



UNITED NATIONS
LEBANON



2019

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UNCT LEBANON:

**GENDER EQUALITY/WOMEN'S
EMPOWERMENT MAPPING SURVEY**

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GENDER WORKING GROUP

I. INTRODUCTION

The UN Country Team (UNCT)¹ Gender Working Group (GWG) in Lebanon undertook a survey between August and December 2019 to map out the UNCT's gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) programmes and projects. The survey sought to provide a comprehensive view of existing GEWE projects to increase greater exchange of information between agencies, identify current financial allocations towards GEWE programming, and identify the types of gender markers used across the UNCT.²

This survey is part of the GWG's 2019 annual workplan and responds to the UNCT-SWAP Gender Scorecard Assessment that was carried out by the UN system in Lebanon between December 2018 and May 2019. The UNCT SWAP-Scorecard assessed the UN system's performance in gender mainstreaming across seven dimensions, namely (1) planning, (2) programming and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), (3) partnerships, (4) leadership and organizational culture, (5) gender architecture and capacities, (6) resources, and (7) results. The Scorecard Assessment made recommendations to the UN system in Lebanon to strengthen gender mainstreaming across the UNCT. Some recommendations will be implemented by the Gender Working Group.

This preliminary survey serves to provide baseline data on GEWE programming, and it is anticipated that the GWG will update the survey on an annual basis and enhance it as needed to better serve the UN Country Team in tracking GEWE programming, resources and streamlining the use of gender markers.

The 2019 survey found that the majority of UN agencies have stand-alone projects on GEWE ranging from economic empowerment, political participation, security sector reform, and the prevention and response to gender-based violence in addition to supporting the Government of Lebanon with gender responsive legislative reforms. Overall, the financial contributions to GEWE projects are approximately US \$30 million. The UN system in Lebanon also utilizes more than five gender markers to ensure that projects meet appropriate criteria.

II. METHODOLOGY

On behalf of the Gender Working Group, UN Women serving as chair of the GWG, developed a survey to solicit information from the UN Country Team on entity specific projects or programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) for 2019 (January-December), including any planned activities for 2020. The survey requested a description of the project, whether or not it is part of a UN joint program, implementing partners, target beneficiaries, geographical location, amount of funds and source of funds. A copy of the survey is included in Annex 1.

The survey was disseminated through the Gender Working Group to 20 programme-based agencies, with the exception of UNSCOL and UNIC. Responses from UN agencies were consolidated into one document, which will be updated on an annual basis to track GEWE programming and financing. This document summarizes the survey findings for 2019.

1 The UN Country Team includes UNSCOL, UNRCO, UNIFIL, FAO, ILO, IOM, OCHA, OHCHR, UNDP, UNDSS, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN HABITAT, UNHCR, UNIC, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNOPS, UNRWA, UNTSO, UN Women, WFP and WHO. UNRCO, UNDSS and UNTSO were not included in the survey as they are not programme-based agencies.

2 The GEWE survey and report were developed and written by Nadya Khalife (UN Women), chair of the GWG in 2019.

III. SURVEY FINDINGS

A. Projects and Programmes

According to survey findings, the UNCT implements around 43 GEWE projects in Lebanon that focus on diverse issues including women's economic participation and empowerment, women's political participation, women's increased participation in the security sector, and the prevention and response to gender-based violence.³ The majority of programmes target the Lebanese population, but also Palestine refugees from Lebanon and Syria, and Syrian and other refugees.

A few agencies such as UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF focus on strengthening national gender machineries and other national institutions to advance legislative and policy reforms. A number of these agencies also support capacity-building efforts of national institutions and civil society organizations on Gender Based Violence (GBV) and child protection issues. UNESCO's Ed-Align initiative seeks to enhance educational alignment as a major lever of achieving SDG 4 targets related to inclusive and equitable education. Gender Equality, Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and skills development are some major dimensions in diagnosing alignment and providing improvement and remedial measures.

