

3rd Yearly Report on the Implementation of the National Strategic Plan for Women in Lebanon (2011 - 2021)

- 2015 -





**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF
THE 3RD YEARLY REPORT
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE NATIONAL ACTION
PLAN FOR 2015**

Introduction

In full partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and using a participatory approach that involved all stakeholders in improving the status of women in Lebanon, the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) drafted and adopted the National Strategy for Lebanese Women (2011-2021). Upon giving its preliminary approval of this Strategy on 12/6/2012, The Lebanese Council of Ministers called for its circulation to all ministries, advising due consideration to its content and suggestions in accordance with the laws in effect.

To ensure the implementation of the National Strategy, and using the same participatory approach, the National Commission for Lebanese Women drafted a three year National Action Plan (2013-2016). This Plan is composed of 12 sub action plans, one for each of the twelve strategic goals set in the National Strategy. Each sub action plan identified a number of operational objectives for achieving the strategic goal, the needed interventions, and a set of indicators for measuring progress in the achievement of each objective.

In 2014, NCLW published the first National Report on the Implementation of the National Action Plan during 2013. In the absence of baseline information prior to 2013 that can be used to assess progress, the first report aimed at providing such information through collecting data from a chosen sample of 40 nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working on women issues, a sample of 7 ministries, and the UN agencies members of the UN Gender Working Group in Lebanon.

In its preparation for the issuance of the second report, aimed at assessing the progress made in the implementation of the National Action Plan in 2014, and guided by the lessons learned from drafting the previous report, NCLW contracted the services of two experts for revising the used e-questionnaires and improving the processes of data collection and retrieval. This improved the quality and quantity of data collected from the various stakeholders on their activities in 2014 aimed at enhancing the implementation of the National Strategy for Lebanese Women and its National Action Plan.

The 2014 report was published early in 2016 and was based on the data collected from a sample of the various partners in the implementation of the National Action Plan who responded to NCLW's call for participation in the survey. The 2014 sample was larger than the 2013 one reflecting a higher response rate to the revised survey than to the earlier one. It included 65 NGOs, 19 international governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and 9 ministries and other public institutions working on women issues.

The current report presents the results of the data collected from 71 NGOs, 24 international governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and 8 ministries and public institutions. Through analysis of the collected data, this report provides:

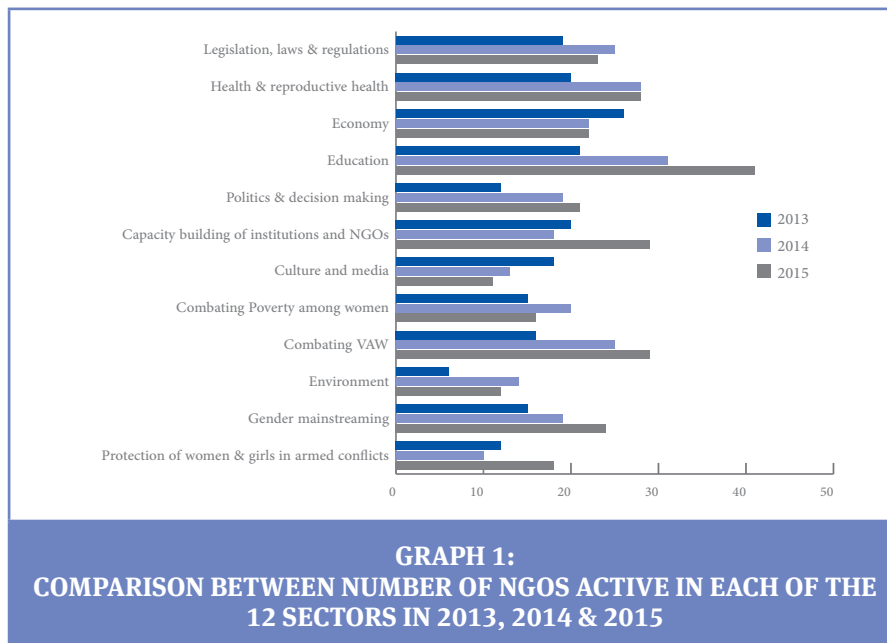
- a. An account of the work and activities carried out by the major stakeholders during 2015,
- b. The degree to which these activities comply, or rather coincide, with the interventions called for by the National Action Plan,
- c. Comparison between the information collected in 2013 and 2014 with that collected in 2015, and
- d. An assessment of the progress made over the three years covered by the National Action Plan 2013-2016, identification of strengths and weaknesses in the implementation process, and recommendations for future improvement.

I- MAIN RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

1. Same as in 2013, and 2014, the results of the questionnaires filled by the sample of NGOs showed that most of them were working on the achievement of more than one of the twelve strategic goals covered by the National Action Plan (2013-2016). As clear from the introductory table, the increase in the sample size revealed that the culture and media sector assumes the interest of the lowest number of NGOs, and the education sector continues to assume the interest of the largest number of NGOs for the second year. This may be a result of the increase in the sample size, as it may be a reflection of changing concerns and priorities brought about by the events on the Lebanese scene.

Sector	% of total sample (40) 2013	# of NGOs active in the sector 2013	% of total sample (65) 2014	# of NGOs active in the sector 2014	% of total sample (71) 2015	# of NGOs active in the sector 2015
Legislation, Laws, Regulations	23	32.39%	25	38.4%	19	47.5%
Health and Reproductive Health	28	39.4%	28	43%	20	50%
Economy	22	30.98%	22	33.8%	26	65%
Education	41	57.7%	31	47.6%	21	52.5%
Politics and decision making	21	29.57%	19	29.2%	12	30%
Building capacity of Institutions and NGOs	29	40.8%	18	27.6%	20	50%
Culture and Media	11	15.49%	13	20%	18	45%
Combating poverty among women	16	22.5%	20	30.7%	15	37.5%
Combating VAW	29	40.8%	25	38.4%	16	40%
Environment	12	16.9%	14	21.5%	6	15%
Gender	24	33.8%	19	29.2%	15	37.5%
Protection of women and girls at times of war, emergency and natural disasters	18	25.35%	10	15.3%	12	30%

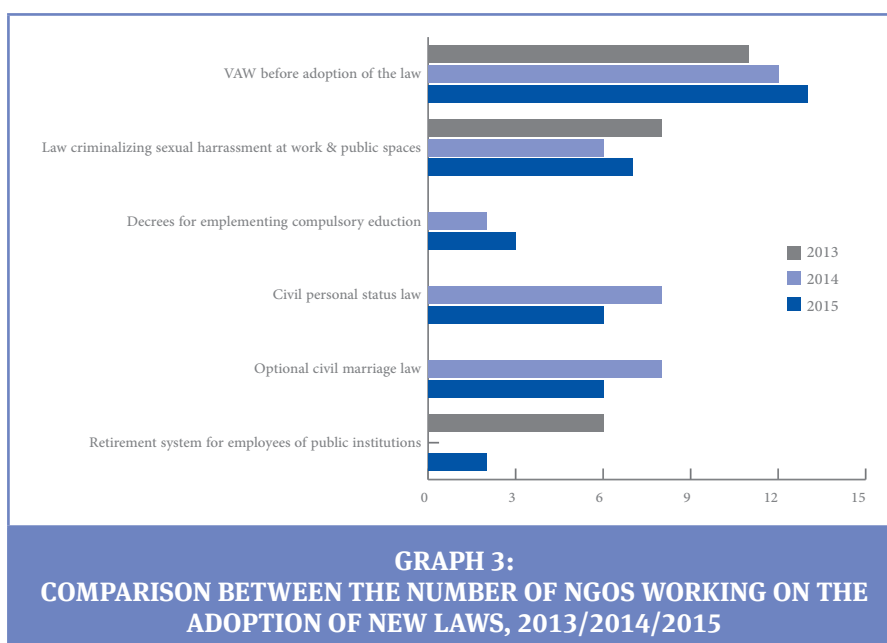
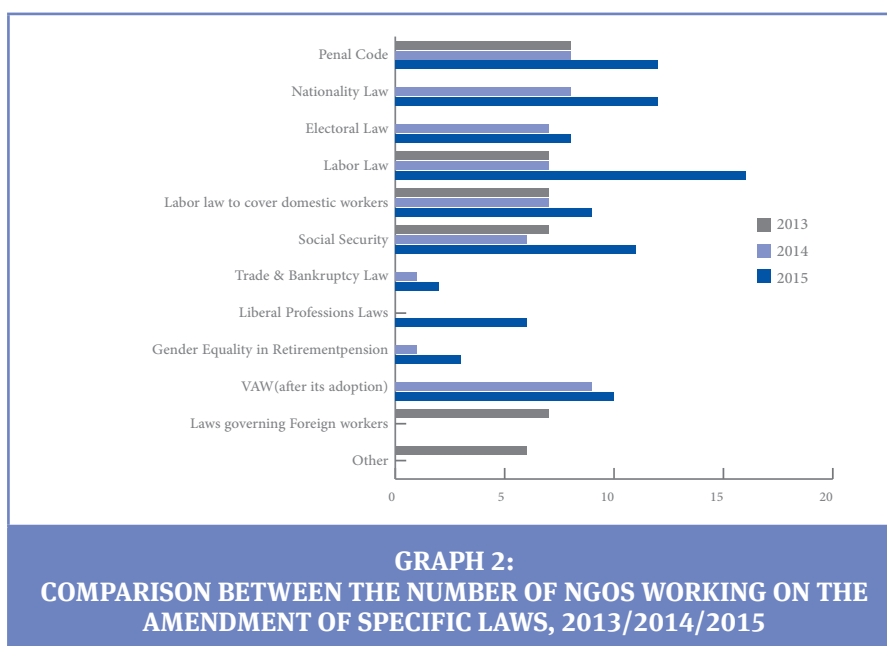
**INTRODUCTORY TABLE:
COMPARISON BETWEEN NGOS' DISTRIBUTION BY EACH OF THE 12 SECTORS OF THE ACTION PLAN AND THEIR PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE OF NGOS (2013, 2014, & 2015)**



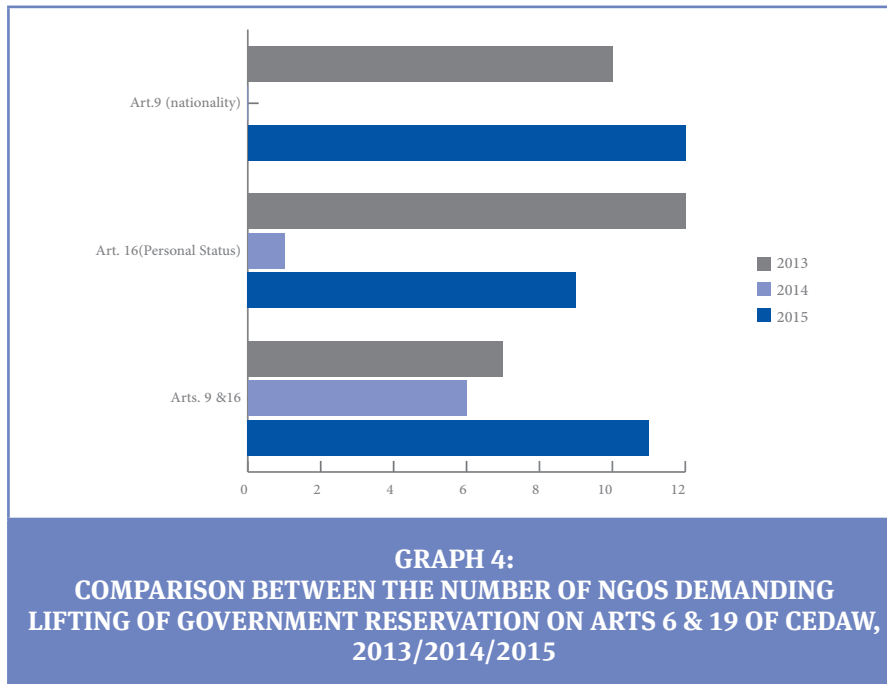
Legislation, Laws, and Regulations

- Results of the survey show that, in general, the work of NGOs, NCLW, and the donors is in conformity with the interventions demanded by the sub action plan aimed at removing all kinds of discrimination against women from laws in effect, and/or adoption of new laws to ensure gender equality.
- The year 2015 witnessed a decrease in the number of NGOs working on this sector from 25 to 23 NGOs, reflecting a drop of 6.1% in the percentage of the total numbers of NGOs sampled in 2014 and 2015 respectively. The increase in the number of NGOs working on this sector in 2014, followed by this drop in 2015 cannot be attributed to the increase in the sample size. It appears to be more a result of the prevalent parliamentary and governmental paralysis.
- There is a broad distribution of NGOs on the specific laws whose amendment or adoption is advocated by the NGOs. This distribution decreases the impact of the legislator's and NGOs' piecemeal approach to legislative reform.
- Distribution of NGOs' by the laws to be amended or adopted shows NGOs' little variation from last year despite the increase in the sample size. Same as in 2014, the 2015 distribution of NGOs on these variables, also shows NGOs' interest in certain laws that did not assume its attention in 2014 (such as Nationality Law, Electoral law, Trade and Bankruptcy law, Retirement Law for Employees in Public Institutions, Decrees for implementing the Law on Free Compulsory Education, Civil Personal Status Law, Optional Civil Marriage Law and the Law governing Public Employment). While the 2013 and 2014 results revealed lack of NGOs' interest in demanding the reform of laws governing liberal professions, the 2015 results showed that 6 organizations were working on this issue.
- Two points are worth highlighting. First is the relatively small number of NGOs working on the adoption of women quota in the electoral law (8 NGOs only) despite the bad need for enhancing women representation in parliament. Second is the fact that 10 NGOs are demanding the amendment of the law on VAW, thus reflecting civil society's dissatisfaction with the final content of the law as adopted by Parliament.

