by the impact of the blast. The steel was distorted, and the red roof tiles were all broken and dismantled.

Due to the level of damage done to the roof structure, a tarpaulin cover was installed on the roof and the openings for protection. Even though Rmeil 292 is currently uninhabited, its shelter and protection was necessary to preserve it from further damage.



Rmeil 292, after the blast, *D. Mrad*



Rmeil 292, after the blast, *LiveLoveBeirut*



After the intervention, *LiveLoveBeirut*

Importance of the building

Individually
In the cluster
In the city

Minor Medium Major

Damage Assessment

Structure
Envelope
Roof
Interior

Light Medium Heavy Severe



During the intervention, *LiveLoveBeirut*

RMEIL 688, ARMENIA STREET

Rmeil 688, built in the first half of the 20th century, is composed of a vaulted ground floor, and two residential central hall upper floors. It is composed of sandstone and brick walls, *Qotrani* wooden carpentry, and two sets of triple bay on the main façade. Furthermore, the roof is composed of a flat area (concrete slab), and a traditional wooden roofing made of *Qotrani* wooden beams.

The building is located in the heart of Mar-Mikhael and took a hard hit from the explosion. The building had some structural damage to the concrete slabs, and the pitched roof was completely destroyed. Structural consolidation for the entire building was an urgent priority. In order to rapidly consolidate the first and second floors, and since the *Baghdadi* roof structure was heavily damaged, a tarpaulin cover was installed on the pitched roof and openings, to allow for consolidation work on the lower floors.

Importance of the building

Individually
In the cluster
In the city

Minor Medium Major

Damage Assessment

Structure
Envelope
Roof
Interior

Light Medium Heavy Severe



Roof damage, *D. Mrad*



Roof covering with Tarpaulin, *D. Mrad*



Rmeil 688, *D. Mrad*



Façade covering with Tarpaulin, *D. Mrad*

MEDAWAR 119, PASTEUR STREET



Medawar 119's south sheltered, *D. Mrad*

Medawar 119 is an example of the buildings dating back to the French mandate era, where colonists introduced Haussmannian architecture, while merging it with the central hall type. This style is easily recognized from the pediments and pilasters expressed on its façade. Uncommon to historic Beirut houses of that period, Medawar 119's unique architectural feature lies in its 'veranda'.

Facing the port, Medawar 119 was deeply affected by the explosion, and suffered severe structural damage. The carpentry were totally destroyed, the concrete slabs were shaken and present large cracks, and the staircase's walls collapsed. Urgent intervention was needed to protect the building before the rainfall, so a tarpaulin cover was added on the windows and the staircase.



Sheltering of the North façade, *D. Mrad*

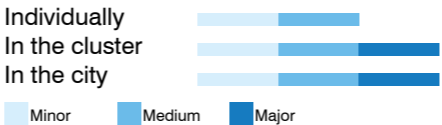


Staircase sheltering, *N. Kazma*

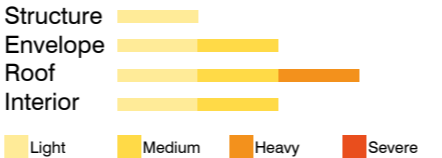


Sheltering of the openings, *N. Kazma*

Importance of the building:



Damage Assessment



RMEIL 300, GOURAUD STREET



Rmeil 300's roof, after the blast, *MAN Enterprises*

Rmeil 300, built in 1860 (GF + 2), has the typology of a typical Beirut House, with a central hall plan, two sets of three arches on the main façade, sandstone walls, and an *Qotrani* pitched roof. The building is located on Gouraud street, with its eastern façade overlooking the St. Nicolas stairs, an infrastructure that connects the Gemmayzeh Neighborhood, to Sursock street and lower Ashrafieh. It is part of a big cluster of heritage houses.

This Heritage Building was severely affected by the Aug. 4 2020 blast, and suffered structural damage, such as north façade displacement and collapse and pitched roof destruction.

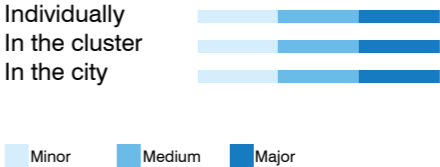


During the intervention, *LiveLoveBeirut*

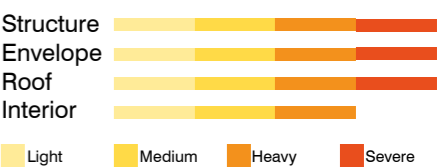


After the intervention, *LiveLoveBeirut*

Importance of the building



Damage Assessment



Rmeil 300, after the blast, *Instagram*

ASHRAFIEH 569, CHUKRI ASSALY STREET

Ashrafieh 569 is one of the few heritage houses left in the Furn El Hayek area that has a garden and small pavilions. Compared to its neighbours, Ashrafieh 569 suffered more damages than the rest of the cluster. The three arches on the upper floor were destroyed by the impact of the blast, and the partial destruction of the roof damaged the Baghdadi ceiling on the upper floor.

Both floors needed propping in order to consolidate the building structure. The villa's pitched roof was also heavily damaged, and was covered by a Tarpaulin cover. Existing tiles found in good condition on the main roof, were reused on the roofs of the two small pavilions that weren't as heavily damaged.



Ashrafieh 569, after the blast, M. Gharzouzi

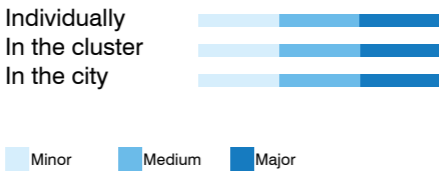


During the intervention, LiveLoveBeirut

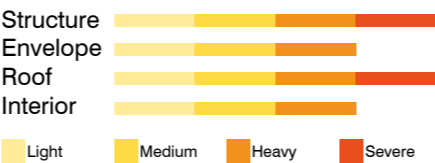


Interior propping, D. Mrad

Importance of the building



Damage Assessment



After the intervention, Y. Dagher

ZOKAK EL BLATT 289, A-R NAHAS STREET

Zokak El Blatt 289 is a typical vernacular house, built in the early 1900's, that is surrounded by modern buildings from all sides.