UNHCR provides case management to high risk cases of women at risk including provision of emergency cash and psychosocial counseling and facilitates community-based prevention activities. UNRWA's Protection Unit supports community empowerment and engagement to raise awareness on GBV and ensures knowledge of GBV services through continued capacity building of established women and girl committees.

FOA, UNDP and UN Women support women's cooperatives and associations in the agri-food sector. UNIDO focuses on building a more conducive environment for women entrepreneurship and improved market access while the ILO supports the Ministry of Labour with gender-sensitive labour law reform and the Centre for Administrative Statistics with the development of the Labour Force Survey, including the development of labour force sex-disaggregated data. Through its Food for Training project, WFP empowers women through the provision of information sessions, psychosocial support services and life skills aimed at preventing and decreasing the level of GBV in underprivileged communities and promotes gender equality.

Through the UN Human Security Trust Fund, UN-HABITAT, UN Women and UNICEF implement a human security project that aims at enhancing the human security elements within Syrian host communities in Tripoli. The project addresses socioeconomic and protection challenges and enhance access to public services.

Agencies such as UNSCOL and UNIC do not have GEWE programmes or projects but they provide support to the UNCT with advocacy and awareness-raising initiatives on gender equality. UNSCOL, for instance, supports the Women, Peace and Security Agenda through advocacy efforts to ensure women's increased participation in security institutions, women's representation in political processes at the national and local levels and enhancing women's roles in peacebuilding processes. UNIC provides leadership to the UN Communication Group in Lebanon and implements joint activities, for instance during International Women's Day or the 16 Days of Activism Campaign on GBV.

³ According to survey findings, the UNCT implements around 43 GEWE projects. This however does not take into consideration other projects that mainstream gender. For examples, UNDP mainstreams gender into more than 40 projects, and IOM and WHO take gender into consideration in all their projects.

IOM and WHO do not have GEWE programmes, but gender equality is a cross-cutting theme throughout their programmes. OCHA’s Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) does not fund projects with the specific objective of gender equality and women’s empowerment. However, all projects under the LHF are assessed using the IASC Gender with Age marker.