7. Of the NGOs demanding law amendment or adoption, 14 prepared and provided legislators with the finalized texts of law proposals for the demanded new laws or amendments of laws in effect.



8. Noteworthy is the increase in the number of NGOs demanding government lifting of its reservations on Articles 9 and 16 of CEDAW (from 6 NGOs in 2014 to 11 in 2015), with 9 NGOs emphasizing Article 16 (on personal status) and 12 Article 9 (on nationality). The percentage of these NGOs from the total number of NGOs working on this sector reveal a return of NGOs' interest in this issue after the drop it witnessed in 2014.



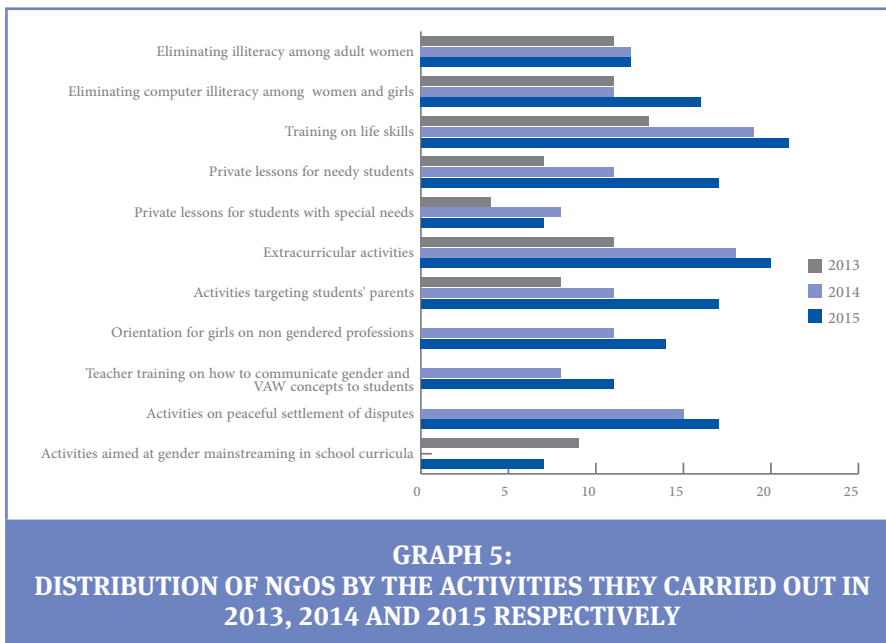
9. In advocating for law amendment or adoption, NGOs utilized a variety of means. At the official level, they held meetings with MPs(16 NGOs), leaders of Parliamentary blocs(11 NGOs), ministers(17 NGOs), party leaders(13 NGOs), religious leaders(7 NGOs), and gave testimony in front of parliamentary committees(7 NGOs). Noteworthy in this regard is the variety in political and religious leaderships approached by NGOs in 2014 and 2015 thus ensuring access to a large number of sects and political parties, especially on issues related to personal status
10. At the public level, 20 NGOs worked on raising public awareness on the content of the laws requiring amendment or adoption, 19 of which targeted men and women in their activities, 20 NGOs worked on raising women awareness of their rights, and 15 used mass media for their advocacy purposes. It is important to note that, contrary to the geographic distribution of such activities in 2013 and 2014, they were distributed more or less equally among the various governorates in 2015, despite the fact that Beirut continues to receive the lion's share of such activities.
11. In comparison with that of 2013, the current survey, same as that of 2014, shows an increase in the number of NGOs cooperating and coordinating with other NGOs, a slightly higher number with NCLW, but no increase in that with ministries. Out of the 23 NGOs working on this sector, 16 declared having been guided by the National Action Plan, though with varying degrees.
12. The National Commission for Lebanese Women was highly active in following up on its demands regarding the amendment or adoption of all the above mentioned laws, as well as in cooperating and coordinating with other stakeholders. It continued its campaign for the elimination of all forms of discrimination from the laws in effect. It followed up on the work of Parliamentary Committees to identify changes introduced by these committees to the original texts that it had submitted. NCLW also followed up on the campaign it started last year for the protection of minors from early marriage and organized with its partners a series of awareness raising campaigns on this issue. UNFPA continued to provide all kinds of support for NCLW's activities.

13. The Ministry of Labor continued working on putting the demanded amendments of the Labor and Social Security Laws on decision makers' agenda. It drafted a law criminalizing sexual harassment at the work place, and continued supervising the implementation of Law 220 on people with special needs.
14. The Ministry of Social Affairs resumed the meetings of its national technical committees on VAW which adopted a very detailed action plan to enhance its capabilities in providing needed services in this area.
15. The Ministry of Interior and Municipalities urged decision makers to draft a modern electoral law that provides for a women quota, and to adopt a civil personal status law. It carried out campaigns aimed at encouraging women to run for local elections.
16. The Center For Educational Development and Research continued its support for the Ministry of Education and Higher Education to speed up the drafting of the executive decrees needed for the implementation of the Law on Free and Compulsory Primary Education. It also worked on integrating the legal aspect in school curricula and cooperated with UNFPA, UNESCO, and MOSA for mainstreaming gender in its programmes and policies.
17. UNFPA continued its partnership with and support for NCLW in carrying out its functions.
18. UNHCR cooperated with the Lebanese government and a number of international and local NGOs with regard to legislation governing sexual and gender based violence and provision of response services and empowerment of women through technical training programmes and training on life skills. It targeted refugee women and women in host communities and provided technical and financial support. More than 100,000 women benefited from these programmes annually.
19. The World Health Organization cooperated with the Ministry of Public Health in drafting a guide for pregnant women with HIV, and in implementing the initiative on providing health care for mother and child.
20. ESCWA, as part of a regional program, conducted research to assess the legal, institutional, and structural obstacles facing gender equality and women's access to justice, and provided policy recommendations.
21. Oxfam implemented its programme on women access to justice in Mt. Lebanon and Tripoli in cooperation with JWF and LECORVAW. It provided technical, financial and human support. 4302 women benefited directly from this programme.
22. The following organizations provided various kinds of support for the ministries' and NGOs' work in this sector: UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, the European Union, the Norwegian and Luxembourg embassies, The Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development, MEPI, the British Council, Oxfam, Search for Common Grounds Foundation, Research and Training for Development Group.
23. Work in this sector suffers from major gaps and obstacles. These are: lack of NGOs' unity around unified demands and messages, especially with regard to the electoral law and women quota; the piecemeal approach to legal reform; less than needed cooperation and coordination among the major stakeholders;

continued lack of political will to introduce requested amendments; and the delay in the legislative process, coupled with limited resources.

EDUCATION

24. Results show that the work of NGOs, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, and international donors during 2015 was in line with the sub action plan for enhancing women and girls access to education.
25. Of the total NGO sample, 41 organizations were active in this sector marking an increase by 10 NGOs over those active in this sector in 2014. The number of NGOs which declared being guided to a certain extent by the National Action Plan increased from 15 in 2014 to 20 NGOs in 2015. Graph5 compares the distribution of NGOs by the activities they carried out in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively.



26. The numbers of beneficiaries of those activities were relatively high and included both males and females.
27. The geographic distribution of activities and beneficiaries reveals a relatively more equitable distribution between regions as between rural and urban areas
28. NGOs used various means to urge decision makers to take the necessary measures to ensure gender mainstreaming in educational curricula(8 NGOs), removing gender based discrimination from school books (4 NGOs), and issue the decrees needed to implement the Law on Free and Compulsory Education (5 NGOs). They held meetings with members of parliament, officials at the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, and at the Center for Educational Development and Research. They also signed petitions, held awareness raising workshops, and organized demonstrations and marches (only one NGO).

29. Noticeable is the significant continuous increase in the level of cooperation among NGOs on one hand, and among them and other stakeholders, especially with NCLW, on the other, in comparison with that during 2013 and 2014.
30. About 23 of the NGOs received various types of support from international governmental and nongovernmental organizations and embassies.
31. Five NGOs benefited from support provided by ministries, 2 from international governmental organizations, 13 from international nongovernmental organizations, 3 from the private sector, and 11 from individual contributions.
32. The activities and policies of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education were generally in accordance with the Action Plan. The Ministry declared that it has drafted action plans for a) speeding the process of drafting and adopting the executive decrees for the implementation of the law on free and compulsory primary education, and b) for ensuring lack of gender discrimination in the Ministry and public educational institutions. The Ministry also worked on the rehabilitation of educational institutions to cater for special needs. It has adopted all of CEDRE'S recommendations on gender mainstreaming in school curricula, and coordinated with NCLW with regard to mainstreaming gender in its policies and programmes. The Ministry also declared that it is revising the regulations governing school and university student bodies to ensure gender equality.
33. The Centre for Educational Development and Research was active in 2015. Among its activities were its continued support for the Ministry of Education and Higher Education in enhancing the implementation of the Law on Free and Compulsory Primary Education and the removal of gender based discrimination from school books, the training of teachers on communicating gender concepts and the different forms of VAW and how to report it, in their work, as well as on detecting early learning difficulties.
34. The Ministry of environment cooperated with CEDRE on integrating environmental topics in the curricula, though without emphasis on women role in environmental protection and preservation. The Ministry issued a guide to be used in schools to raise students' awareness on environmental issues.
35. Twenty four international governmental and nongovernmental organizations were involved in enhancing women's and girls' access to education, either through providing support or through partnership with NGOs, ministries and public institutions.
36. UNESCO implemented its 3-year MENA project Youth NET-MED in cooperation with the European Union. The project provided financial, technical, and human support.
37. UNRWA continues to provide free primary education for Palestinian refugees in its 67 schools. Girls constitute 53% of total beneficiaries.
38. UNHCR continued the implementation of its annual projects under its ongoing programme "Life skills, technical training, and enhancing access to education at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels". The projects targeted all women including refugee women and women in host communities, provided financial, technical and human support, and benefited over 100,000 women annually since 2012.

39. FAO, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Lebanese Institute for Agricultural Research and the Codex Alimentarius Committee, implemented 9 national projects aimed at building the capacity of farmers through training on agricultural topics and techniques and providing technical and human support.
40. UNIDO, in cooperation with the ministries of Agriculture and of Industry, the Union of the Lebanese and Arab Chambers of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, the Regional Center for Business and Investment Training (ARCEIT), the Istituto per la Cooperazione Universitaria (ICU), and the Majmoua Organization, implemented 3 educational projects: “Support for Host Communities Affected By the Influx of Syrian Refugee (CELEP III Project)”, “Women Economic Empowerment for Sustainable Inclusive Development (ISID)”, and “Developing and Enhancing Business (EDIP)”. These projects provided technical support and targeted 15 SMEs, 3 cooperatives, and 1931 operating or potential businesses.
41. The Danish Refugee Council implemented a number of projects, which had education as one of its pillars in the North, South and Beqaa in cooperation with local NGOs. It targeted boys and girls aged 6-17 years, female teenagers, and male and female care providers from the Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian nationalities.
42. AMIDEAST, in cooperation with CITI Institute and PepsiCo, implemented its 18-months project “Skills for Success” which targeted vulnerable women from all over Lebanon. It also implemented the “Arab Women Entrepreneurs” project which benefited 20 Lebanese women.
43. AVSI Institute, in cooperation with Biladi Dialogue for Heritage and Fondazione Minoprio (IT), implemented the “Comprehensive Peaceful Education” project. It targeted Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian boys and girls interested in skilled agricultural training, and provided training for teachers and technicians in vocational schools, and for the employees at the Education and Guidance Office at the Ministry of Agriculture. The project provided financial, technical and human support, and benefited 250 Lebanese and Syrian boys and girls as well as 100 Lebanese teacher, technician, and employee at the Ministry of Agriculture.
44. HILFSWERK Austria International, in cooperation with the Lebanese Social Movement, implemented its project “Supporting Lebanese and Syrian Children Return to School and in their Homeworks” in the areas of Bourj Hammoud, Zahle, Kfazabad, Halba, Tripoli and Sidon. It provided financial, technical and human support and benefited 1150 Lebanese and Syrian boys and girls.
45. The Palestinian Organization for Human Rights (SHAHED) carried out training and awareness raising activities on women rights aimed at enhancing women abilities and skills in demanding and protecting their rights to ensure their equality with men. The project provided technical and human support, was implemented in Tyr and Sidon in cooperation with the Human Development Institute and RELIEF Institute, and benefited 35 women.
46. While the 2015 results revealed a more comprehensive coverage of activities demanded by the National Action Plan, serious work and research is still needed a) to enhance the educational system’s ability in meeting market demands, b) to ensure the implementation of the Law on Free and Compulsory Primary

Names of international organizations	
UNESCO	UN WOMEN
UNICEF	NORWAC
UNFPA	ADF
UNIFIL(Italian brigade)	Presbyterian Church(USA)
Save the Children	WLPF
UNHCR	St. Fatimah Charity Britain

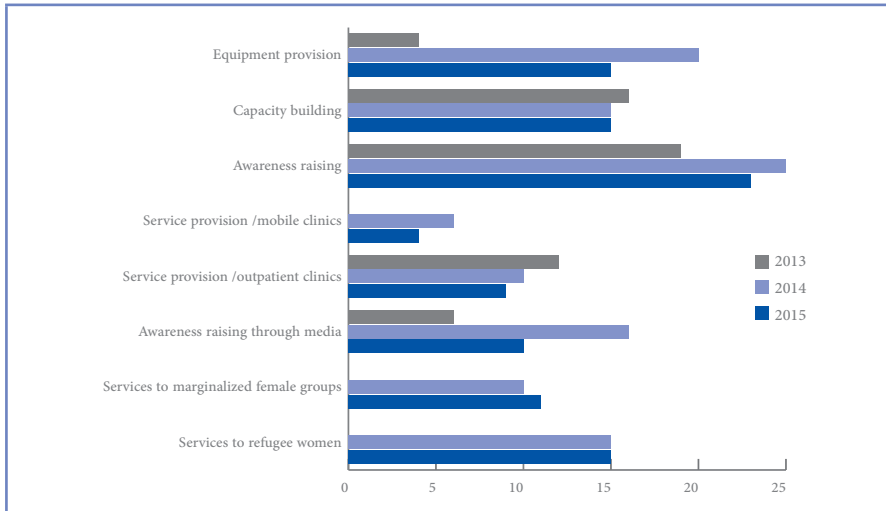
**TABLE 1:
LIST OF THE NAMES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT PROVIDED SUPPORT FOR NGOS'
ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION**

Education, c) to build the capacity of MEHE, CEDRE, and NCLW, especially financially, to enable them to carry out their functions.