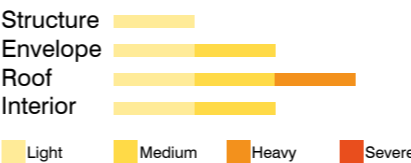
Prior to the explosion, the wooden structure of the roof was in bad condition, and did not sustain to the blast's impact. Due to the explosion, the tiles on the small pitched roof were dislocated and an urgent cover with tarpaulin was installed in order to protect the three low-income families that inhabit the building.

Arcenciel, a Lebanese NGO has helped the family with the reconstruction of the windows and doors that were also damaged by the blast.

Importance of the building:



Damage Assessment



Roof damage, Y. Kassir



Zokak El-Blatt 289, H. Kassatly



During the intervention, Y. Kassir



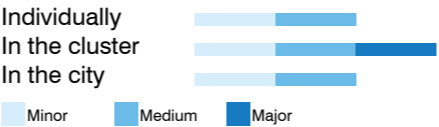
Roof covering with Tarpaulin, Y. Kassir

RMEIL 261, GOURAUD STREET

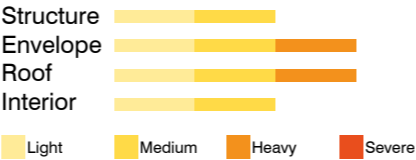


Rmeil 261, D. Mrad

Importance of the building:



Damage Assessment



Rmeil 261, built in the early 20th century, is composed of two floors (GF +1). The roof, composed of a four sloped framework is made of *Qotrani* wooden frame, and a concrete slab. The building endured structural damage from the blast, and the pitched roof was severely affected.

Located in a side road off Gouraud street, the building is a small, vernacular, historic house. Uncharacteristic to the commonly known historical houses, this house is uniquely recognized for its elongated staircase along its façade. Visibly an addition at a later phase, the concrete staircase hangs on concrete columns that were likely added to the house in the 1930's.



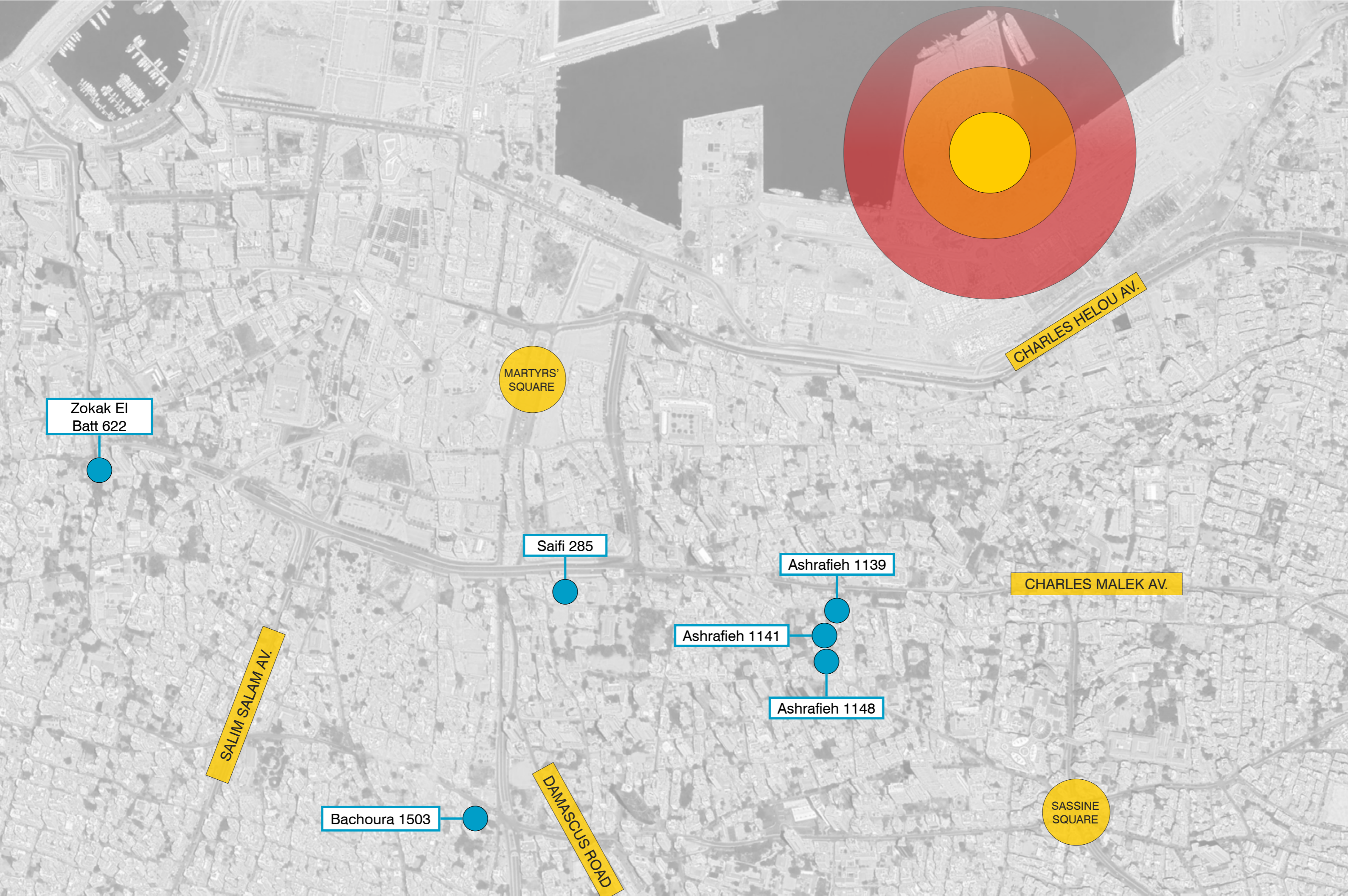
Before the intervention, D. Mrad



During the intervention, D. Mrad



After the intervention, D. Mrad



Zokak El
Batt 622

MARTYRS'
SQUARE

Saifi 285

Ashrafieh 1139

Ashrafieh 1141

Ashrafieh 1148

Bachoura 1503

SALIM SALAM AV.