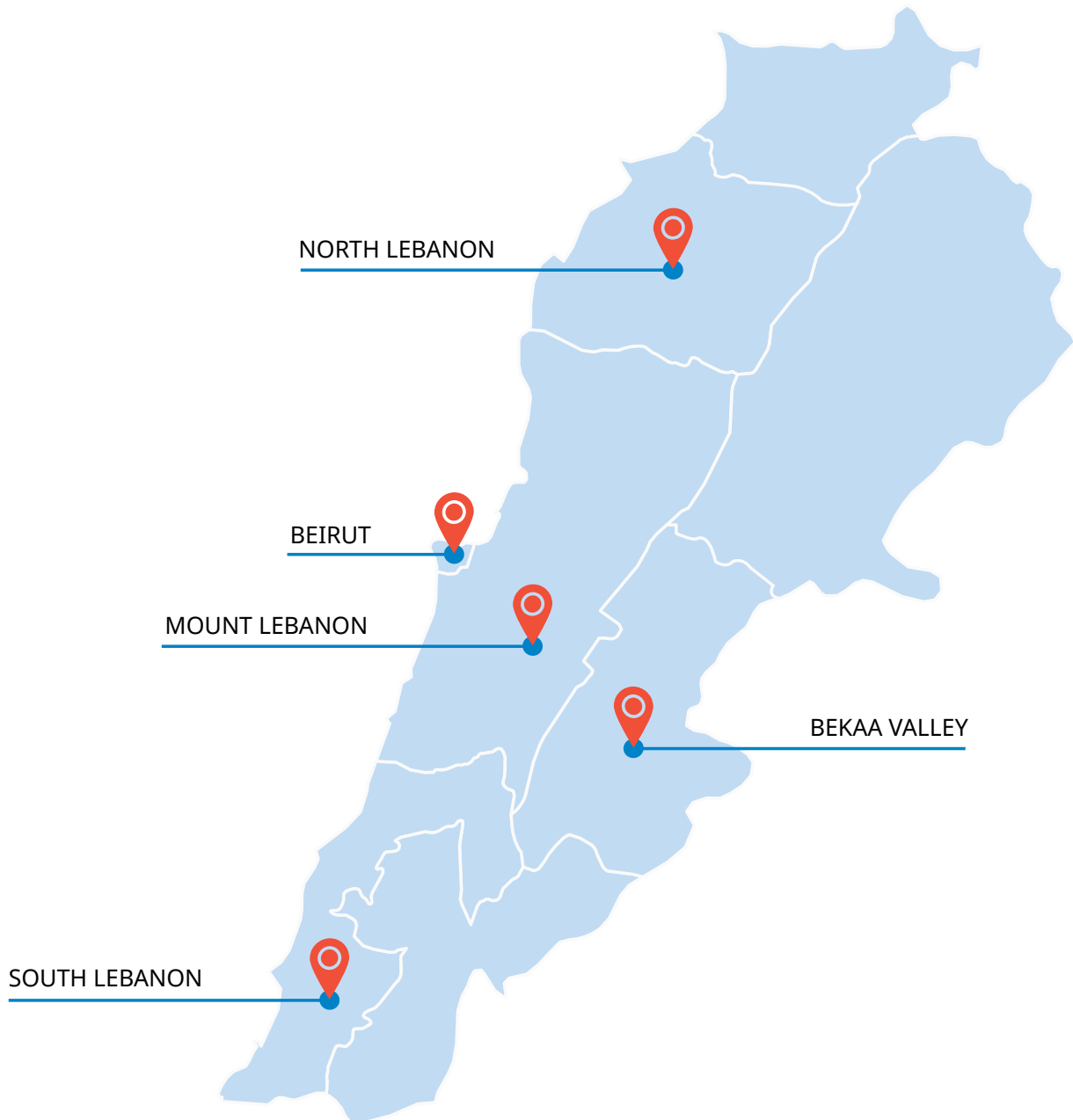
B. UNSF Priorities and Outcomes

The majority of GEWE projects fall under **UNSF Core Priority 2** “Lebanon enjoys domestic stability and practices effective governance” and specifically **outcome 2.3** “Institutional mechanisms and policies strengthened for improving the legal status of women and girls, eliminating gender-based violence and promoting gender equality.” However, some projects also fall under the following outcomes: 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2 per the below table.

CORE PRIORITY 1: All people in Lebanon enjoy peace and security.	
Outcome 1.2	Lebanese authorities are better equipped to maintain internal security and law and order in accordance with human rights principles.
Outcome 1.3	Lebanon has institutionalized mechanisms to promote peace and prevent, mitigate and manage conflict at municipal and local level.
CORE PRIORITY 2: Lebanon enjoys domestic stability and practices effective governance.	
Outcome 2.1	Government’s ability to improve the performance of institutions and promotes participation and accountability increased.
Outcome 2.2	State has institutionalized mechanisms for enhanced protection of human rights, rule of law and access to justice for all people in Lebanon.
Outcome 2.3	Institutional mechanisms and policies strengthened for improving the legal status of women and girls, eliminating gender-based violence and promoting gender equality.
CORE PRIORITY 3: Lebanon reduces poverty and promotes sustainable development while addressing immediate needs in a human rights/gender-sensitive manner.	
Outcome 3.1	Productive sectors strengthened to promote inclusive growth and local development especially in most disadvantaged areas.
Outcome 3.2	Improved equitable access to and delivery of quality social services, social protection and direct assistance.

C. Geographical Locations

The majority of GEWE projects are implemented nation-wide. UN agencies also implement projects in select governorates including Beirut, North Lebanon, South Lebanon, Bekaa Valley and Mount Lebanon.