47. The large number of IOs and INGOs working on this sector, and in particular on issues of refugees, may provide partial explanation for the largest number of NGOs working on this sector.

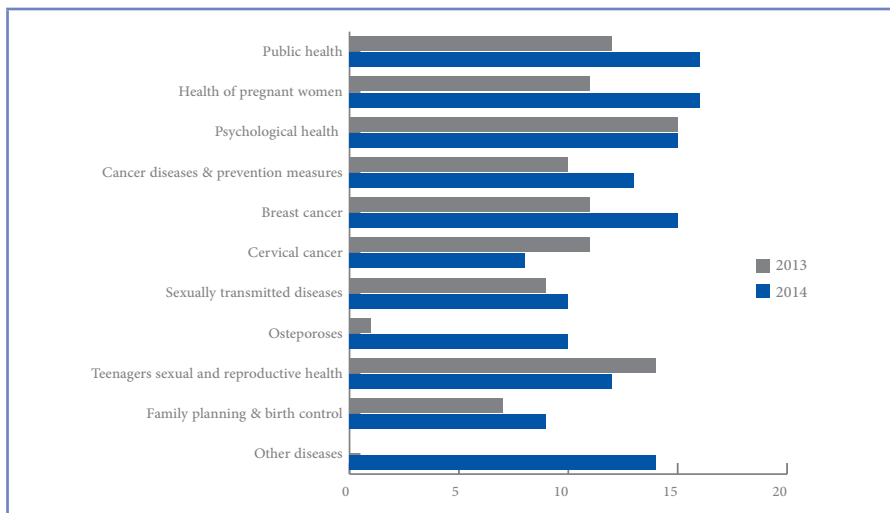
Health and Reproductive Health

48. Data collected from the different stakeholders reveals that the activities carried out during 2015 have covered all the interventions provided for in the Action Plan though with varying degrees.
49. Analysis of the results show an improvement over the work done in 2013 and a decrease from the 2014 data on the number of NGOs carrying out certain activities. The geographic distribution of NGOs' activities in 2015 revealed a relatively more equitable distribution among governorates, as between rural and urban areas.
50. The number of NGOs working on health and reproductive health did not witness an increase from 2014 (28 NGOs). Graph6 shows the distribution of NGOs by type of activity. The number of NGOs working on this sector who declared that they were guided by the National Action Plan in setting their priorities and programs dropped from 20 in 2014 to 13 only in 2015.



**GRAPH 6:
COMPARISON OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF NGOS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY
(2013/2014/2015).**

51. Same as in 2014, the 2015 results show large differences in the number of health centers benefitting from the respective NGOs’ rehabilitation or provision of equipment activities. This may be due to the differences in NGOs’ human, technical and financial resources, or to differences in the health centers’ sizes and needs.



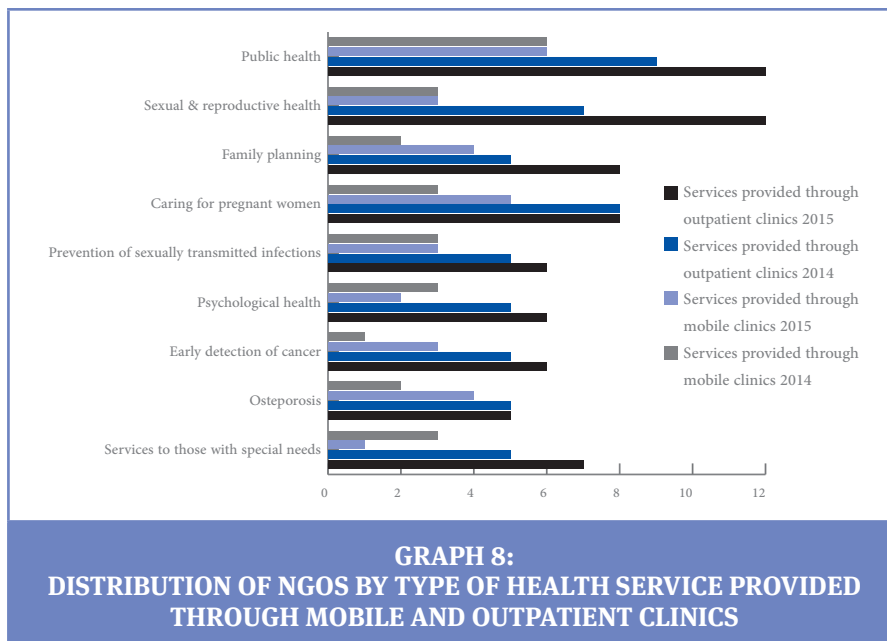
**GRAPH 7:
COMPARISON BETWEEN THE DISTRIBUTION OF NGOS BY THE
SUBJECT OF AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES, 2013/2014**

52. Same as in 2014, the number of NGOs working on building the capacity of workers in the health service provision centers in rural areas (12 NGOs) is almost equal to those providing this service in the urban areas(11 NGOs). However the number of NGOs who declared that the number of beneficiaries from their activities exceeded 70 beneficiaries, has dropped from 9 NGOs in 2014 to 6 NGOs in 2015. Six NGOs declared that the number of beneficiaries from their capacity building activities did not exceed 20.

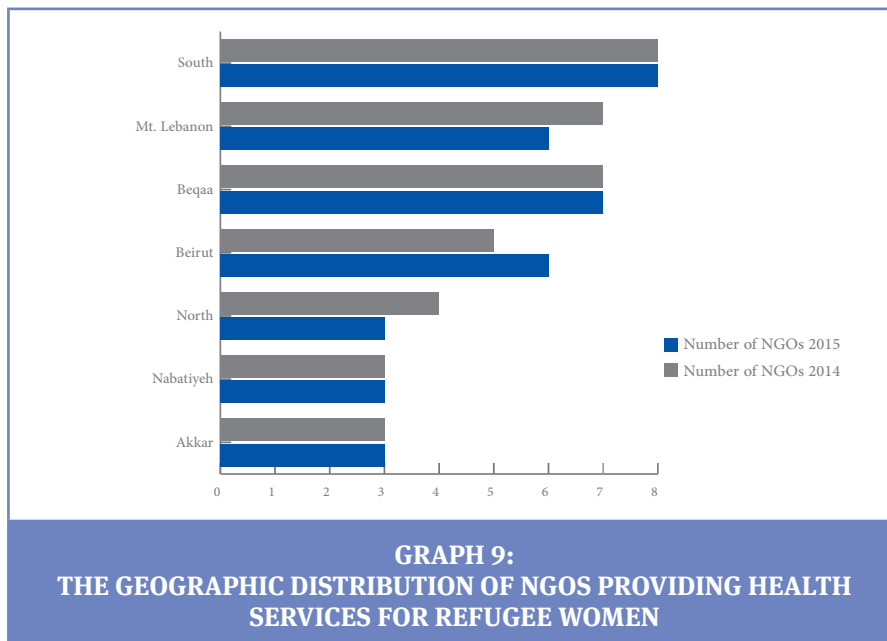
53. In comparison with 2014, the 2015 results show a drop in the number of NGOs’ carrying out awareness raising activities in urban areas(from 16 in 2014 to 11 in 2015) while staying the same in rural areas

(18NGOs). Moreover, the number of public and private schools targeted by the awareness raising activities have dropped from 9 to 3 public schools, and from 10 to 6 private schools, while the number of targeted vocational schools increased from 3 to 4.

54. In their efforts to raise public awareness, 5 NGOs issued simplified guides on specific health issues, and 6 NGOs used various media channels.
55. The number of NGOs providing health services through mobile clinics and outpatient clinics have witnessed a slight decrease . Graph 8 shows the geographic distribution of the two types of clinics, and the health services provided by each respectively



56. Out of the 28 NGOs working on this sector, 9 declared their belief that workers in mobile and outpatient clinics are supervised and trained by the Ministry of Public Health, and 4 NGOs believed that they are supervised and trained by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Responses by both ministries on their questionnaires do not support this belief.
57. The marginalized groups of women benefitting from health services are female prisoners (3 NGOs), women in old age homes (6 NGOs), foreign domestic workers(4 NGOs), and women with special needs(3 NGOs). Beneficiaries of such activities were more than 70 women.
58. Services to female refugees were provided by 15 NGOs distributed geographically as follows: in the South (8 NGOs), Mount Lebanon and Beqaa (7 NGOs), Beirut (6 NGOs), the North, Nabatiyeh and Akkar (3 NGOs). Beneficiaries from each of the various services exceeded 70 women.



59. Out of the 28 NGOs working on this sector 17 received support: 15 received financial support, 10 technical support, and 10 were provided with human support.
60. Support for NGOs' activities was provided by international governmental organizations (5NGOs), international nongovernmental organizations (14 NGOs), embassies (7NGOs), ministries and public institutions (6 NGOs), private sector(2 NGOs), private contributions(6 NGOs).
61. In comparison with the 2014 results, current results show similar levels of cooperation and coordination among NGOs, and between them and other stakeholders.
62. NCLW, in cooperation with heads of municipal councils and municipal unions and other partners, organized awareness raising sessions on prevention of cardiac diseases, Diabetes and Thelesemia, and reproductive health. Over 130 women benefited from these sessions.
63. Responses of The Ministry of Public Health to the questionnaire revealed that its activities in 2015 were a continuation of if the activities carried out in 2014, including the supervision, but not the training, of workers in the health care centers affiliated with it and providing health services through them. It was also active in carrying out awareness raising campaigns using various media channels.
64. The Ministry of Social Affairs worked on introducing the youth to the page on sexual and reproductive health available on its website. It carried out awareness campaigns on medical issues and diseases, and provided listening, guidance and health care services to the victims of VAW, either directly or through referring them to NGOs specialized in providing such services.
65. UNHCR implemented its project " Multiple -Mobile Services for Women and Girls , Clinical Management of Rape, Female Doctors Providing Primary Health Care Services and Specialized Outreach Volunteers" which covered all regions and targeted women including refugee and host community women. Beneficiaries are estimated to be over 10,000 /year. The projects provided financial, technical and human support.

66. UNFPA, in partnership with the Ministry of Public Health, ABAAD, LFPAGE, IOCC, IMC, Makassed Association, Lebanese Society for Obstetric and Gynecology, implemented its ongoing project “ Support to promote access to sexual and reproductive health services and information including family planning”. The project targeted both Syrian refugee women/young girls and Lebanese women/young girls in hosting communities, provided financial, technical and human support, and benefitted 175,000 women and girls.
67. The World Health Organization declared its being guided by the National Strategy for Women in Lebanon across all its programs and projects. In partnership with MoPH and local NGOs, WHO implemented various projects with national coverage: a) the Mother and Health Care Initiative in various regions in Lebanon, b) HIV treatment Guidelines for Pregnant Women, c) HIV treatment, d) Provision of Medication for Non-communicable Diseases. It targeted women, pregnant women with HIV, most vulnerable populations, and HIV patients. It provided financial and technical support, and the beneficiaries were 43,000 patients with non- communicable diseases, around 1000 HIV patients, all women with HIV, and 700 benefitted from the Mother and Health Care Initiative.
68. UNRWA provided free primary health services to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. This is one of the on-going normal programmes. UNRWA ensures equal access for all children regardless of gender, ability, health conditions and socioeconomic status. Its projects cover areas of its operation all over Lebanon through its 27 health centers.
69. The Swiss Cooperation Council (CD3), in partnership with TAHADI, implemented its 3-years project “Protection and Services for Marginalized Domestic Workers”. It covered Hay Al Gharbeh and Sabra Al Horsh , provided financial and technical support and benefitted 1500 families.
70. Besma International Group for Humanitarian Assistance, in partnership with al- Wake’e Association, provided health insurance and medical cards to 50 women/year who are not covered by the National Security Fund in the Akkar and Beirut areas.
71. A long list of international organizations and embassies, which appears in Table 2 provided support for the work of NGOs in the health sector.