DAMASCUS ROAD

CHARLES HELOU AV.

CHARLES MALEK AV.

SASSINE
SQUARE

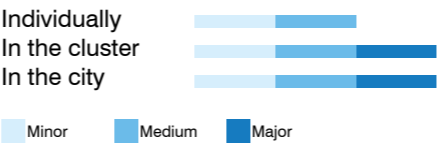
TILE REPLACEMENT

ASHRAFIEH 1139, SELIM DE BUSTROS STREET

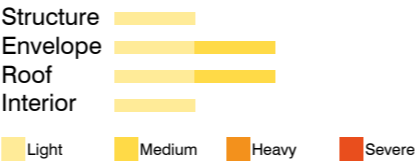
Ashrafieh 1139, built towards the end of the 19th century, is composed of three floors, a vaulted commercial ground floor, with two residential central hall upper floors. This iconic yellow building, next to the Saint Nicolas garden, is located in one of the most preserved historical neighbourhoods in Beirut. It is part of a heritage cluster containing over 30 heritage buildings belonging to the 1860-1930 period.

Located approximately a kilometre away from the blast, the roof's building, which is subject to our report, sustained minor damages, and needed tiles replacement. *BHI* intervened in October 2020 to repair the minor damages in the structure, and replace the broken red tiles.

Importance of the building



Damage Assessment



Ashrafieh 1139 (right), *D. Mrad*



The roof, after the blast, *C. Acra*



During the intervention, *LiveLoveBeirut*



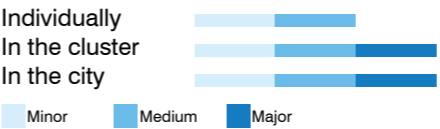
After the intervention, *Dia Mrad*

ASHRAFIEH 1141 A&B, ABDUL HADI STREET

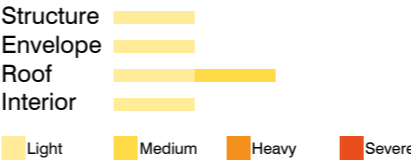
Ashrafieh 1141 is a plot containing two heritage buildings (A & B). Both were built towards the end of the 19th century, but we can see that some additions were added around the 1940's. In these two structures, it is evident that these houses were built in an incremental manner. A vertical extension is observed in the addition of the upper floor with its independent access from an external concrete staircase. This development was referred to as the "walk-up apartment buildings" of the 1920s and 30s, beginning to feature large verandas making use of the novel reinforced concrete technology. They are composed of two residential central hall floors, with a common back garden.

Both roofs sustained minor damage to their wooden structure, and needed tile replacement to protect them from the rainy season.

Importance of the building:



Damage Assessment



Roof damage, *C. Acra*



Ashrafieh 1141 A (left) and B (right), *D. Mrad*



Roof damage, *C. Acra*



After the intervention, *D. Mrad*

ASHRAFIEH 1148, ABDUL HADI STREET

Ashrafieh 1148, built at the beginning of the 20th century, is composed of a central hall type over three residential floor. Located in the Furn El Hayek area, the same neighbourhood as Ashrafieh 569, 1139 and 1141, these 1920's buildings are a modernized type of the "Beirut House". The main façade opens on a triple bay, fronted by a veranda. This heritage building had undergone, prior to the blast, some restoration.

Enduring damages from the blast, the roof, that was endangering the structure and the living condition of the inhabitants, was recovered and restored to ensure the safe return of the inhabitants, as well as the preservation of the building within the cluster.



Ashrafieh 1148, D. Mrad

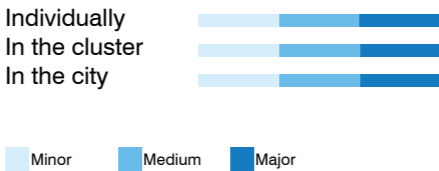


After the blast, Y. Kassir

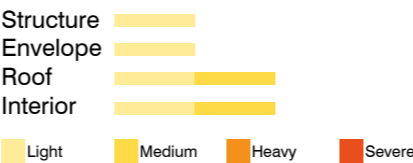


During the intervention, Y. Kassir

Importance of the building



Damage Assessment



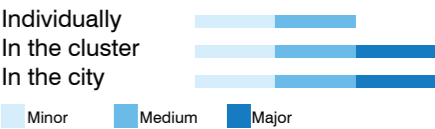
After the intervention, D. Mrad

SAIFI 285, ST JOSEPH UNIVERSITY STREET

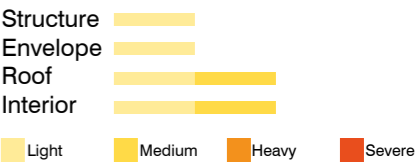


Saifi 285, D. Mrad

Importance of the building:



Damage Assessment



Saifi 285, built towards the end of the 19th century, is composed of four floors (Ground Floor, two residential floors, and a basement). Facing the Jesuit Church and Fouad Chehab Avenue, this building is commonly referred to as "Pierre Gemmayel's house". Today, the building is accessed from the inner road and two out of the three floors are inhabited.

