

Lebanon National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325



The Path to a Fair and
Inclusive Society Through the
Women, Peace and Security Agenda

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1. Acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSOs	Civil society organizations
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
GBV/SGBV	Gender Based Violence/Sexual and Gender Based Violence
GS	General Security
HCR	High Commission for Relief
ISF	Internal Security Forces
LPDC	Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee
MCIMPVE	Ministerial Committee for the Implementation and Monitoring of the Strategy on Preventing Violent Extremism
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MOD	Ministry of Defense
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOIM	Ministry of Interior and Municipalities
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOL	Ministry of Labour
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MSEEWAY	Ministry of State for Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPHR	National Action Plan on Human Rights
NCLW	National Commission for Lebanese Women
NHRC	National Human Rights Committee
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMSAR	Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment for Women
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

2. Foreword

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 adopted in 2000 highlights the role of women in achieving peace and security in their communities and acknowledges their full capacities to participate equally to men in building societies and to lead reform processes necessary for fulfilling all conditions of peace and security.

The resolution is built on around four pillars: the protection of women from violence during and after the conflict, their access to relief and recovery, the role of women in conflict prevention, and their participation in peacebuilding.

This UN resolution with broad support calls upon Member States to take adequate measures for its effective implementation. Lebanon, a country that has tragically suffered from various wars, was among the first Arab countries to express its interest and commitment to implementing this resolution. In 2017, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers requested from the National Commission for Lebanese Women, the government body for women's issues in Lebanon, to develop a national action plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325.

Since the implementation of the Resolution requires the involvement of a multiplicity of governmental and non-governmental organizations, the National Commission for Lebanon Women adopted a participatory approach in its mission of developing a 1325 NAP and formed for this purpose a Steering Committee with representatives of ministries and civil society. UN agencies provided the technical assistance and support to the work of this steering committee.

Lebanon's 1325 national action plan comes as the result of teamwork between ministries, governmental directorates and all stakeholders, who agreed on the objectives to be reached within four years, allowing Lebanon to play a leading role in effectively implementing UNSCR 1325.

This NAP, endorsed by the Government of Lebanon, aims at increasing the participation of women in decision-making processes at all levels, including political, diplomatic, economic and also in the security and defense sectors. Moreover, it will enhance all efforts in preventing and containing armed conflicts and will provide girls and women with more effective protection measures against violence, as well as improve their conditions to access, benefit and participate in relief and recovery efforts.

The implementation of this plan requires close cooperation between all stakeholders in Lebanon and compels a review of legislations and policies to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men, by combating gender discrimination and eliminating the imbalance between the opportunities for men and women.

Our objective is to build a balanced society where women and men work together for providing peace and security for the country and suppressing all risks of conflict. This objective will hopefully be achieved thanks to all our concerted efforts: government, institutions, and individuals.

3. Background



The United Nations Security Council's Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda includes nine primary resolutions; four focus on women's leadership in peace-making and conflict prevention (UNSCR 1325, 1889, 2122, and 2242) and five specifically concentrate on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence (UNSCR 1820, 1888, 1960, 2106, and 2467).¹

In October 2000, UNSCR 1325 was adopted to ensure women's participation and protection, in addition to defining their rights in conflict prevention and particularly during post-conflict reconstruction and development. The resolution was welcomed as a landmark decision that places gender equality perspectives and women's rights issues within the broader peace and security framework. UNSCR 1325 is rooted in the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action, specifically its chapter on women and armed conflict. Paragraph 134 of the Beijing Declaration notes

“ in a world of continuing instability and violence, the implementation of cooperative approaches to peace and security is urgently needed. The equal access and full participation of women in power structures and their full involvement in all efforts for the prevention and resolution of conflicts are essential for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.”

¹ For an overview of each of the resolutions, please see: <http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2017/wps-resolutions-poster-en.pdf?vs=4004> (English); <http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2017/wps-resolutions-poster-ar.pdf?vs=3904> (Arabic).

² Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), para. 134.

UNSCR 1325 is primarily implemented through the development of a National Action Plan (NAP), which assists countries to identify national priorities and resources, determine responsibilities and commit to action.

The Resolution is grounded in the principles outlined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the following UN Security Council Resolutions: 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1894 (2009), and 1738 (2016) that deal specifically with the protection of civilians in armed conflict.³ All nine resolutions are also guided by CEDAW General Recommendation no. 30 (GR30) on Conflict Prevention, Conflict, and Post-Conflict Situations (2013).

UNSCR 1325 includes four core pillars or strategic objectives as follows: participation, protection, prevention, and relief and recovery.