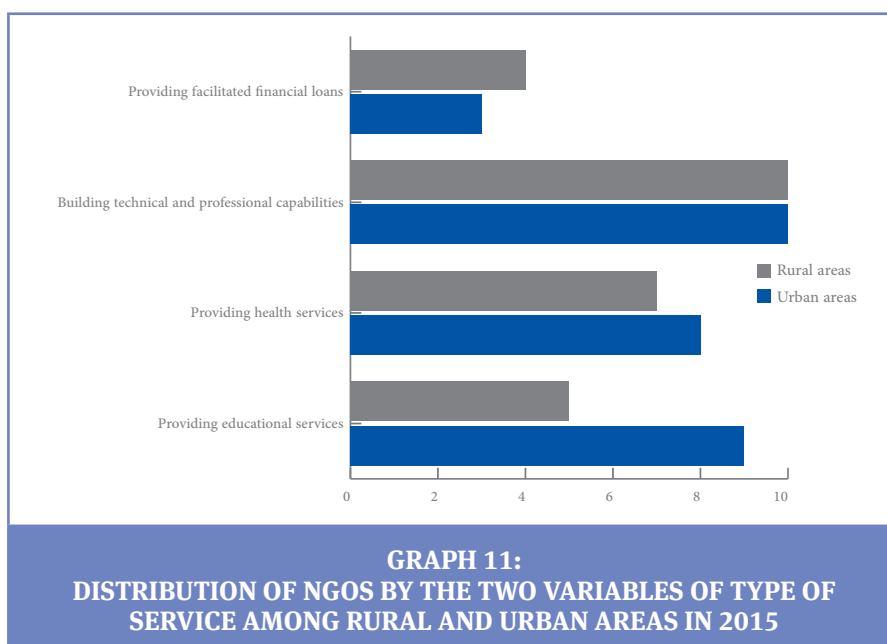
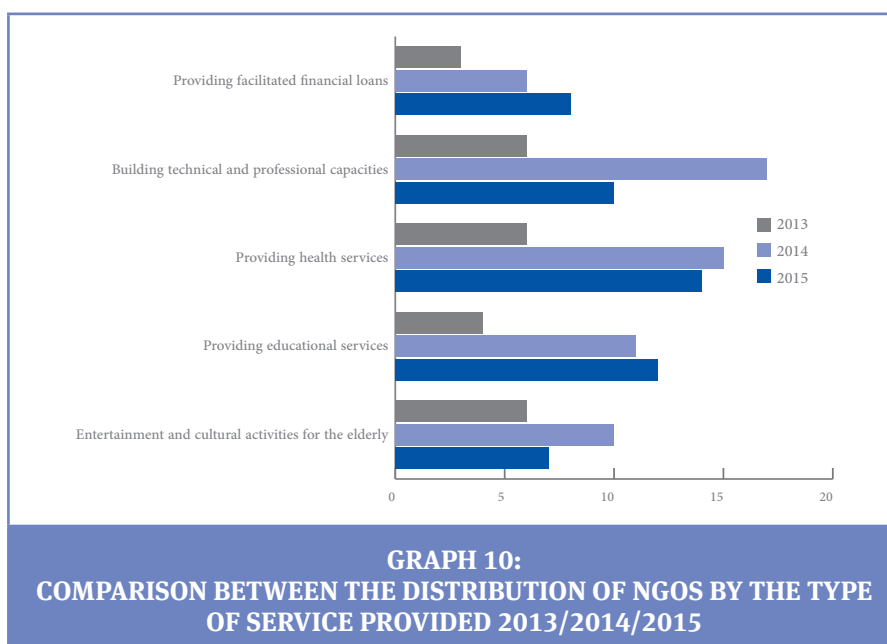
List of Donor Organizations and Embassies	
UNDP	MEDICO International
UNFPA	MDM
UNICEF	Help Age
UN WOMEN	NORWAC
UNHCR	Armadilla
UNRWA	International Orthodox Christian Charity
American Embassy	The Global Fund for Women
Japanese Embassy	OXFAM
Norwegian Embassy	LAECD
Italian Embassy	MAP UK
Canadian Embassy	IMC
Organization of Sovereign Malta	MCC
SI	NPA
ASFARE	AFD
Basma International Group for Humanitarian Assistance	

**TABLE 2:
LIST OF DONOR ORGANIZATIONS AND EMBASSIES**

72. Results continue to show that work in the health sector continues to suffer from lack of badly needed research and statistics on women's health needs and health in general. It also reveals the lack of effective mechanisms for supervision, follow up, evaluation and training to ensure the quality and effectiveness of provided services and its compliance with international standards.

Combating Poverty among Women

73. The number of NGOs working on this sector decreased from 20 in 2014 to 16 in 2015 marking a 20% drop from last year.
74. Of the 16 NGOs, 14 declared that they were guided by the National Action Plan in setting their priorities and planning their activities, and had projects aimed at ensuring social protection.
75. With the exception of educational services, NGOs' activities appear to be better distributed among the rural and urban areas, but not as such among the governorates as clear from Graph 11 and Table 3
76. Women with special needs benefited from the services of 7 NGOs. Four NGOs helped women with special needs find jobs, and 3 provided them with training aimed at economic empowerment. Only 2 NGOs demanded the issuance of the decrees for the implementation of Law 220 on people with special needs
77. Women headed families benefited from the educational and health services and from financial or in-kind support provided by 12 NGOs.



Type of service	Beirut	Mt Lebanon	North	Biqaa	South	Nabatiyeh	Akkar
Providing facilitated financial loans	1	1	1	0	3	1	0
Building technical and professional capabilities	5	5	4	3	8	3	1
Providing health services	3	5	1	2	6	2	0
Providing educational services	4	3	2	2	7	1	1

**TABLE 3:
DISTRIBUTION OF NGOS BY GOVERNORATE AND TYPE OF SERVICE**

78. Economic empowerment sessions for unemployed women were provided by 15 NGOs, and school and university scholarships were provided by 5 NGOs.

79. Comparison between the current results with those of 2013 and 2014 reveals a slight decrease from 2014 in the number of NGOs that cooperated and coordinated with a variety of local stakeholders (ministries and public institutions, the National Employment Office, NCLW, syndicates of liberal professions, schools, private sector and NGOs).
80. Of the 16 NGOs working on this sector 12 received support for their activities, 3 from international governmental organizations, 8 from international nongovernmental organizations, 4 from embassies, 3 from ministries and public institutions, one from the private sector, and 7 from individual contributions.
81. In cooperation with the Lebanese Company for Development- "Al Majmouat", NCLW implemented the SAWA project, which included a series of economic empowerment workshops. Within this project, 70 women benefited from small financial loans, and 52 women from financial and technical services. Women with special needs accounted for 1.4% of the total number of beneficiaries. NCLW also cooperated with the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture in organizing the Gender Equality Prize for the economic institutions that proved to be supportive of women participation in the economy.
82. The Ministry of Social Affairs carried out the National Programme which targets the poorest households, especially those headed by women. It has provided more than 70 women with financial assistance. The Ministry is also working on opening centers similar to the Tikrit Center for Crafts and Handicrafts in other regions. In cooperation with 12 centers and organizations, the Ministry also organized sessions to provide socio-psychological support for women and children in the Syrian refugee camps. More than 70 individuals benefitted from each of these session. The Ministry's work was supported by 12 IOs and INGOs, and one embassy.
83. UNHCR, in partnership with the Lebanese government and international and national civil society actors, implemented the project "Cash Assistance, Vocational Training, and Life Skills, Limited Livelihood Support". The project covered all regions, provided financial, technical and human support, and targeted all women including refugee and host community women. Estimated beneficiaries 10,000/year.
84. UN Women, in partnership with the Safadi Foudation and Fair Trade Lebanon, implemented the project "Towards Economic Empowerment and Community Mobilization of Women Affected by the Syrian Conflict in Lebanon Through conducting Vocational and agro business training for women. In income generating training, and activities". The project covered various areas in Akkar and Beirut. It targeted Lebanese and Syrian women impacted by the Syrian crisis, provided financial, technical and human support and benefitted 730 women.
85. UNIDO, in partnership with Lebanese ministries, local and regional chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture and NGOs, implemented 3 projects that provided technical support: 1) Supporting Host Communities in Lebanon Affected by the High Influx of Syrian Refugees (CELEP III) Project; 2) Women economic empowerment for inclusive and sustainable development (ISID) Project; and 3) Entrepreneurship Development & Investment Promotion (EDIP) project. The projects targeted SMEs , MSMEs, agricultural cooperatives, and entrepreneurs including women.
86. All projects implemented by FAO, and listed under other sectors, aimed directly or indirectly at combating poverty.

87. UNRWA continues to provide social safety net assistance on a quarterly basis, to the most impoverished Palestine refugees. This is an ongoing service under normal programme.
88. AMIDEAST, in partnership with PepsiCo and CITI foundation, implemented two 17- months projects a) Arab Women Entrepreneurship which benefitted 20 women and b) Skills for Success which benefitted 99 women. Both projects provided technical support
89. Besma International Group for Humanitarian Assistance, targeted needy families and distributed milk and food boxes in the areas of Hasbaya, Al- Arkoub, Beqaa, Beirut and Wadi Khaled. the project benefitted 2154 children/month.
90. Results show that a large number of international governmental and nongovernmental organizations provided support for NGOs in their work in fighting poverty among women. Table 4 provides a list of the donor organizations.

List of Donor Organizations and Embassies	
US Embassy	UNDP
Japanese Embassy	UN Women
German Embassy	UNICEF
International Fund for Women	UNHCR
Norwegian Embassy	Oxfam
MCC	AFD
SI	DROSOS
NPA	NORWAC
MEDCO	

**TABLE 4:
LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND EMBASSIES THAT PROVIDED SUPPORT FOR NGOS**

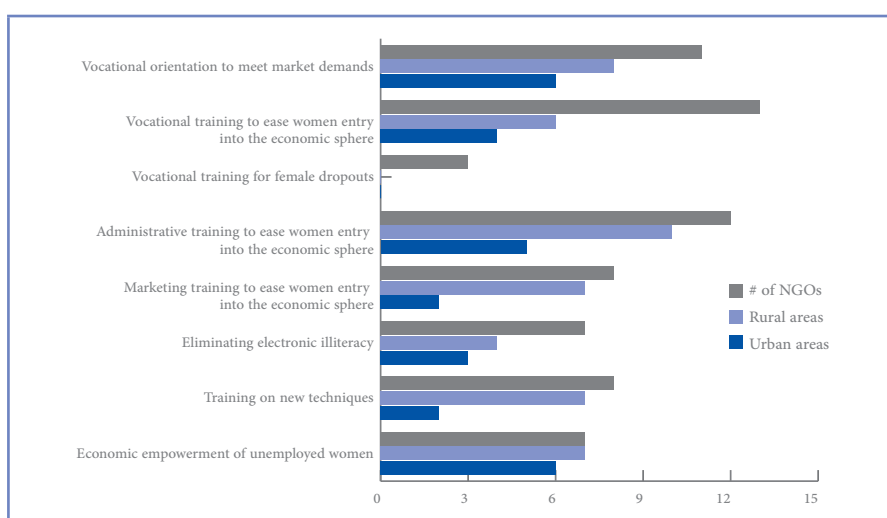
91. Despite the coverage of all interventions demanded in the National Action Plan, results reveal the need for more intensive work by all stakeholders to help combat poverty among women in Lebanon.

Enhancing Women Participation in the Economy

92. The number of NGOs working on the economic empowerment of women and enhancing their participation in the economic sphere remained the same as that in 2014(22 NGOs) despite the increase in the size of the sample of NGOs from 65 in 2014 to 71 in 2015.
93. The activities carried out by the NGOs in 2015 cover all the interventions called for in the National Action Plan. Of the 22 NGOs working in this sector, 10 declared being guided by this plan in setting their priorities and planning their activities. Table 5 shows the distribution of NGOs by activity

Type of activity	# of NGOs	Rural areas	Urban areas
Vocational orientation to meet market demands	11	8	6
Vocational training to ease women entry into the economic sphere	13	6	4
Vocational training for female dropouts	3	-	-
Administrative training to ease women entry into the economic sphere	12	10	5
Marketing training to ease women entry into the economic sphere	8	7	2
Eliminating electronic illiteracy	7	4	3
Training on new techniques	8	7	2
Economic empowerment of unemployed women	7	7	6

**TABLE 5:
DISTRIBUTION OF NGOS BY ACTIVITY AND AREA**



**GRAPH 12:
DISTRIBUTION OF NGOS BY ACTIVITY AND AREA**

94. At the level of legislation, 4 NGOs advocated the amendment of the Labor Law, 6 demanded the amendment the Law of Social Security, one demanded the amendment of Trade and Bankruptcy Law, one demanded the amendment of the laws governing public employment, 3 demanded the revision of the laws of the syndicates of liberal professions, and 5 called for the adoption of a law which criminalizes sexual harassment at the work place.
95. Of the 22 NGOs, 8 demanded the provision of services that assist working women such as low cost nurseries, 4 demanded provision of services for the elderly, and 4 for those with special needs.
96. While 4 NGOs conducted research on market needs for jobs that can be performed by women, 2 NGOs conducted research on the level and extent of women participation at the economic level. This was done in cooperation with the private sector(2 NGOs), municipalities (4 NGOs), vocational schools (one NGO), and the Ministry of Industry(one NGO).
97. NGOs used different means to provide incentives for women to engage in economic projects. They provided consultations (6 NGOs), facilitated loans (7 NGOs), ensured markets (11 NGOs), created new job opportunities in rural areas(13 NGOs), trained for job advancement(11 NGOs), provided exposure women entrepreneurs' success stories(8 NGOs).