D. Implementing Partners

UN agencies surveyed identified their implementing partners as national institutions, civil society organizations and international organizations. They are broken down as follows:

National Institutions

- Council for Research and Development
- Ministry of Education and Higher Education
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Labour
- Ministry of Public Health
- Ministry of Social Affairs
- National Commission for Lebanese Women
- Parliamentarians
- Security sector institutions (Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities)

Civil Society Organizations

- ABAAD
- Akkar Network for Development
- American University of Beirut
- Azm and Saade
- Caritas
- CRD (Connecting Research to Development)
- Development for People and Nature Association
- Digital Opportunity Trust (DOT)
- Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (American University of Beirut)
- Intersos
- KAFA
- Lebanese Council to Resist Violence against Women
- LFPAD (Lebanon Family Planning Association for Development and Family Empowerment)
- Lebanese University (Institute for Social Sciences)
- Makhzoumi Foundation
- RDFL
- Safadi Foundation
- UN Global Compact Lebanon Network
- University of Saint Joseph-Centre for Professional Mediation
- UTOPIA
- Woman Programme Association

International NGOs

- ACTED
- Danish Refugee Council
- CARE International
- International Rescue Committee
- Terre des Hommes

E. Target Beneficiaries

UN agencies surveyed identified their target beneficiaries to include men, women, adolescents, and children, ministries, municipalities, and non-governmental organizations. They also identified some vulnerable populations including adults and children in detention, migrant workers and refugees. Below is a list of all target beneficiaries benefitting from GEWE projects:

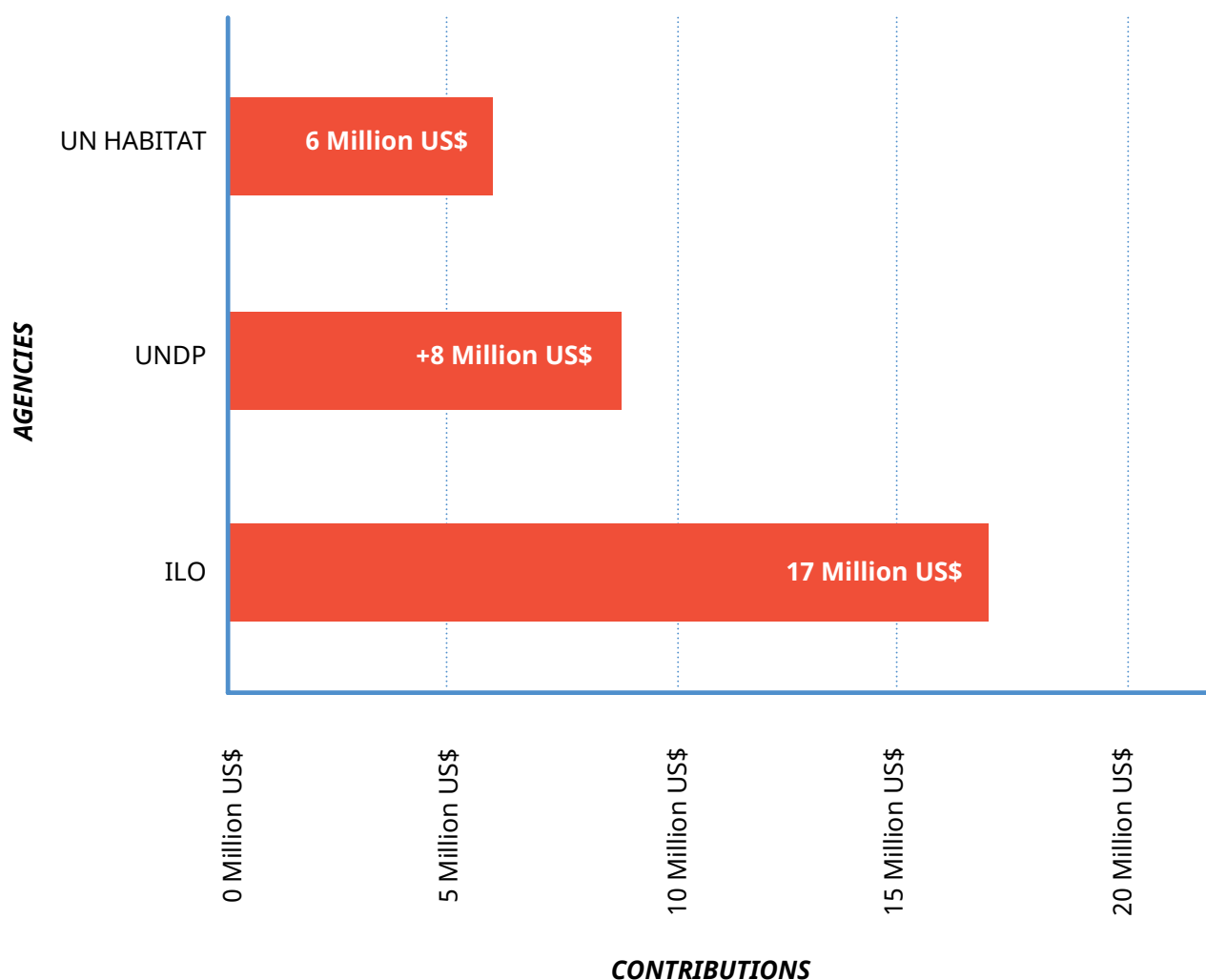
- Adult men and women in detention
- Case workers, case managers and child protection outreach volunteers
- Children (girls and boys)
- Children (boys and girls) in detention
- Community based organizations
- Consortium led by Renee Moawad Foundation in partnership with DOT, CFUWI, Berytech and Rural Delight
- Elderly
- Female military police
- Female adolescents
- General public
- Host communities
- Law enforcement officials
- Men (including caregivers, husbands)
- Migrant workers
- Ministries
- Municipalities and community leaders
- Non-governmental organizations
- Palestinian communities (Palestine Refugees from Lebanon and Palestine Refugees from Syria)
- Parliamentarians
- People with disabilities (including girls with physical, intellectual and sensorial disabilities)
- Rural women
- SMEs and start-ups
- Syrian communities
- Women
- Women cooperatives and associations
- Youth (including adolescent girls)