The floors are composed of a 'central hall type' with the three arches and a loggia on the main façade. It was built with sandstone walls, Qotrani wooden carpentry, and has Baghdadi ceilings on the upper floor. The Qotrani wooden pitched roof endured minor damage from the blast. BHI intervened in late november to secure the roof by replacing the broken tiles.



Before the intervention, Y. Dagher



During the intervention, Y. Kassir



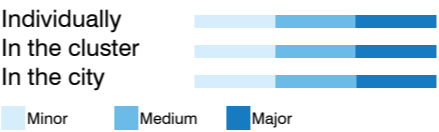
After the intervention, Y. Kassir

BACHOURA 1503, ABDALLAH KHALED STREET

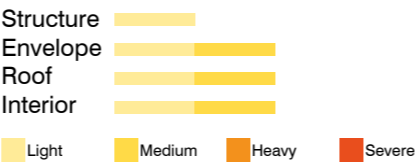
Bachoura 1503, was built in the early 1900's, and follows the typology of the Beiruti Houses, with its central hall plan, three arches on the facade, and red tiled pitched roof. It is composed of three floors (GF+2), and was heavily affected during the civil war (1975-1990), but was still inhabited despite the damages, by low income families.

After the August 4 2020 blast, some roof tiles were broken and displaced, and needed to be replaced before the rainy weather. *BHI*'s mission consisted of replacing the tiles on the damaged roof to ensure the safety of the buildings and its tenants.

Importance of the building



Damage Assessment



Bachoura 1503, D. Mrad



During the intervention, D. Mrad



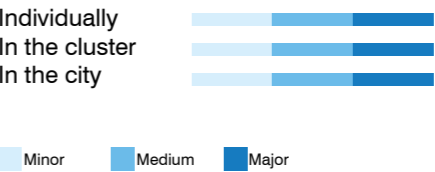
After the blast, D. Mrad



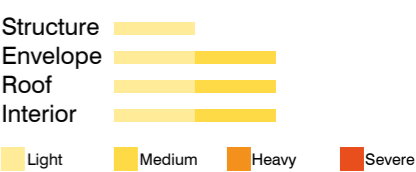
Bachoura 1503, after the intervention, D. Mrad

ZOKAK EL BLATT 622, FOUAD CHEHAB AVENUE

Importance of the building



Damage Assessment



Zk El-Blatt 622, before the blast, F. Dagher

Zokak El Blatt 622, known as the *Heneine Palace*, was built in the late 19th century, when Zokak El-Blatt was an area of elite homes surrounded by orchards and gardens. Its mix of Spanish medieval architecture, neo-islamic art features, and local construction methods have made the palace a landmark in the history of Lebanese architecture. The palace was listed on the *World Monument Fund's* watch list in 2017.

To secure the building and safeguard it from further damages, *BHI* intervened to recover the roof by mending the shattered wooden structure and replacing the broken tiles that were displaced by the blast.