98. In carrying out their activities aimed at encouraging women to engage in economic projects, NGOs cooperated with municipalities, private sector, banking sector, lending institutions, and international donors.
99. Support was provided for 12 NGOs from different international and local sources.
100. The increase in the level of cooperation among NGOs, and among them and other stakeholders, witnessed in 2014 over that in 2013, was maintained in 2015.
101. NCLW, in cooperation with the “Lebanese Company for Development- AlMajmouat”, implemented the project “SAWA”. Within the context of this project, economic empowerment workshops were held, 70 women were provided with small loans and 52 women with technical and financial services.
102. Ministry of Labor continued its efforts aimed at urging decision makers to amend the Labor Law to cover agricultural and domestic workers, and to adopt a law criminalizing sexual harassment at the work place. It also continued its supervision of the implementation of Law 220.
103. Ministry of Social Affairs continued its efforts aimed at urging public and private sectors to provide support services for working women. It also continued its provision of economic empowerment programs for women. As a result of the increase in the number of women joining the Tikrit Center for Crafts and Handicrafts, the Ministry is planning the opening of similar centers in other regions.
104. UNFPA, in partnership with INTERSOS, CONCERN, Al Mithaq, implemented its project “ Supporting Syrian refugee women and vulnerable Lebanese women in hosting communities with livelihood skills” in Mt. Lebanon. The project provided financial, technical and human support, targeted Syrian refugee women and vulnerable Lebanese women in host communities, and benefitted 370 women.
105. FAO declared that many of its projects that were ongoing during 2015 have contributed to help promote the participation of women and men in the economic sector.
106. UNRWA runs a microcredit community support programme as a sub-programme of the Relief & Social Services Programme that provides loans for start-ups or business expansion. This helps beneficiaries promote their economic development and enhances job creation among the Palestine refugee community.
107. UNESCO, in partnership with the EU, continued the implementation of its 3-years regional project “Youth NET-MED” which targets youth aged 12-24 years. It provides financial, technical and human support.
108. The 3 projects implemented by UNIDO, (mentioned under the education sector above) include economic empowerment projects.
109. UN Women implemented its above mentioned project “ Towards Economic Empowerment and Community Mobilization of Women Affected by the Syrian Conflict in Lebanon”.
110. Search for Common Grounds Foundation Lebanon in collaboration with ALEF-Act for human rights and with the participation of 9 local civil society organizations, implemented the project entitled

“Everyone Gains: Promoting Women’s Socio-Economic Empowerment in Lebanon”. The project aimed at empowering local civil society organizations to work together and launch a national advocacy campaign aiming at achieving gender equality at the policy level. The campaign “حقوقك ضمان عيلتك” (Hakkik Daman Ayltek) advocated for elimination of discrimination in the National Social Security Fund Law. Local CSOs were the primary targets. Other targets were women, media professionals, lawyers, religious groups, citizens, political parties, key male community members, NSSF and private sector.

111. AVSI implemented its project “ Peaceful and Comprehensive education in seven districts of Lebanon”. Besides its original targets, the project offered 40 internships for students to enhance their skills and improve their abilities to enter the world of work
112. Various international organizations and embassies, listed in the table 6, provided support for NGOs’ work.

Politics and Decision making positions

113. Of the total NGOs sample, 21 NGOs worked on enhancing women participation in politics and decision making. Comparison with the results of 2013 and 2014 revealed no change in their percentage of the total samples. The distribution of NGOs by the methods used to push their demands onto the decision makers’ agenda (Table 7) does not reflect increased NGOs’ activity despite the prevalent political crisis, and the heightened voices demanding the amendment of the electoral law as the dates of local and national elections approach.
114. The number of NGOs demanding women representation at different decision making levels varied. Of the 21 NGOs, 12 demanded the amendment of the electoral law to provide for women quota in parliament, 13 NGOs demanded quota in local councils, 13 NGOs demanded women representation in the government, 3 NGOs demanded this representation in higher judicial councils, 9 NGOs demanded it in high rank positions in the public administration, 14 in political party leadership, 9 NGOs in leadership positions in syndicates and 8 in student committees at universities.
115. Noticeable with regard to the demands of women quota is the lack of consensus among NGOs on the percentage of the demanded quota, as on its type (reserved seats, on electoral lists etc...).
116. Data reveals almost equal distribution of public awareness raising activities among all governorates, as between urban areas (12 NGOs) and rural areas (13 NGOs). Only 3 NGOs included men in those activities.
117. In their awareness raising activities, 16 NGOs used social media, 11 used newspapers, 11 used talk shows, 5 used TV spots, and 4 used advertisement boards. Two NGOs only demanded the integration of women political participation in school curricula as a means for raising the awareness of the young generation on the importance of this issue.
118. NGOs provided capacity building training for women planning on running in the parliamentary elections(2 NGOs), local elections (11 NGOs), syndicates’ elections (4 NGOs), and party elections (3

List of Donor Organizations and Embassies	
UNFPA	World YWCA
UN Women Fund for Gender Equality	American Refugee Aid
UN Women	Drosos
UNICEF	IRC
World Bank	Heartland Alliance International
UNDP	IMC
European Union	Danish Refugee Council
Italian Embassy	AFD
Sudanese Embassy	LIVCD
Cherie Blaire Foundation	ANERA
British Council	INTERSOS
Amideast	DAI
MEPI	SFCG
French Cultural Center	SDC
TDH Lausanne	

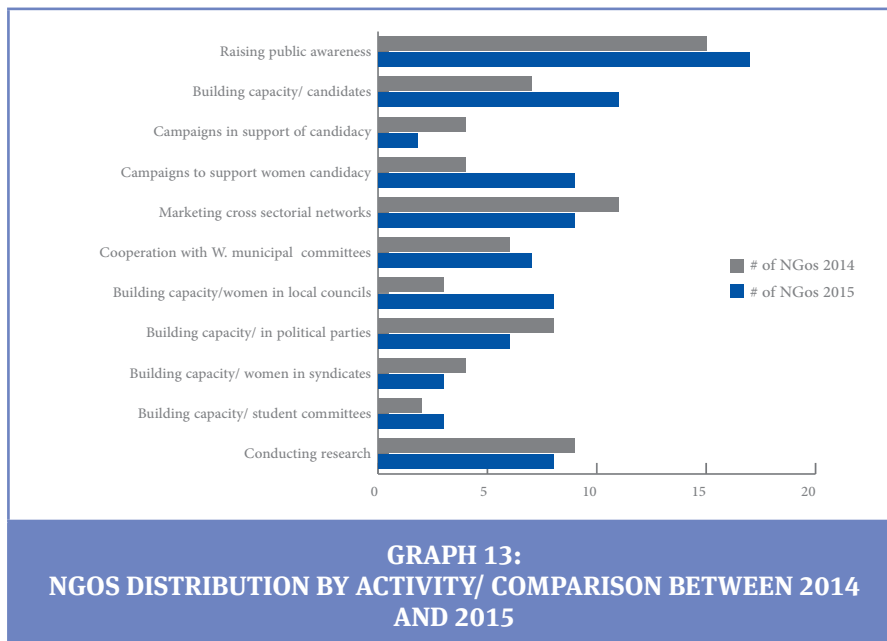
**TABLE 6:
LIST OF DONOR ORGANIZATIONS AND EMBASSIES**

Method used	No. of NGOs 2014	No. of NGOs 2015
Meetings with MPs	10	11
Meetings with Parliamentary bloc leaders	7	6
Giving testimony in front of Parliamentary Committees	2	1
Providing texts of demanded law amendments	5	4
Meetings with ministries	6	5
Meetings with party leaderships	10	11
Meetings with spiritual leaderships	5	3
Holding discussions with religious Groups	3	1
Raising public awareness	15	17
Using mass media	14	17
Organizing and/or participating in demonstrations	4	0
Organizing sit- ins	6	0
Organizing the signing and/or signing petitions	7	0

**TABLE 7:
NGOS DISTRIBUTED BY ADVOCACY METHODS USED**

NGOs). Beneficiaries from such activities ranged between a minimum of 30 and a maximum of 70 and above. Moreover, 8 NGOs carried out campaigns in support of some female candidates in rural areas (8 NGOs), and in the urban areas(7 NGOs).

119. In their work to enhance women representation in decision making positions, 13 NGOs worked on highlighting the role of women in political leadership role in mass media, 18 NGOs organized lectures and workshops, 2 NGOs prepared short documentaries, 4 prepared and published booklets, and 8 conducted



research on the topic. Only one study, conducted by RDFL, was published. Graph 13 summarizes NGOs' distribution by the type of activity carried out

120. Out of the 13 NGOs who declared receiving support for their projects and activities from international and local donors, 9 NGOs received financial support, 3 received technical support, and 6 received human support.
121. In carrying out their activities, one NGO cooperated with the Ministry of Social Affairs, one with the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, 11 with NCLW, 13 with other local NGOs, and 14 declared that they were guided by the National Action Plan.
122. NCLW followed up the demanded amendments of the electoral law and the introduction of a women quota as a temporary measure. It also continued the implementation of the cooperation agreement it signed with MOSA in 2013 with the support from the Italian Cooperation Council. In cooperation with ESCWA, NCLW organized a workshop on the various electoral laws and their implications for enhancing women participation in elected bodies. NCLW also joined an NGOs' alliance, supported by the British Council for starting "Sitt Albaladiya" campaign, aimed at encouraging women to run in the municipal elections.
123. The Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, and the Ministry of Environment declared that they worked on enhancing women participation in the making of national and local environmental policies. According to the Ministry of Environment, women constitute 10% of the members of the various committees drafting these policies.
124. Besides its continuous work to enhance women participation in politics, UNSCOL supported civil society organizations to develop proposals for the adoption of a quota for women's representation in Parliament. Also, ahead of the municipal elections in May 2016, UNSCOL, in partnership with UNDP, the National Democracy Institute and Women In Front, supported an initiative which aimed at encouraging female

candidates to stand for the municipal elections. This project consisted of workshops in the seven regions targeting potential women candidates, who were presented with the information and an overview of the capabilities necessary to campaign.

125. UNDP/LEAP implemented its project “Political Representation in all Decision Making Positions”, which developed and supported the publication of thematic brochures and knowledge products in the area of strengthening women participation. This included the publication of a booklet on “The participation of the Lebanese women in the political life - Quota and temporary special measures”, and a Q&A brochure on “Women’s Quota in the Lebanese Elections”. The project also provided support for the production of the study: “National Initiative for the Quota - Implementation mechanisms of the women quota in different proposed electoral systems in Lebanon”. In carrying out this project, UNDP provided financial, technical and human support. It partnered with the UNDP Lebanese Parliament Project, EU, UNISCOL, NCLW and Women in Parliament. The publications were disseminated nationwide.
126. UNDP, in partnership with the General Secretariat of the Parliament and the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW), organized a national conference on “Temporary Special Measures to Promote the Political Representation of Women through Electoral Laws” with a main focus on the adoption of women quota. The conference, held under the patronage of the Speaker of Parliament and with the support and presence of the UNSG Special Representative in Lebanon and the participation of the Minister of Interior and Municipalities, was attended by members of Parliament, diplomatic corps, international organizations, CSOs and experts.
127. UNESCO’s 3-years NET-MED Youth project aimed at raising awareness of the youth on the importance of women participation in politics.
128. ESCWA’s regional study on “Status of Women and Gender Equality in the Arab Region, Beijing +20” covered women political participation in Lebanon.
129. British Council has submitted a project called DAWRIC for 2016-2018 that addresses many of the National Action Plan indirectly.
130. NDI, in partnership with ACD, WIF and MARCH, implemented its national project “Sure, She Can”, which targeted active women from different regions in Lebanon and women from political parties, and benefitted 170 women. NDI also implemented its Regional Campaign Schools project which targeted potential candidates and campaign managers in the MENA region and provided technical assistance.
131. Palestinian Association for Human Rights (SHAHED), in cooperation with the inhabitant committees inside the Palestinian camps and gatherings, implemented its project “How can women participate in civil life and in the Popular committees and the selection process to be members inside their committees”. This 2-months project aimed at training women how to play their roles in the political and civil life. It covered South Lebanon, provided technical and human assistance, and benefitted 42 women.
132. Oxfam, in partnership with ABAAD, and CFUWI, implemented its 2-years “LANA” project which targeted grass roots communities in Tyr, Tripoli and Mount Lebanon. The project provided financial, technical

and human support. It had 911 direct beneficiaries, and benefitted over 68,000 indirectly through social media.

133. Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KSA), partnering with LOST, implemented its project “ Promoting Women’s Role in Political Participation” in Baalbeck. It targeted Women from the four largest neighborhoods of Baalbeck, from universities, vocational training centers, local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and political parties. The 2 and a half months project provided financial, technical and human support and benefitted 80 women.

Combating Violence Against Women

134. Comparison of the results for the last three years show an increase in the number of NGOs working on combating VAW from 15 NGOs in 2013, to 25 NGOs in 2014, to 29 in 2015. This increase may be a reflection of the civil society’s dissatisfaction with Law 293 adopted by the Lebanese Parliament on 5/7/2014, as with the prevalent lack of political will to amend or abolish the laws that provide an enabling environment for VAW.