F. Financial Allocations

According to survey results, in 2019, the UNCT allocated approximately \$30,135,134 to gender equality and women's empowerment projects. This is an estimated figure as the data received included multi-year funding, and cross-country projects without a proper allocation to Lebanon. Some allocations may have also been double counted due to joint programmes between several UN agencies. The total funds for multi-year projects were divided by the duration of the project to reach the estimated figure of approximately \$30 million. The total UN budget for Lebanon in 2019 was approximately \$1 billion, and 3% was allocated to GEWE projects.

Most UN agencies carry-out between one and three GEWE projects. UN Women and UNICEF each

carry-out eight projects. Between 2016 and 2021, seven agencies (FAO, ILO, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNODC, and UN Women) would have allocated more than \$4 million to GEWE programming. The largest contributors are ILO, with approximately \$17 million, UNPD, with more than \$8 million and UN-HABITAT, with around \$6 million.⁴



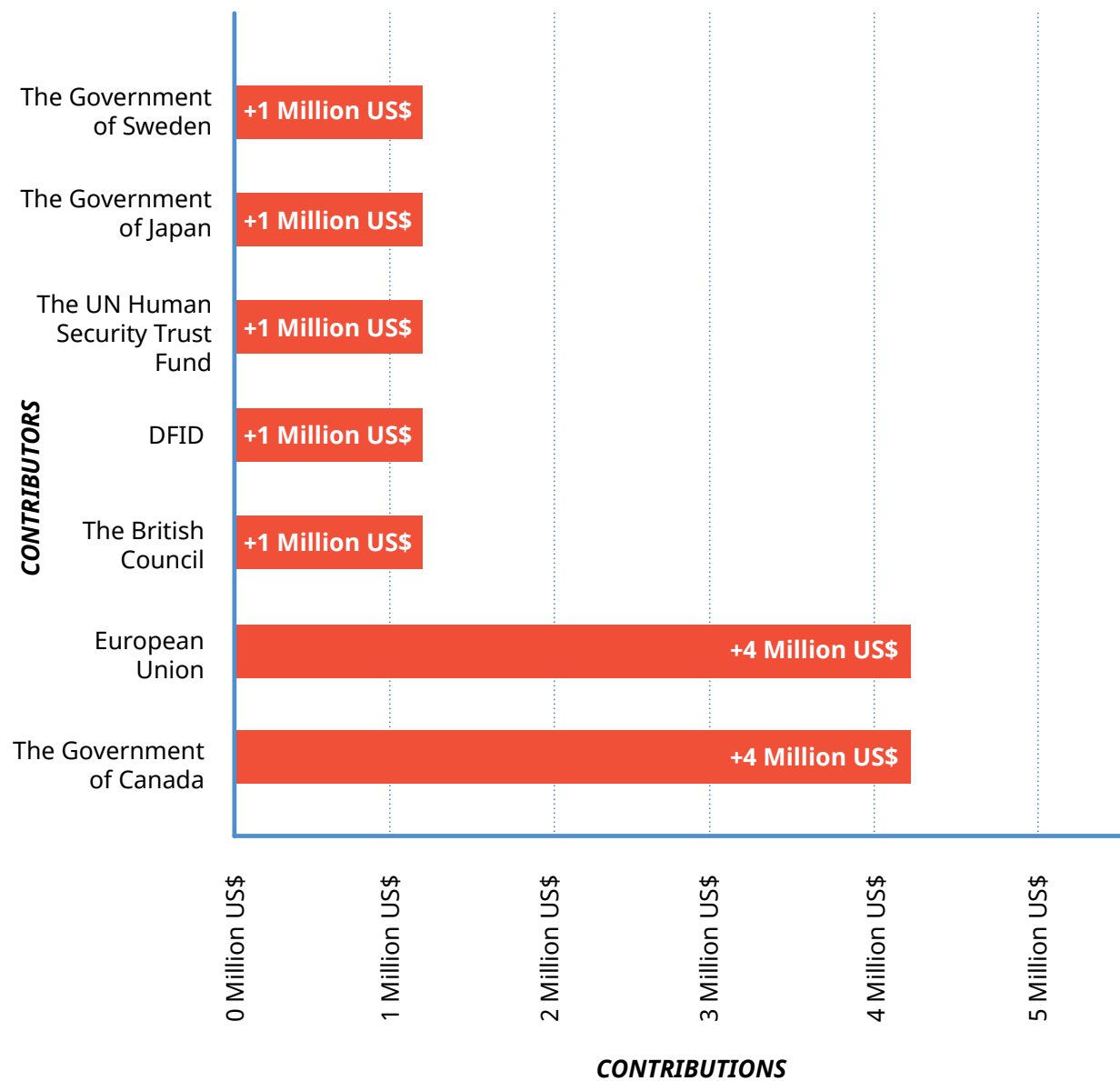
A. Donors

GEWE programming in Lebanon is primarily supported through contributions from 19 international development partners. The two largest international donors are the Government of Canada and the European Union with contribution of over \$4 million. The UN Human Security Trust Fund, the British Council, DFID, and the governments of Japan and Sweden contribute over \$1 million.

- BMZ (Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany)
- British Council
- DFID (United Kingdom)
- European Union
- European Union-MADAD
- Ford Foundation

⁴ For the most part, these figures span a period of six years and include multi-country projects.