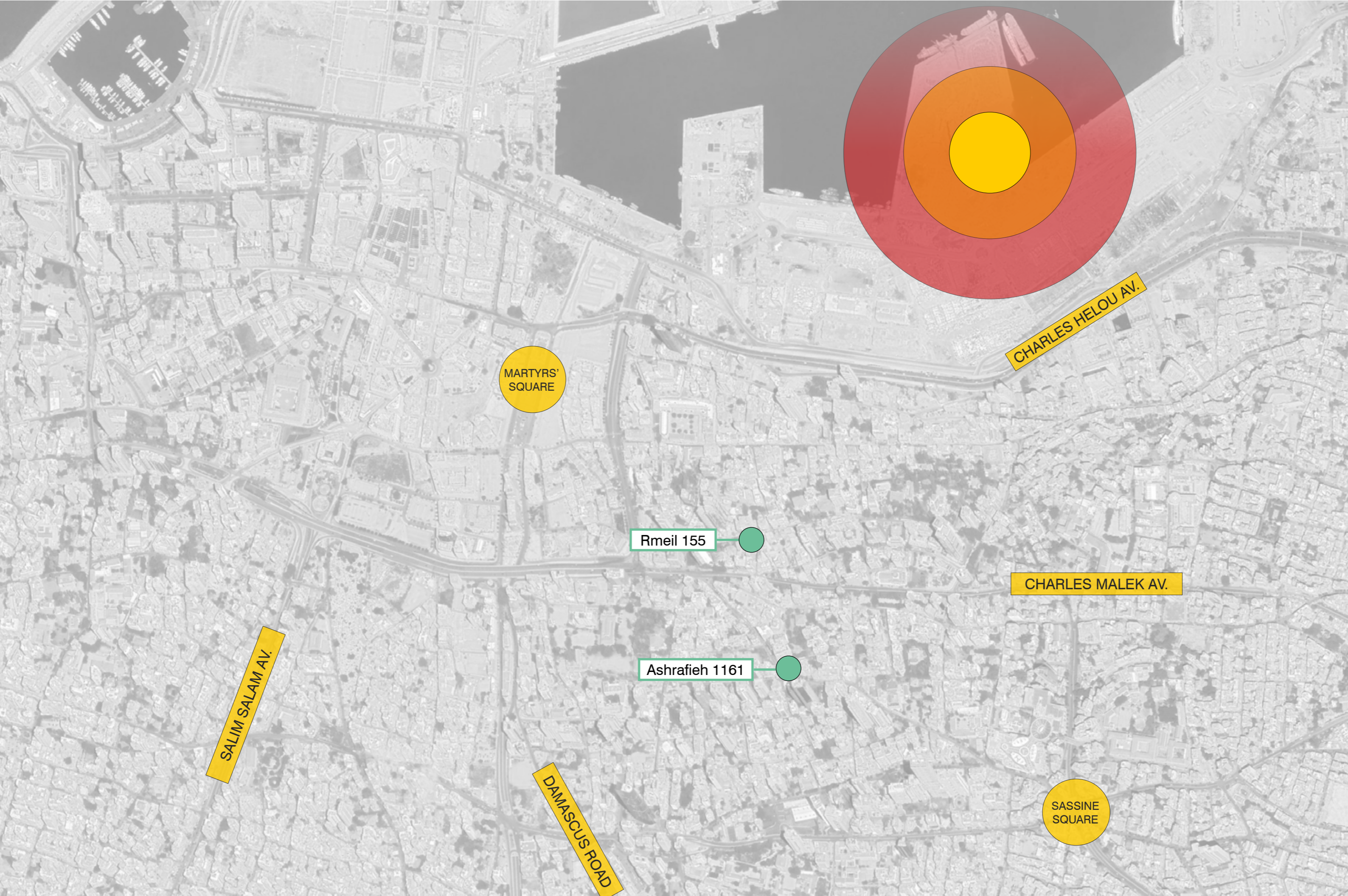
After the blast, Y. Kassir



During the intervention, Y. Kassir



After the intervention, D. Mrad



WATERPROOFING APPLICATION

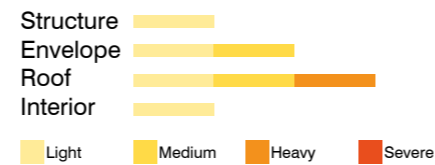
RMEIL 155, SURSOCK STREET



Importance of the building:



Damage Assessment:



Rmeil 155, ACA

Rmeil 155, built in the first half of the 20th century, is composed of four floors, with two central hall apartments per floor. It belongs to the early modern period, and was built with sandstone walls, concrete slabs and roof. Located less than a kilometre away from the blast, roof's existing membrane was heavily damaged by the earthquake caused by the blast, and urgent action was taken, in October 2020, by *BHI* to prevent any water leakage and infiltrations to the apartments. Furthermore, resin panels were placed on the roof's staircase, to replace the existing *Asbestos*.



Rmeil 155, covering of the staircase with resin panels, Y. Kassab



During the waterproofing application, *LiveLoveBeirut*

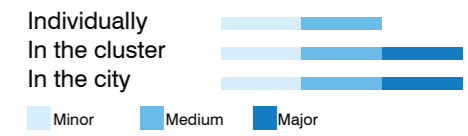


During the intervention, *LiveLoveBeirut*

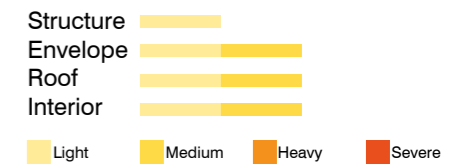
ASHRAFIEH 1161, GEORGES CHEHADÉ STREET



Importance of the building:



Damage Assessment



Ashrafieh 1161, D. Mrad

Located in the "Furn Al Hayek" area, Ashrafieh 1161 is composed of two floors (vaulted ground floor & a central hall residential upper floor). Built in two phases, it is presumed that the GF was built sometime between the 1900's, and the first floor was added between 1910 -1920's. The roof is made of a concrete slab that was affected by the earthquake that followed the blast. The roof also contains two small red tiled roofs that were affected by the impact of the blast. *BHI* intervened in February 2021 to restore the two small roofs of Ashrafieh 1161.



The roof, after the blast, D. Mrad



Waterproofing application, D. Mrad



During the intervention, Y. Kassab



Ashrafieh 1161, after the intervention, D. Mrad



ROOF RECONSTRUCTION

RMEIL 688, ARMENIA STREET



Kitchen roof reconstruction, *D. Mrad*



Reconstruction of the wooden structure, *D. Mrad*

BHI previously worked on the roof sheltering of Rmeil 688, located in Mar-Mikhael (November 2020). In April 2021, *BHI* came back on site to work on the full reconstruction of the *Qotrani* wooden roof, as well as the reconstruction of the kitchen roof, and the waterproofing of the flat surface. With this operation complete, the building is now 90% completed and rehabilitated after the blast.



Laying of red tiles, *D. Mrad*



After the intervention, *D. Mrad*



After the intervention, *D. Mrad*

RMEIL 722, GOURAUD STREET

Rmeil 722, previously sheltered by *BHI*, has had its roof rebuilt during its full renovation. This operation was made possible thanks to the support of *ALIPH*. The reconstruction of Rmeil 722 was part of the Gholam Cluster Rehabilitation project, in collaboration with Together Li Beirut. The works on the building lasted 9 months (April 2021 to December 2021).

The material used in the construction of the new roof are the original ones, with *Qotrani* wooden beams, and red tiles from Marseille. Further waterproofing works were done on the small concrete surface adjacent to the pitched roof.



The affected wooden structure, May 2021, *D. Mrad*



Reconstruction of the structure, July 2021, *J. Chalfoun*



September 2021, *D. Mrad*



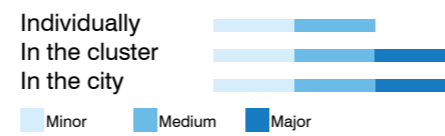
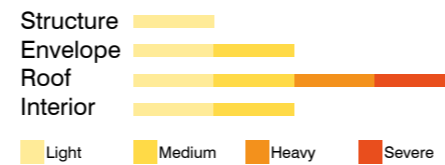
Roof works, *J. Chalfoun*



Roof works, *J. Chalfoun*



Rmeil 812, J. Chalfoun

Importance of the building:**Damage Assessment**

Rmeil 812, built between at the end of the 19th century, is a heritage building located in the “Hekmeh” area. It is composed of a ground floor & an upper floor. The roof, which is subject to our report, is composed of a pitched roof and a concrete slab. Both elements were severely damaged by the blast. *BHI* intervened in august 2021 to rebuild the Qotrani wooden roof, and waterproof the concrete surface, allowing the residents of this heritage building to come back, a year after the blast.