List of Donors	
UNDP	National Democratic Institute (NDI)
EUROPEAN UNION	NOVIB
LEAP	Oxfam
British Council	HIVOS
The Global Fund for women	NRC
IRC	NDI

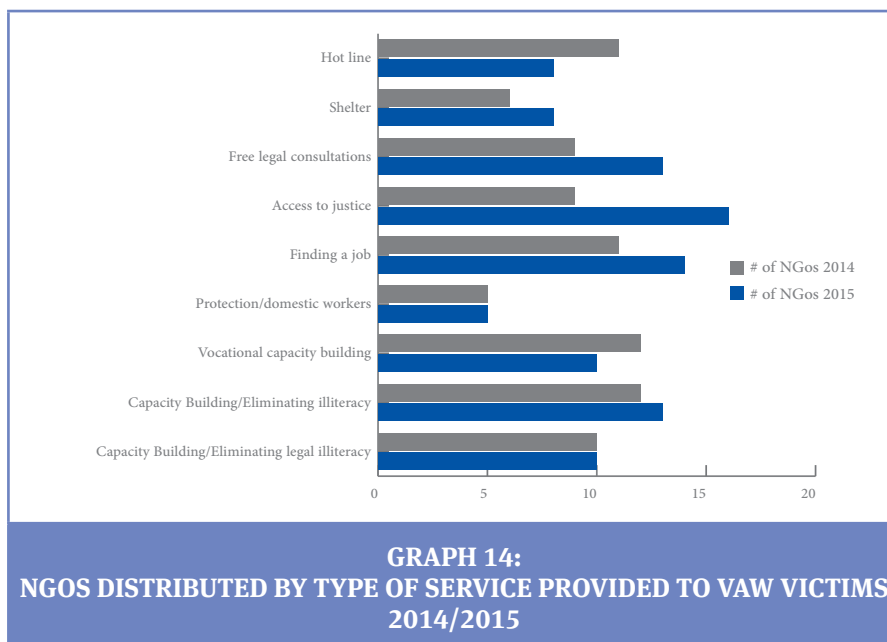
**TABLE 8:
LIST OF INTERNATIONAL DONORS PROVIDING SUPPORT IN THIS SECTOR**

135. NGOs activities and programs concentrated mainly on demanding the amendment of laws in effect and the adoption of new laws, awareness raising, capacity building, providing protection for victims of violence, conducting research, as well as educational activities.
136. Different methods were utilized including meetings with MPs and heads of parliamentary blocs (12 NGOs), ministers(7NGOs), leaders of political parties(8 NGOs) and religious leaders(10 NGOs) and giving testimony in front of parliamentary committees(3 NGOs).
137. Aiming at building an anti VAW culture among the youth, NGOs advocated for the mainstreaming of VAW concepts in school curricula (9 NGOs), university curricula (2NGOs), and media faculties (2 NGOs).
138. To ensure the quality of response to VAW cases and how to deal with it, various NGOs worked on developing the capacity of internal security forces(7 NGOs), police forces (6 NGOs), municipal police(2 NGOs), judicial authorities(6 NGOs), providers of medical and psychological services (16 NGOs), and NGOs active in combating VAW(9 NGOs).

Laws to be amended	# of NGOs		Laws to be adopted	# of NGOs	
	2014	2015		2014	2015
Laws and Decrees governing prostitution	21	5	Law criminalizing sexual harassment at the work place and public places	7	12
Abolition of the sponsorship system for migrant domestic workers	18	5	Civil personal status law	7	14
The Penal Code	9	13	Optional civil marriage law	19	4
The citizenship Law	11	13			
The Law on VAW	16	18			

**TABLE 9:
DISTRIBUTION OF NGOS BY THE LAWS TO BE AMENDED OR ADOPTED(2014/2015)**

139. Services provided by NGOs to victims of VAW appear in Graph 14



**GRAPH 14:
NGOS DISTRIBUTED BY TYPE OF SERVICE PROVIDED TO VAW VICTIMS
2014/2015**

140. Results revealed no significant differences in the distribution of services between urban and rural areas, as between the various governorates. The large numbers of beneficiaries from these service indicate the significant size of the problem in Lebanon.

141. Results revealed a higher level of cooperation and coordination than in 2014 among NGOs on one hand, and among them and other stakeholders on the other. In carrying out their activities, 11 NGOs cooperated with NCLW, 10 with ministries and concerned public institutions, and 16 with other local NGOs.

142. Of the 29 NGOs working on this sector, 19 NGOs declared having been guided by the National Action Plan in setting their priorities for action.

143. Of the 13 NGOs that received support for their activities, 10 received financial support, 7 technical support, and 6 human support.

144. Research on VAW was conducted by 6 NGOs, 4 of which published their research and studies. Only one NGO provided the title of the study and information on its publication.
145. NCLW, as part of the National Campaign for the Protection of Minors from Early Marriage, launched with IWSAW in 2014, organized workshops to raise public awareness on this phenomena in various regions.
146. NCLW, in cooperation with MEHE and the EU Delegation in Lebanon, organized a lecture on “the Role of Education in Combating Gender Based Violence” as part of the EU-NCLW joint project “Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Lebanon”.
147. The Centre for Educational Development and Research continued its training of teachers in public schools on how to best communicate gender and VAW concepts in their teaching practice, and developed extracurricular activities on gender based violence, sexual harassment and the importance of reporting it.
148. MOSA adopted a national strategy for combating VAW. Technical committees resumed their meetings and adopted a detailed action plan to provide support for institutions working on VAW. The Ministry provided listening, guidance and health care services to VAW victims. The Ministry’s hot line receives domestic violence cases and not gender based violence cases.
149. MOSA developed educational, psychiatric, social, and legal programs to support VAW victims. It also provided training sessions for those working in the medical, legal and social sectors on the mechanisms and procedures for reporting gender based violence cases. The Ministry’s social workers attended 7 training sessions organized by KAFA. Through its contracts with old age homes, the Ministry ensured the provision of various services to old aged. It also cooperated with various INGOs to implement the National Strategy for the Protection of Women and Children.
150. The Ministry of Interior submitted a proposal for the creation of a specialized department to issue the needed decrees for the creation of police units specialized in VAW. It also adopted legally binding measures and instructions on how to communicate and deal with domestic violence cases, and provided its regional centers with female members of the force to deal with VAW cases. However, the Ministry still suffers from shortage in female members of the force to meet the needs.
151. UN Women, in partnership with the Safadi Foundation, carried out the project “Towards Economic Empowerment and Community Mobilization of Women Affected by the Syrian Conflict in Lebanon”. The project targeted Syrian women impacted by the Syrian crisis and covered various areas in Akkar. It provided financial, technical and human support and benefitted 1220 women.
152. UNHCR, in cooperation with KAFA, implemented its 2-years project “KAFA Training for Law Enforcement on Trafficking”, which provided technical support, and targeted law enforcement officials in all regions.
153. UNFPA implemented its project “support to prevent and respond to VAW/GBV through access to shelter, safe spaces, psycho-social support, legal counseling, hotline support, and health care”. The coverage was national, provided technical, financial, and human support, targeted Syrian refugee women and vulnerable Lebanese women in hosting communities, and benefitted 43,000 women.

154. UNRWA implemented two projects: a) Building Safety: Mainstreaming GBV Interventions into Emergency Preparedness, Prevention and Response, and b) Building Referral Systems for Better Access to Services for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence. The coverage was national and provided financial, technical and human support. The projects were implemented in partnership with ABAAD resource centre for gender equality, Heartland Alliance International, Women Programme Association and International Rescue Committee.
155. UNESCO, in partnership with ALECSO, implemented its 2-years project “ Gender-based violence in Schools” which covered the Arab region and targeted schools and out-of-schools settings. The project provided financial, technical and human support.
156. The Palestinian Association for Human Rights (SHAHED) provided training and awareness session about how to get rid of violence that women are exposed to in their daily life. It partnered with The Humanitarian charity and Relief, the Popular committees, in addition to some NGOs inside the Palestinian camps. The project covered South Lebanon and Beirut, provided technical and human support, aimed at reducing the number of women exposed to violence and sexual harassment, and benefited 52 women.
157. The Danish Refugee Council implemented 6 projects that were aimed at combating gender based violence. Among these projects were “ Protecting Vulnerable Children and Women from Violence through Systems Strengthening and Capacity Building in Lebanon” and “ The protection of women and girls against sexual and gender based violence through community based prevention and response interventions” The six projects covered North Lebanon, South Lebanon, North and Central West Beqaa. It partnered with Rassemblement Democratique des Femmes Libanaises in the Beqaa, and targeted 6-17 years old boys and girls.
158. The Swiss Cooperation Council, in partnership with Terre des Hommes, Lausanne, implemented its 3-years project “ Protection of the Most Vulnerable Children Affected by the Syria crisis in South Lebanon” which targeted young girls and boys, provided financial and technical support, and benefitted 51,820 youngsters.
159. Many organizations and states provided support for NGOs working on VAW in 2015. Table 10 provides a list of their names

Culture and Media

160. The number of NGOs working on this sector decreased from 17 in 2013 to 13 in 2014, to 11 NGOs in 2015, out of which 7 declared their being guided by the National Action Plan in setting their priorities.
161. Out of the 11 NGOs working on this sector, 7 NGOs worked on law amendments to ensure gender equality in employment opportunities in media institutions, and 5 NGOs worked on changing gender stereotypes prevalent in mass media.

Names of donors	
UNDP	American Embassy
UNHCR	Norwegian Embassy
European Union	The Government of Luxembourg
Global Fund for Women	SIDA
Oxfam	NORWAC
KVINNA TILL KVINNA	Danish Refugee Council
Swiss Development Cooperation	DRC
Caritas Luxembourg & Caritas Austria	OSI
Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD)	

**TABLE 10:
LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS AND STATES PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR NGOS ACTIVITIES**

162. Only one NGO cooperated and coordinated with media syndicates and held periodic meetings with those syndicates to discuss the status of women in mass media, 4 NGOs had meetings with media personnel, and 2 NGOs with those in charge of media faculties.
163. NGOs' activities centered on production of media programs dealing with women issues (6 NGOs), and allocating scholarships or prizes to reward media personnel's support for women issues (one NGO). This latter activity received media coverage.
164. Eight NGOs worked on raising awareness of the genderized women images in mass media, 9 NGOs worked on networking with media personnel to ensure coverage of women issues, and 4 NGOs organized the signing of petitions demanding the removal of the gender stereotypes prevalent in mass media.
165. Only one NGO conducted and published research on the media programs that provide a negative image of women and published the study on its website.
166. Three NGOs provided training aimed at building the capacity of media personnel in dealing with women and gender issues, and 3 NGOs worked on developing these capacities.
167. Three NGOs coordinated with the Ministry of Information, and 3 with other NGOs.
168. Comparison with results of 2013 and 2014 reveal that the steady decrease in the total number of NGOs working on this sector reflected in a decrease in the number of NGOs working on all activities demanded by the National Action Plan with the exception of networking with media personnel.
169. NCLW, continued the implementation of the EU supported project "Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in Lebanon" which has among its aims building NCLW's capacity in building and developing networks with mass media and in advocacy.
170. The Ministry of Social Affairs used mass media for raising public awareness on health issues and used social media, TV spots and workshops to inform teenagers about its webpage on reproductive and sexual health.

171. The Ministry of Environment published booklets and distributed it in schools to raise students' awareness of environmental issues.
172. The Ministry of Public Health used mass and social media, advertisement boards and talk shows for raising public awareness on diseases more prevalent among women.
173. The Ministry of Culture declared its having programs for encouraging cultural production in all fields of arts (cinema, theater, music etc...) and that females constitute around 50% of the beneficiaries of such programs..
174. UNESCO, in cooperation with the Italian government, continued its 3-years project aimed at analyzing school textbooks from a gender perspective. It targeted teachers and school administrators and provided financial, technical and human support.
175. Search For Common Grounds continued its project "Everyone Gains". One of its pillars was training media professionals on "Gender sensitive reporting" and producing a code of conduct for media outlets in Lebanon which included "Recommendation for Promoting Gender Equality in Media Coverage".
176. UNRWA, in partnership with its schools and local NGOs inside the camps, provided educational sessions in its secondary schools in South Lebanon and Tripoli aimed at teaching students how to eradicate the gender based stereotyping of women in local culture.
177. Comparison of the results of 2013, 2014 and 2015 for this sector shows a decreasing interest in this area by all stakeholders.

Environment

178. The number of NGOs working on this sector increased from 6 in 2013 to 14 NGOs in 2014 but dropped back to 12 in 2015. In light of the increasing environmental challenges facing Lebanon and their intensity, questions must be raised regarding the reasons behind the decreasing interest in this sector.
179. While 3 NGOs advocated for women participation in the making of environmental policy in 2014, only one NGO worked on this issue in 2015.
180. In comparison with the results of 2013, the current results reveal a decrease in the number of NGOs working on each of the interventions demanded in the National Action Plan with the exception of training on the reduction of water waste. Table 11 shows NGOs' distribution by activity.
181. Results reveal that the numbers of beneficiaries of NGOs' activities are still over 70, thus maintaining the 2014 levels, which were much higher than those in 2013.
182. The increase in the number of NGOs cooperating and coordinating with other stakeholders, witnessed in 2014, was maintained in 2015. The same applies to the increase in the number of municipalities in rural

Type of activity	No. of NGOs		Rural areas		Urban areas	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Raising awareness on environmental issues	13	11	8	9	8	6
Training on sorting and treatment of household waste	9	7	6	6	6	2
Training on reduction of water waste	4	6	1	4	3	3
Awareness raising on women role in sustainable development	9	6	7	4	5	4
Environment friendly green and renewable energy	7	5	4	5	5	2
Building the capacity of NGOs	5	4	-	-	-	-
Research on women role in protecting the environment	2	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE 11:
DISTRIBUTION OF NGOS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND RURAL - URBAN AREAS 2014/2015**

and urban areas, ministries, and public institutions who were receptive to cooperation and coordination with NGOs. The only exception was coordination with other NGOs which witnessed a decrease.