- Fund for Gender Equality
- Global Gender Team (UNDP)
- Government of Canada
- Government of Denmark
- Government of Finland
- Government of France
- Government of Galicia
- Government of Italy
- Government of Japan
- Government of Lebanon
- Government of Norway
- Government of Sweden
- NATCOM (Switzerland)
- UN Human Security Trust Fund



B. Use of Gender Equality Markers (GEM)

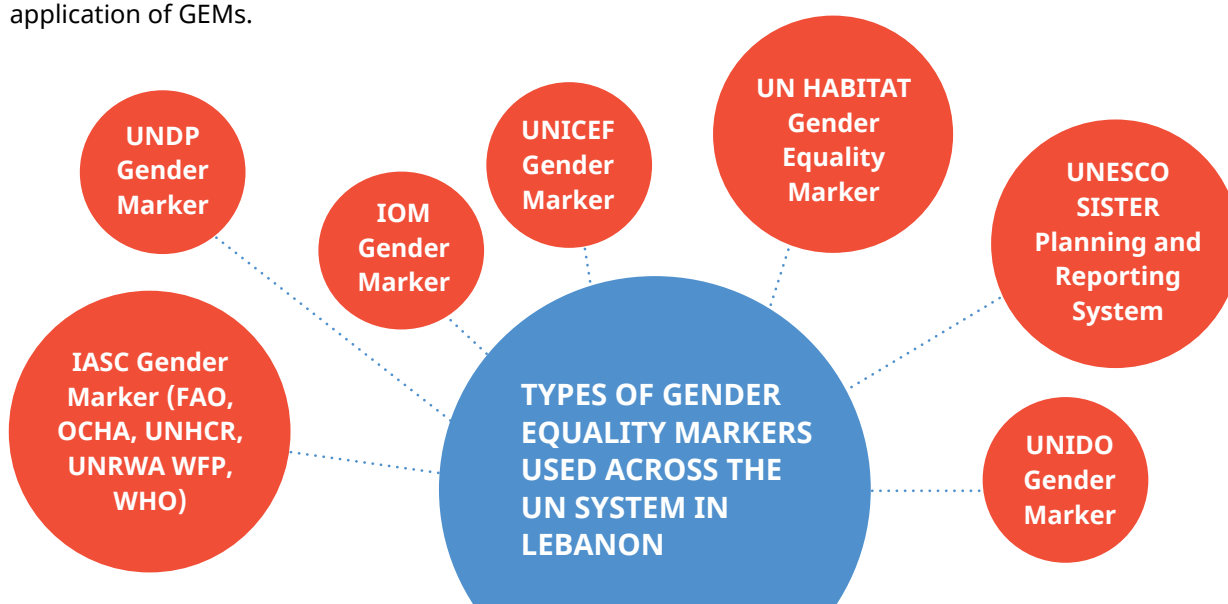
In 2009, the Secretary General called on all UN entities to institute a gender marker to track the proportion of funds allocated to advancing gender equality. A Guidance Note was developed in 2013 to set out common principles and standards for gender equality marker systems to track and report on allocations for gender equality.⁵

Thirteen out of the 20 UN agencies that responded to the survey use a gender marker in their programmes to assess whether their projects are designed to ensure that women, girls, boys and men benefit equally from the project to advance gender equality.

Six UN agencies, namely FAO, OCHA, and UNHCR, UNRWA, WFP and WHO, use the Gender Marker developed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). The IASC Gender Marker (GAM) measures the extent to which programming address gender and age-related differences in humanitarian response.⁶

IOM, UNDP⁷, UNESCO⁸, UNICEF⁹, UN HABITAT,¹⁰ and UNIDO use agency-specific gender markers.¹¹

In December 2018, the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, Finance and Budget Network developed the Guidance Note on Quality Assurance of Gender Equality Markers to support the UN system to best apply GEMs.¹² The Guidance Note includes tips and recommendations on the application of GEMs.



5 UNDG, Guidance Note Gender Equality Marker, 2013 available from <https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/UNDG-Gender-Equality-Marker-Guidance-Note-Final-Sep-2013.pdf>.

6 IASC Gender Marker is available at <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/iasc-gam-information-sheet.pdf>.

7 UNDP's Gender Marker Guidance Note is on file (UN Women).

8 UNESCO use the SISTER Planning and Reporting System (Programming is gender sensitive; gender responsive; gender transformative) and a gender screening form must be submitted with publication proposals in accordance to their publication policy and procedures.

9 <https://www.unicef.org/gender-equality/gender-action-plan-2018-2021>.