Before the intervention, Y. El-Majzoub



Roof reconstruction, J. Chalfoun



During the intervention, J. Chalfoun



Rmeil 812, after the intervention, J. Chalfoun

Rmeil 292, previously sheltered by a tarpaulin cover by *BHI*, has been granted a full roof reconstruction by *ALIPH* in September 2021. The roof's structure is made out of metal, and bent on the day of the blast. The contractor's team started working in October 2021 to fix the structure, replace the damaged steel beams, and place new red tiles ensuring the protection of this heritage building before the rainy season. With this operation complete, the building is now 30% renovated and works on other parts are able to start.



After the sheltering operation, Live Love Beirut



Before the intervention, J. Chalfoun



After the intervention, Y. Dagher

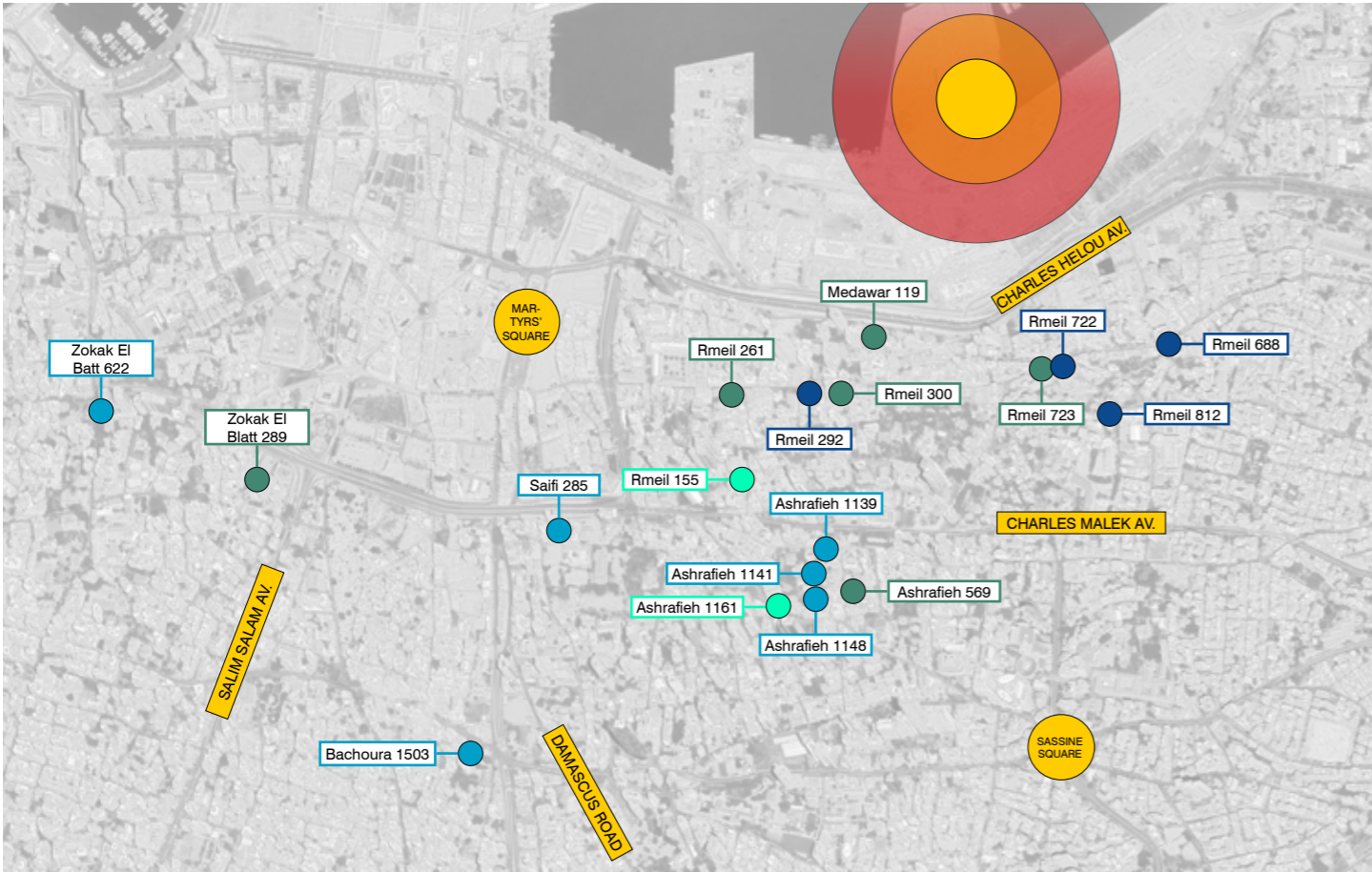


After the intervention, J. Chalfoun



During the intervention, Y. Dagher

SUMMARY OF THE WORKS



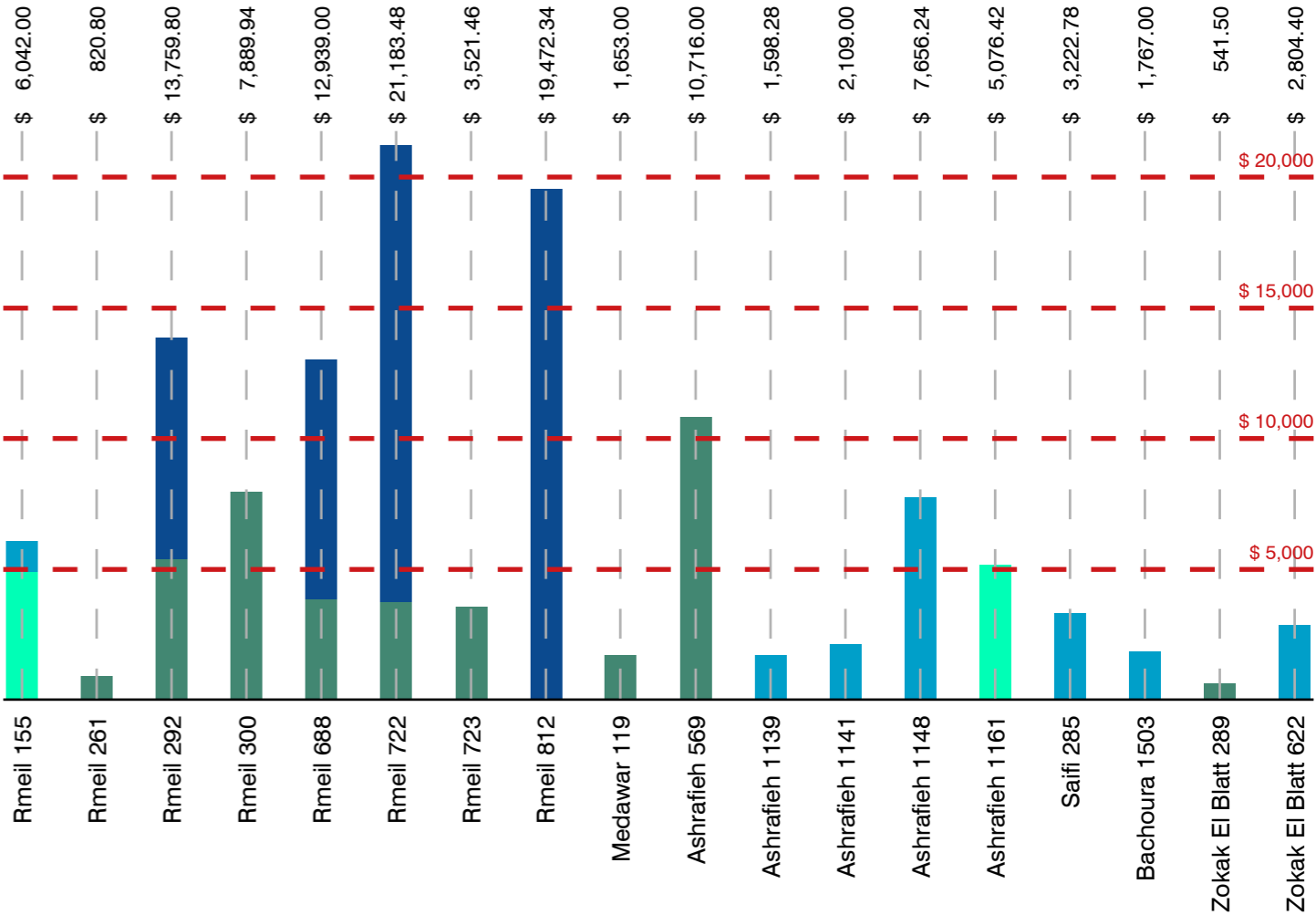
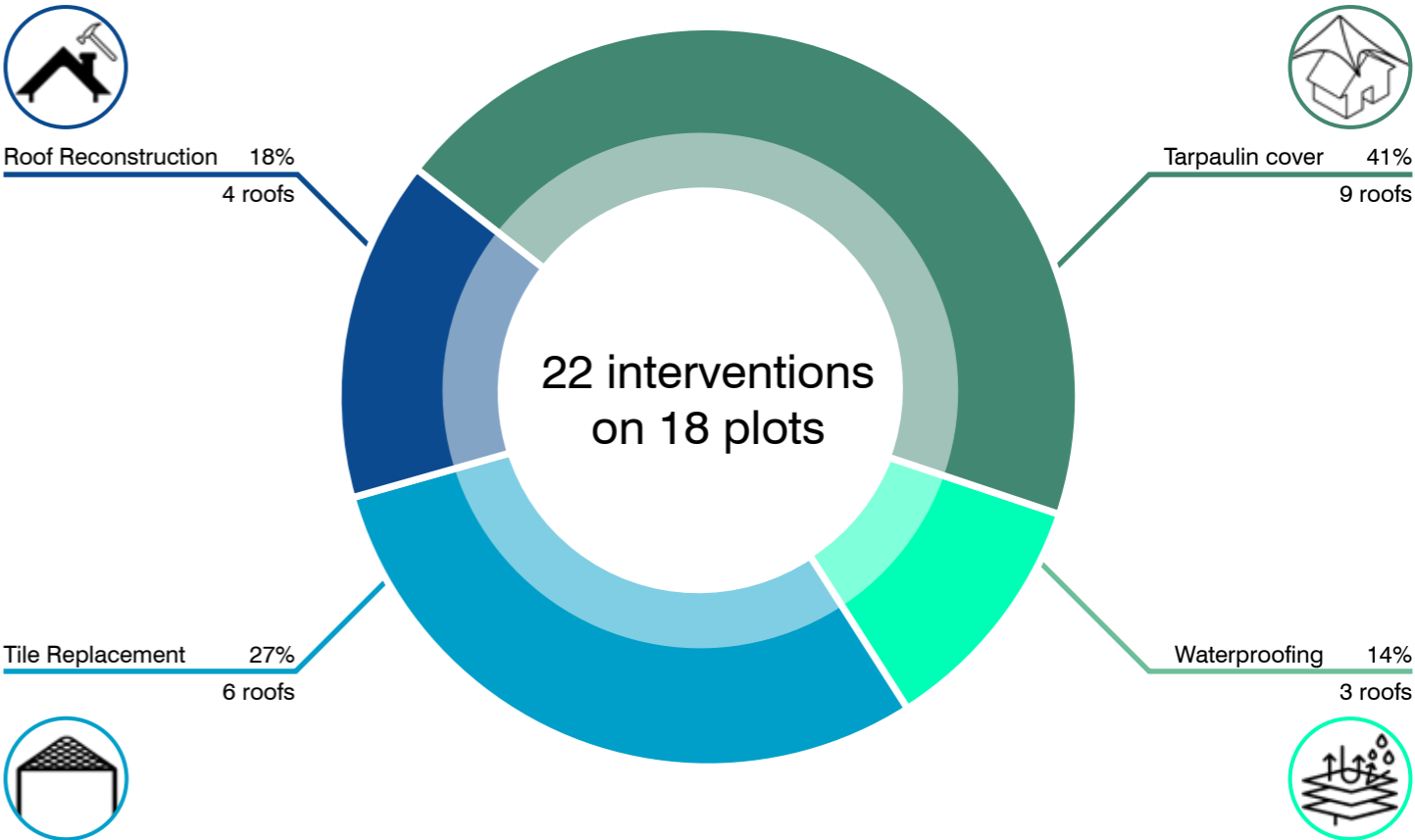
Intervention Map, January 2022, Beirut Heritage Initiative