183. The three social classes were targeted by the activities of the vast majority of NGOs.

184. Of the 12 NGOs working on this sector, 7 declared receiving support from international organizations, the private sector, and individuals.

185. The Ministry of Environment organized awareness and training sessions in various rural areas on environmental issues and the preservation of the environment. Women constituted 65% of the participants in these sessions. The Ministry cooperated with CEDRE to include environmental topics in the school curricula, and published booklets for distribution in schools to raise students' awareness of environmental issues. It also continued to ensure women participation in committees concerned with the making of environmental policy. Currently, women constitute 10% of the members of these committees. The Ministry received support from the World Bank, the Italian Agency and GEF.

186. UN HABITAT, in partnership with UNICEF, various municipalities and social development centers, implemented its project "Enhancing Access to Water and Sanitation in Bekaa, South and Mount Lebanon to respond to Refugees and Host Communities needs". The project provided technical support, covered the South and Mount Lebanon. It provided awareness campaigns for women on water reservation.

187. NGOs received support from various international donors whose name appear in Table 12.

Names of donors	
World Bank	Big Lootary
European Union	Hanns Seidel Foundation
German Embassy	LRI
Japanese Embassy	Women Uprising
Italian Cooperation Council	GEF
Oxfam	

**TABLE 12:
LIST OF INTERNATIONAL DONORS WHO PROVIDED SUPPORT FOR NGOS WORKING ON THIS SECTOR.**

Building Capacity of Institutions and Organizations

188. The number of NGOs working on institutional capacity building witnessed a sharp increase from 18 NGOs in 2014, to 29 in 2015, out of which 12 declared that they were guided by the National Action Plan in setting their priorities.
189. Activities carried out by NGOs, listed in Table 13, reflect their recognition of the basic pillars of institutional work
190. Noticeable is the sharp increase in the number of NGOs which prepare strategic plans to a) attract young volunteers (from 10 in 2014 to 29 in 2015), b) to ensure financial support (from 12 to 17), human support (from 15 to 22), and technical support (from 14 to 22). Some NGOs also put plans for ensuring effective communication with the private sector (15 NGOs), government institutions (10 NGOs), donors (21 NGOs), mass media (14 NGOs), and research centers (7 NGOs).

Type of activity	No. of NGOs 2014	No. of NGOs 2015
Building technical capacities of workers	17	24
Building administrative capacities of workers	15	26
Building workers' capacity in communication	16	25
Building workers' capacity in conducting research	9	14
Building the NGOs financial capacities	9	22
Developing the NGO's administrative systems	17	23
Enhancing the efficiency of activities	18	23
Periodical assessment of NGOs' work	1	22

TABLE 13:
NGOS DISTRIBUTED BY ADVOCACY METHODS USED

191. Ten NGOs received support from different sources. Eight NGOs received financial support, 9 technical support, and 4 human support
192. Four NGOs partnered with ministries, 13 with other local NGOs, 9 with NCLW, 22 with regional organizations, 13 with IOs, and 20 with INGOs.
193. NCLW, supported by the EU Delegation in Lebanon, implemented the project "Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in Lebanon" which aimed at providing support for building NCLW's capacities to carry out its functions, to network with other stakeholders and mass media, and enhance its advocacy abilities. NCLW also worked on developing its electronic library and its webpages on Face Book and Twitter
194. The Center for Educational Development and Research continued building the capacity of its employees and that of teachers in schools on gender issues. CEDRE organized training for teachers on early detection of learning difficulties.

195. The Internal Security Forces drafted the legally binding procedures and mechanisms for reporting VAW cases. It also prepared the program for establishing an electronic databank for VAW cases.
196. MOSA provided training for people working in the health, social and legal sectors on the mechanisms and procedures for reporting VAW cases. Social workers at MOSA attended training sessions organized by KAFA. 30 of those social workers underwent specialized training.
197. UNFPA continued its support NCLW, ongoing since 2010, which aims at enhancing NCLW capacities to monitor and report on the national women strategy. UNFPA's project targeted all sectors, CSOs, and UN, and provided financial, technical, and human support..
198. UNDP implemented a 3- days project "Enhancing women's political participation: meetings with 3 municipalities". The project targeted women in 3 local communities Baakline, Hadath Baalbeck and Jezzine, provided financial, technical and human support, and benefitted 80 women.
199. The British Council in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, NCLW, CFUWI, ABAAD, Beirut Organisation for Sustainable Development, Future Movement, and SMART for Media and Advocacy, implemented its project DAWRIC which targeted women over 18 who are interested in running for municipal elections, and media/journalists who are advocating for women's rights and participation. The beneficiaries 200 were women leaders and 300 community leaders
200. The vast majority of ministries did not circulate information in their ministry on the appointment of GFPs and their functions and authorities.
201. Various international organizations and embassies provided support for NGOs, ministries and public institutions in their work on this sector. Table 14 provides a list of the donors.

Names of donors	
European Union	British Council
UNVFVT	Oxfam
UNODC	Raoul Wallenberg Institute
Embassy of Netherlands	Tha'era Network of Women in Political Parties

**TABLE 14:
LIST OF INTERNATIONAL DONORS.**

Protection of Women and Girls in Cases of Emergency, Armed Conflicts, Wars, and Natural Disasters

202. The interventions called for in this sub action plan are to be carried out by official governmental institutions rather than by civil society.

203. The number of NGOs working on this sector increased from 10 in 2014 to 18 in 2015, 6 of which declared being guided by the National Action Plan.

204. The subjects covered by NGOs' activities in 2015 were as varied as those covered in 2014. Table 15 provides a list of the covered activities.

Type of activity	No. of NGOs 2014	No. of NGOs 2015
Ensuring women participation in national dialogue and conflict resolution	5	9
Women representation in diplomatic delegations and international meetings and deliberations.	4	6
Raising public awareness on the importance of women participation in national dialogue and conflict resolution	7	10
Training women in leadership positions or potential candidates to leadership positions on managing disasters and conflict resolution	5	5
Training women in municipalities on managing disasters and conflict resolution	3	3
Training women leaders in political parties on managing disasters and conflict resolution	3	3
Training women leaders in ministries and public institutions on managing disasters and conflict resolution especially those who work in this field	2	1
Training the NGO's employees and volunteers on managing disasters and resolving conflict	5	11
Training the public on managing disasters and resolving conflict	4	6
Developing programs on how to behave during disasters	2	3
Sessions for raising awareness on the sexual and violent assaults that may take place during disasters.	8	13
Training on preparation of shelters	-	4

**TABLE 15:
NGOS DISTRIBUTED BY THE TYPE OF ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT**

205. Two NGOs cooperated and coordinated with MOSA and the Internal Security Forces, General Security, and the Juvenile court, and 6 cooperated with other NGOs, and 5 with NCLW.

206. Ten NGOs declared receiving support for their activities. Nine received financial support, 7 received technical support, and 4 human support.

207. NCLW conducted a study on the "Legal Status of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon". The study highlighted the rights and responsibilities of both the host state and refugees.

208. Both Syrian and Palestinian refugees benefitted from social, health, and educational services provided by MOSA, the Ministry of Public Health, and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education.

209. Many UN agencies and other international organizations carried out projects aimed at cutting down the negative impact of the deteriorating situation on both the displaced and the host communities

210. All the projects that have been carried out by UNHCR in 2015 were aimed at refugee women and host communities,. It was carried out in partnership with the Lebanese government, UN and international and local civil society actors, covered all regions, and benefitted 20,000 individuals.

211. UNFPA continued implementing several ongoing national projects targeting both Syrian refugee women/young girls and Lebanese women/young girls in host communities with focus on women empowerment, skill building, preventing and responding to gender based violence, promoting access to sexual and reproductive health services, etc. UNFPA's partners were Local and International NGOs i.e. Intersos, KAFA, Concern, Al Mithaq, LFPAD, IRC, IOCC, RDFL, LSOG, Heartland Alliance, MOPH, MOSA, ABAAD. The projects provided financial, technical and human support.
212. UNIFIL carried out the 4-months project "The Role of Women Economic Empowerment in Post-conflict Recovery" in its area of operations in Southern Lebanon. The project targeted women in the UNIFIL Area of Operation, provided technical and human support, and benefitted 300 women. UNIFIL has "Quick Impact Projects" that benefit both men and women in the area of operation. While UNIFIL strives to have inclusive projects, the projects usually aim to the community as a whole.
213. UNESCO carried out two projects a) EASE which targeted Lebanese secondary schools accommodating Syrian refugees and benefitted 1400 students, and b) QUEST which targeted 3 Lebanese Universities accommodating Syrian refugees and benefitted both Syrian and vulnerable Lebanese youth. Both projects provided financial, technical and human support and were implemented in partnership with MEHE, Kuwait and KSA.
214. Danish Refugee Council implemented various projects that targeted Syrian refugees and host communities in partnership with a number of local NGOs. The projects are: a) Protecting Vulnerable Children and Women from Violence through Systems Strengthening and Capacity Building in Lebanon, b) Emergency assistance to Syrian Refugees and host communities in Lebanon, c) Socio economic empowerment of women and girls affected by the Syrian crisis in Saida, South Lebanon, d) Enhancing refugees and vulnerable host population's environment, e) Strengthening the protection environment for Syrian Refugees in North Lebanon, f) Emergency response to conflict and displacement affected populations in Lebanon, and g) The Protection of women and girls against sexual and gender based violence through community based prevention and response interventions.
215. The strategic goal of this sector constitutes the full humanitarian programme of Oxfam, ongoing since 2013, which covered Tripoli, Beqaa, Palestinian camps and gatherings. The programme was in partnership with PARD, Najdeh Association, UTOPIA, SDAID, and targeted Syrian and Palestinian refugees and Lebanese host communities. Out of the 27,304 beneficiaries/year, 15,187 were women
216. Swiss Cooperation Council provides support for the work of UNHCR and International Red Cross which covers all of Lebanon.
217. AVSI provided Multi- sector assistance for vulnerable Syrian refugees and Lebanese host communities in South Lebanon through an integrated and holistic approach. It covered Nabatieh, Marjayoun, Mount Lebanon, targeted children and caregivers, and partnered with Sanabel el Janoub, YMCA, CASS, local SDCs. Beneficiaries were 8000 children and 3000 caregivers

Names of donors	
UNRWA	USAID
UNHCR	Justice sans Frontieres
UNICEF	Danish Refugee Council
UNFPA	AMIDEAST
German Embassy	Heartland Alliance
Ukrainian Embassy	OXFAM
Jordanian Embassy	MEDCO
Moroccan Embassy	Intersos
Norwegian Embassy	

**TABLE 16:
LIST OF INTERNATIONAL DONORS IN THIS SECTOR**

Gender

218. Results of the survey show that gender mainstreaming in public policies and programs assume the attention of all stakeholders. It also reveals that the various activities carried out by civil society and NCLW coincide with the interventions called for in the sub action plan designed to achieve this goal.
219. Major political, administrative, and financial obstacles continue to block the full implementation of the National Action Plan and achievement of the goals set in the National Strategy for Women in Lebanon. Extensive efforts are needed to pressure decision makers into mainstreaming gender in public policies and programs and to genderize budgets.
220. The number of NGOs working on gender issues increased from 15 in 2013 to 19 in 2014, to 24 in 2015, out of which 16 declared having been guided by the National Action Plan. Comparison between NGOs' work in 2014 and 2015 appears in Table 17
221. NGOs' activities targeting decision makers included meetings with MPs, ministers, officials at the Civil Service Council, and the National Employment Office, as well as the private sector.
222. NGOs' activities targeting the public were conducted in both rural and urban areas with some targeting both males and females. Beneficiaries of each activity exceeded 70 individuals.
223. Gender statistics collected by the NGOs were collected by 5 NGOs who shared it with other NGOs but not any concerned ministry or public institution.
224. In carrying out its activities, 9 NGOs cooperated with ministries and public institutions, 9 with NCLW, and 10 with a long list of other NGOs.
225. For carrying out their activities, 14 NGOs benefitted from support provided by various international and local donors, with 12 NGOs benefiting from financial support, 2 from technical, and 2 from human support.