10 UN Habitat's Gender Equality Marker is on file (UN Women).

11 UNIDO's gender marker is available from https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2015-09/Gender_Marker_User_Guide_-_FINAL_0.pdf.

12 <https://www.unsceb.org/CEBPublicFiles/Guidance%20Note%20on%20QA%20of%20GEMs%20-%20for%20dissemination.pdf>.



UNITED NATIONS
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ANNEX 1: GEWE SURVEY (2019)

UNCT QUESTIONNAIRE ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT (GEWE) PROJECTS OR PROGRAMMES

ASSESSMENT OF GEWE PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES FOR THE UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM IN LEBANON

The attached questionnaire aims to collect information on entity-specific projects or programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE)¹³ for 2019 (January – December), including any planned activities for 2020.

The responses serve to track GEWE programmes across the UNCT to ensure that agencies are aware of the types of programmes and initiatives that are being implemented to support and advance gender equality in Lebanon.

Please complete sections **A and B** below and return to Nadya Khalife via email at nadya.khalife@unwomen.org no later than **15 September 2019**.

Thank you for your cooperation.

¹³ Gender equality entails the concept that all human beings, both women and men, are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by stereotypes, rigid gender roles, or prejudices. Gender equality means that the different behaviors, aspirations and needs of women and men are considered, valued and favored equally. Women's empowerment entails the process of gaining access and developing women's capacities with a view to participating actively in shaping one's own life and that of one's community in economic, social and political terms.

QUESTIONNAIRE

A) General Information

Entity's name:	
Contact person's name and title:	
E-mail address:	
Telephone number:	
Does your organization use a gender marker? If so, please provide title and link, if possible.	

B) Please complete the following table, using one row for each programme or project.

Project Name	Brief Description	UNSF Outcome¹⁴	Duration	Joint Program <i>(If yes, please list names of UN partners)</i>	Location	Implementing Partner/s	Target Beneficiaries <i>(youth, elderly, women with disabilities, refugee women, etc.)</i>	Amount (\$US)	Source of Funds
Example: Women's Engagement in Conflict Prevention and Management in Lebanon	This project aims to promote women's roles in conflict prevention and management. UN Women will create a national network of women mediators at the local, national, regional and international levels to ensure the inclusion of gender perspectives to decrease tensions and prevent conflict.		2019-2020	NA	Jezzine, Baalbeck	Centre for Professional Mediation (University of Saint Joseph)	Youth, refugee women (Palestinian, Syrian)	\$500,000	Government of Canada.

ANNEX 1

¹⁴ Please see Annex 1 for UNSF 2017-2020.

UNSF 2017-2020

<u>CORE PRIORITY 1:</u> All people in Lebanon enjoy peace and security.	
Outcome 1.1	Territorial integrity and security strengthened in accordance with human rights principles (i.e. external security).
Outcome 1.2	Lebanese authorities are better equipped to maintain internal security and law and order in accordance with human rights principles.
Outcome 1.3	Lebanon has institutionalized mechanisms to promote peace and prevent, mitigate and manage conflict at municipal and local level.
<u>CORE PRIORITY 2:</u> Lebanon enjoys domestic stability and practices effective governance.	
Outcome 2.1	Government's ability to improve the performance of institutions and promotes participation and accountability increased.
Outcome 2.2	State has institutionalized mechanisms for enhanced protection of human rights, rule of law and access to justice for all people in Lebanon.
Outcome 2.3	Institutional mechanisms and policies strengthened for improving the legal status of women and girls, eliminating gender-based violence and promoting gender equality.
<u>CORE PRIORITY 3:</u> Lebanon reduces poverty and promotes sustainable development while addressing immediate needs in a human rights/gender-sensitive manner.	
Outcome 3.1	Productive sectors strengthened to promote inclusive growth and local development especially in most disadvantaged areas.

Outcome 3.2	Improved equitable access to and delivery of quality social services, social protection and direct assistance.
Outcome 3.3	Lebanon has improved environmental governance.