Statement on the full compliance with the terms of the Grant Agreement:

Beirut Heritage Initiative has fully complied with the terms and conditions appended to the ‘Grant Agreement’. BHI has implemented the project and to that effect has fulfilled the following tasks:

- Provided to ALIPH damage assessment reports;
- Selected, jointly with the DGA, Dr. Antoine Fichfich, among conservation architects of BBHR20 to monitor the proper execution of the roof covering works on the historical buildings. The consultant’s remuneration consists of a fee amounting to 4% of the final cost per heritage building, which amounted to \$ 4,307.84 ;
- Obtained the necessary permissions from the house owners and DGA to carry out the work;
- Requested at least 3 quotations for each expense over USD 5,000, except in special circumstances that were justified. The received quotations were compared, and BHI selected the most suitable suppliers;
- BHI assessed the damage on the selected plots, coordinated with the DGA for the type of roof coverings to be used, contacted contractors, received quotations, agreed upon schedule of works and schedule of payments, conducted site visits, allocated a site manager, and had both, technical and financial control, throughout all the works. Finally, a handover to Dr. Antoine Fichfich was done;
- Paid invoices as needed, after thorough monitoring and technical control;
- Provided progress financial reports to the Grant Administrator to release payments;
- Provided access to all information required by Ernst&Young to conduct its audit work;
- Submitted final narrative report and final financial report to ALIPH.

FINANCIAL REPORT



Emergency Roof Covering						
Plot number	Payment \$	Payment LBP	Sub-total	10% mgmt	4% BBHR20	Total
Rmeil 155	\$ 5,300.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 5,300.00	\$ 530.00	\$ 212.00	\$ 6,042.00
Rmeil 261	\$ 720.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 720.00	\$ 72.00	\$ 28.80	\$ 820.80
Rmeil 292	\$ 12,070.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 12,070.00	\$ 12,07.00	\$ 482.80	\$ 13,759.80
Rmeil 300	\$ 6,921.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 6,921.00	\$ 692.10	\$ 276.84	\$ 7,889.94
Rmeil 688	\$ 11,350.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 11,350.00	\$ 1,135.00	\$ 454.00	\$ 12,939.00
Rmeil 722	\$ 18,582.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 18,582.00	\$ 1,858.20	\$ 743.28	\$ 21,183.48
Rmeil 723	\$ 3,089.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 3,089.00	\$ 308.90	\$ 123.56	\$ 3,521.46
Rmeil 812	\$ 17,081.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 17,081.00	\$ 1,708.10	\$ 683.24	\$ 19,472.24
Medawar 119	\$ 1,450.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 1,450.00	\$ 145.00	\$ 58.00	\$ 1,653.00
Ashrafieh 569	\$ 8,400.00	LBP 7,500,000	\$ 9,400.00	\$ 940.00	\$ 376.00	\$ 10,716.00
Ashrafieh 1139	\$ 1,402.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 1,402.00	\$ 140.20	\$ 56.08	\$ 1,598.28
Ashrafieh 1141	\$ 1,850.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 1,850.00	\$ 185.00	\$ 74.00	\$ 2,109.00
Ashrafieh 1148	\$ 5,232.00	LBP 11,130,000	\$ 6,716.00	\$ 671.60	\$ 268.64	\$ 7,656.24
Ashrafieh 1161	\$ 4,453.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 4,453.00	\$ 445.30	\$ 178.12	\$ 5,076.42
Saifi 285	\$ 2,827.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 2,827.00	\$ 282.70	\$ 113.08	\$ 3,222.78
Bachoura 1503	\$ 1,550.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 1,550.00	\$ 155.00	\$ 62.00	\$ 1,767.00
ZK 289	\$ 475.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 475.00	\$ 47.50	\$ 19.00	\$ 541.50
ZK 622	\$ 2,460.00	LBP 0.00	\$ 2,460.00	\$ 246.00	\$ 98.40	\$ 2,804.40
						\$ 122,773.44

Total spent on works	\$ 107,696.00
10% management fees	\$ 10,769.60
4% BBHR20	\$ 4,307.84
Financial management	\$ 2,000.00
Bank fees	\$ 226.56
Grand Total	\$ 125,000.00

With the granted budget of \$125,000, *BHI* carried out a total of **22 emergency operations on 18 plots** that had endured damages from the August 4 2020 blast.

The amount allocated on the projects is equal to \$ 122,773.44, with an additional \$ 2,226.56 for management and bank fees.