Type of activity	No. of NGOs 2014	No. of NGOs 2015
Urge decision makers to mainstream gender in policies, plans and programs	12	16
Urge decision makers to create gender units in ministries and public institutions	5	8
Activities to ensure gender equality in public sector employment	7	8
Activities to ensure gender equality in private sector employment	9	13
Activities to ensure gender equality in employment at the local level	13	14
Activities to ensure gender equality in employment at the national level	8	14
Activities to ensure gender equality in employment at the diplomatic level	1	5
Awareness raising activities on the importance of gender mainstreaming in policies, plans, and programs	15	17
Training on how to apply gender approaches	10	7
Awareness raising activities on the content of international instruments on women rights and gender	15	17
Activities demanding the inclusion of gender and human rights concepts in school curricula	6	2
Urging higher education institutions and faculties to encourage their Masters an PhD students to conduct research on gender issues in the various fields.	10	5
Urging officials at the Civil Service Council to include gender topics in their programs for training and rehabilitation of public employees.	1	1
Collection of gender statistics through research and field research	7	5

**TABLE 17:
NGOS DISTRIBUTED BY THE TYPE OF ACTIVITY THEY CARRIED OUT**

226. All activities carried out by NCLW during 2015 aimed at gender mainstreaming.
227. None of the ministries disseminated information on the appointment of one or more GFP and their authorities in the ministry to any of its various departments. None of them is working on genderizing its budget.
228. With the exception of the Internal Security Forces, the Ministry of Social affairs and the Center for Educational Development and Research, the rest of the ministries and public institutions declared that they did not have any specific direct activity in the area of gender mainstreaming. The work of ISF, MOSA, and CEDRE in this area have been mentioned under various sectors in this report. However, the three of them still lack the financial, technical and human resources needed to carry out a comprehensive process of mainstreaming gender in the policies and programmes of their respective institutions, in the absence of the badly needed serious political will to achieve this goal.
229. All the international organizations, governmental and nongovernmental, declared that gender mainstreaming is an integral component of all their projects.
230. UNDP worked on increasing women participation in politics and strengthened capacity on measures to improve women's participation in elections.
231. UNESCO, in partnership with the UNESCO Headquarters, trained 30 of its staff in the Arab region on gender equality and gender mainstreaming, providing financial, technical and human support.

232. UNHCR’s operations worldwide are guided by its Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) policy. This policy acknowledges diversity among people and its impact on the chances and opportunities are available to people. Recognition of this diversity and its impact is a prerequisite for setting strategies and planning action and measures needed to combat all forms of discrimination. As such, all UNHCR staff are expected to understand and integrate the AGD approach into their work, including in all phases of UNHCR’s operation cycle. An example of the indicators in its Global Strategic Priority (GSP) is “% of active female participants in leadership/management structures” in its Global Strategic Priority (GSP). With regard to the women component in its Lebanon programme, UNHCR took multiple initiatives to improve women’s participation, reaching a 35 per cent participation rate at the end of 2015. This included actively enrolling more than 50 per cent women as refugee outreach volunteers and ensuring women’s participation in refugee committees.
233. UN HABITAT, in partnership with UNICEF, and Al-Sahl, Al- Bouhayra, and Al-Beqaa Al-Awsat unions of municipalities, implemented its project “ Enhancing Access to Water and Sanitation in Beqaa, South and Mount Lebanon to respond refugees and Host Communities needs” in Beqaa. The project aimed at creating local development committees including women within the above municipalities to develop the strategic action plans for their villages. The beneficiaries were 6 municipalities.
234. NDI ensures that at least 50% of the participants in any of its activities are women.

Names of donors	
UNRWA	MEDCO
EUROPEAN UNION	SI
Netherlands	KVINNA TILL KVINNA
US Department of State	DANINA AND UNVTFVT
Cherie Blaire Foundation	INTERSOS
Catholic Relief Services	Oxfam
International Rescue Committee	WLP
British Council	Euro-Med Women Initiative

TABLE 18:
LIST OF INTERNATIONAL DONORS PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING ACTIVITIES

II- PROCESS EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A- The Data Collection Process

235. Most of the problems faced in data collection and retrieval in 2013 were overcome in 2014 and 2015. This is due to NCLW’s efforts in ensuring the revision of the e-questionnaires used for surveying partners in the implementation of the National Action Plan, as well as improving data entry and retrieval systems (using SPSS).

236. Introduction of the question on the degree to which NGOs and other partners were guided by the National Action Plan in setting their priorities and activities in the revised questionnaires revealed that a sizeable percentage of the sample around two thirds of NGOs were guided by this plan and/or by the National Strategy for Women in Lebanon, though with varying degrees, and with variations among sectors.
237. Partners' receptiveness to the survey has witnessed steady increase over the last three years as reflected in the significant increase in the size of the samples of NGOs and IOs. This reflected positively on sample representativeness of the work of the partners in the implementation of the National Action Plan.
238. Based on the analysis of the current survey results and comparing it with the results of the 2013 survey, we advance the following recommendations, some of which are new, while others are a reiteration of some of the recommendations made in the 2013 and 2014 reports and continue to require more attention to ensure best implementation of the National Action Plan.
239. Based on the interventions provided for in the National Action Plan, the sample of ministries and public institutions must include the Directorate General of Central Statistics, the Council for Reconstruction and Development, the Prime Minister's Office, The Secretariat of Parliament, the Ministry of Justice, and some municipalities or municipal federations.
240. In light of the answers provided by ministries and public institutions and the weaknesses revealed in their answers, NCLW is re-advised to intensify its work to build GFPs' capacities and ensure their access to all information needed about their institution's work. In this context, NCLW is advised to:
- a) Urge ministers and director generals in each ministry to officially inform the ministry's various directorates and departments of the appointment of GFPs, their names, position, and authorities with instructions to cooperate with them.
 - b) Provide GFPs , not only with theoretical training on gender concepts and approaches, but also with practical training on how to mainstream gender in the policies, programmes, and plans of their ministry. Sectorial training is badly needed.
 - c) Cooperate and work with other partners on urging policy makers to appoint a gender expert to head a gender unit in each ministry, with heads of all departments represented in this unit.
 - d) Institutionalize the cooperation among GFPs, and between them and NCLW to ensure exchange of experiences and ensure their effectiveness in carrying out their missions.
241. In order to collect maximum data to help assess progress in the implementation of the National Action Plan, we reiterate our previous suggestion regarding finding ways for collecting qualitative and quantitative data from:
- a) the private sector on any policies, programs or activities that may fall under one of the 12 sectors of the Plan, and from

b) mass media institutions.

c) This data can be collected either through surveys or focus groups

B- The National Action Plan

242. In 2016, NCLW, with the support of UNFPA, appointed a specialist to draft the second National Action plan (2016-2018) for the implementation of the National Strategy for Women in Lebanon in 2016. All the recommendations advanced in previous reports, and lessons learned from the implementation of the first National Action Plan were taken into consideration. A copy of the first draft of this action plan was forwarded to all stakeholders for their review, comments and recommendations. All those approached responded and provided very valuable comments and recommendations which were totally incorporated in the final draft of the NAP 2016- 2018, which was validated by all stakeholders during a workshop organized by NCLW and UNFPA attended by over a hundred representative from international governmental and nongovernmental organizations, ministries and public institutions, civil society organizations, and media.
243. In their review of NAP 2016-2018, some stakeholders provided some valuable comments and suggestions for the future preparation of the new National Strategy for Women in Lebanon. Those were accumulated for future consideration by NCLW.

C- Partners in the implementation of The National Action Plan

244. We recommend that NCLW maintains close contact and strong networking with international, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and embassies to ensure exchange of information and opinions. This is capable of enhancing NCLW's role as a major reference for those partners when setting their priorities regarding women issues.
245. We also recommend that international partners enhance their cooperation and coordination to avoid unnecessary overlap and ensure that money and effort are placed where they are badly needed. It is hoped that the concern with the displaced and refugees, though highly salient, does not result in decreased support for dealing with the pressing issues facing Lebanese women.
246. Results of the sample of ministries and public institutions reiterated the lack of serious political will to mainstream gender in the adopted policies, plans and programmes. NCLW and NGOs can play an important role in urging ministries and public institutions to adopt a more proactive role in pushing for the needed reforms. To achieve this, we recommend including top employees at the various ministries in the above mentioned training for GFPs and in the proposed gender mainstreaming units in the ministries.

247. Comparison of the results of the NGOs surveys in 2013 and 2014, revealed NGOs ability to respond to changing situations and needs on the Lebanese scene, as reflected in the increase in the number of NGOs working on the refugee issues, as in their coverage of almost all interventions demanded by the National Action Plan. However, the 2015 results revealed a decrease in NGOs work on pressing Lebanese issues such as environmental issues and women in media. This may be explained in large part by the relative decrease in the number of international donors' interested in these two sectors.
248. Results of the current survey reiterated the readiness of the private sector to be involved in improving the status of women in Lebanon. NCLW and NGOs are advised to build strong relations with this sector and urge it to play a greater role in enhancing gender equality and improving the status of women.
249. In light of the obstacles facing NCLW's work we recommend providing it with the resources that will enable it to carry out its various functions.
250. We advise NCLW and civil society organizations to play a proactive role in publicly questioning decision makers about the unnecessary delays in introducing the needed reforms especially with regard to the electoral law and women quota.
251. In sum, this study of the progress made in the implementation of the National Action Plan in its third year has revealed the various partners' commitment to achieving its strategic and operational goals and objectives, and that the implementation process is on the right track. The major obstacles continue to be the lack of serious political will on one hand, and limited resources on the other. This requires the intensification of efforts to overcome these obstacles.



ملحق رقم 1: منظمات المجتمع المدني، الجامعات، مراكز الدراسات والنقابات التي شملتها العينة

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)	مركز الموارد للمساواة بين الجنسين - أبعاد
Lebanese League for Women in Business	المجلس النسائي اللبناني
الجمعية التعاونية لدعم تمكين المرأة في الغازية وجوارها	المكتب النسائي الائمائي- كفرديان
نقابة القابات القانونية في لبنان	Lebanese Center for Human Rights (CLDH)
جمعية العزم والسعادة الاجتماعية	Lebanese Association to Prevent Corruption
Jinishian Memorial Program in Lebanon	جمعية النجدة الاجتماعية
جمعية بيت المرأة الجنوبي	Palestinian Human rights Organization
جمعية إيماء القدرات في الريف (ADR)	جمعية اللبنانيات الجامعيات
Fe-Male جمعية	مؤسسة انسان
الجمعية اللبنانية للنساء الانسانيات	جمعية الاتحاد النسائي التقدمي في لبنان
الجمعية النسائية لتطوير المرأة - ورد	الملتقى النسائي العربي الأفريقي
جمعية الرابطة النسائية الخيرية في لبنان الشمالي	تجمع النهضة النسائية
الاتحاد الوطني للجمعية المسيحية للشابات في لبنان	رابطة سيدات دير الاحمر
مؤسسات الامام الصدر	رابطة المرأة العاملة في لبنان
جمعية شباب البلد	جمعية الشابات المسلمات
مبادرات وقرارات	مؤسسة رينه معوض
حركة مناهضة العنصرية	لجنة حقوق المرأة اللبنانية
PRODES	World Vision -Lebanon
Caritas Lebanon Migrants Center	الجامعة العربية المفتوحة
ALEF -Act for Human Rights	KIP Project - AUB
مؤسسة تمكين المرأة	USJ - women's rights club
الهيئة اللبنانية لمناهضة العنف ضد المرأة	الجامعة الانطونية
مؤسسة الشهيد أبو جهاد الوزير	مؤسسة الصفدي
الجمعية اللبنانية - المجموعة	مؤسسة عامل الدولية
جمعية تنظيم الاسرة في لبنان	جمعية كفى عنف واستغلال
الجمعية اللبنانية من أجل ديمقراطية الانتخابات	جمعية مريم ومرتا
جمعية التوعية والعمل الخيري - المنيه	اللجنة الأهلية لمتابعة قضايا المرأة
مؤسسة معروف سعد الثقافية الاجتماعية الخيرية	الحركة الاجتماعية
جمعية سوا للتنمية	جمعية الشبان المسيحية لبنان
التجمع النسائي الديمقراطي اللبناني	جمعية لبنانيون
جمعية شؤون المرأة اللبنانية	معهد الدراسات النسائية في العالم العربي
مؤسسة مخزومي	المساعدات الشعبية للاغاثة والتنمية
جمعية أريس	Human Rights Center at Beirut Arab University
مجموعة الأبحاث والتدريب للعمل التنموي	جمعية الجهد المشترك
جمعية يدنا - مركز صحة قلب المرأة	المؤسسة الفلسطينية لحقوق الإنسان (شاهد)
	Solidarity Association for Social and Cultural Development

ملحق رقم ٢: الوزارات والمؤسسات العامة التي شملتها العينة

وزارة الصحة العامة	وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي
وزارة البيئة	وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية
وزارة الداخلية والبلديات	المركز التربوي للبحوث والإفتاء
وزارة الثقافة	وزارة العمل
وزارة الاعلام- الوكالة الوطنية للاعلام	المديرية العامة لقوى الامن الداخلي

الوزارات والمؤسسات العامة التي شملتها العينة

ملحق رقم ٣: المنظمات/ الجهات الدولية التي شملتها العينة

UNSCOL	Konrad Adenauer
UN Women	UNIDO
British Council	UN Habitat
UNDP Leap	Hilfswerk Austria International
AMIDEAST	National Democratic Institute
UNIFIL	ESCWA
FAO	Besme International Group for Humanitarian Assistance
ICD	UNHCR
SFCG	Danish Refugee Council
UNRWA	Oxfam
AVSI	UNFPA
UNESCO	World Health Organization

المنظمات/ الجهات الدولية التي شملتها العينة

The logos of some of the public administrations and non-governmental organisations participating in the implementation of the national action plan for women in Lebanon for 2015



For the full list of participating organisations in the national action plan for women in Lebanon, consult the last pages of this report