The **“participation”** pillar includes increased participation of women at all levels of decision-making processes during conflict, peace processes and reconstruction.

The **“protection”** pillar focuses on the protection of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence including in emergency and humanitarian situations. This core pillar has resulted in five additional resolutions on the protection of women girls from violence as previously noted above.

The **“prevention”** pillar includes the prevention of violence against women, the prosecution of those responsible for violations under international law, the strengthening of women's rights under national law and support for local women's peace initiatives and conflict resolution processes.

Finally, the **“relief and recovery”** pillar aims to ensure that measures are in place to address international crises through a gendered lens and considerations are taken into account for the particular needs of girls and women in the design of refugee camps and settlements.

On 25 November 2015, the CEDAW Committee, the UN treaty body tasked with monitoring the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), urged the Government of Lebanon to **“adopt a national action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, the participation of women at all stages of peace processes, in line with the Committee's general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, and seek the support of the international community for the implementation of its obligations.”**⁴

³ UNSCR 1265 (1999) calls on States parties to take measures at conflict prevention and to address the root cause of conflict and enhance long-term protection of women, and children and other vulnerable populations through poverty reduction, sustainable development, rule of law and human rights. UNSCR 1296 (2000) calls on States parties to adopt a comprehensive approach to conflict prevention, ensure the special needs of women and children are taken into consideration, and ensuring that peacekeeping operations have suitable mandates and resources to effectively carry out their missions. UNSCR 1674 (2006) urges States to consider the needs of women and children in peace negotiations and reconstruction in addition to ending impunity against perpetrators of crimes if society wishes to come to terms with past human rights abuses. UNSCR 1894 (2009) urges States parties to build accountable security institutions and independent national judicial systems, reparations programs for survivors of violence. UNSCR 1738 (2016) urges States to consider journalists and media professionals in armed conflicts as civilians with rights that must be respected and protected. In 2019, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2467, which urges member states to strengthen access to justice for victims of violence including reparations and strengthened criminal law including removing procedural impediments to justice. UN Security Council Resolutions can be found at: <http://unscr.com/en>

⁴ CEDAW Committee, “Concluding Observations on the Combined 4th and 5th Periodic Reports of Lebanon,” CEDAW/C/LBN/CO/4-5, available at: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fLBN%2fCO%2f4-5&Lang=en

In 2017 in response to the Committee's recommendations, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers requested the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW), to develop a NAP on UNSCR 1325. Owing to this national commitment, the NCLW in collaboration with the Office of Minister of State for Women's Affairs (OMSWA), which was established in 2016, spearheaded the development of the NAP 1325 through a participatory approach with other governmental institutions and civil society organizations, supported by UN agencies.

4. Country Context

Since the mid-1970s, Lebanon has faced many challenges due to multiple armed conflicts that began in 1975 and officially ended in 1990 after the signing of the Ta'if Accord. From 1976 until 2000, Lebanon witnessed the military presence of Syrian forces on its territory. And in 1978 and later in 1982 Israel invaded Lebanon and occupied parts of south Lebanon. After the Israeli withdrawal from most parts of Lebanese occupied territories in 2000, another war broke out in July 2006 between Israel and Lebanon that lasted approximately 30 days.



Lebanon's complex conflicts have left the civilian population with devastating consequences. It is estimated that around 75 percent of the Lebanese population was affected by the armed conflicts in one way or another. The daily lives of the Lebanese were characterized by car bombings, shellings, aerial bombardments, disappearances, assassinations, executions, sniper attacks and urban street fighting. And although there are no official records on the death toll during the war, it is estimated that between 150,000 to 200,000 people died, and hundreds of thousands injured. Around 900,000 people were displaced from their homes, and between 600,000 and 900,000 Lebanese emigrated to flee the violence. It is estimated that between 17,000 to 20,000 men and women remain disappeared. The July 2006 Israel war on Lebanon claimed the lives of more than one thousand persons and displaced more than one million from their homes.⁵

The Lebanese crisis has been further exacerbated by the continued Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories. More recently the situation in Lebanon has deteriorated due to the war in Syria, which has reflected its impact across the borders between the two countries; especially the displacement of more than one million Syrians to Lebanon. The number of displaced persons is estimated at 173 displaced persons per 1,000 inhabitants.⁶

⁵ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-14649284>; See also: <http://www.merip.org/mer/mer162/primer-lebanons-15-year-war-1975-1990>; <http://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/2013/lebanon-missing-06-2013-icrc.pdf>; <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2008/07/14/why-they-died>

⁶ <https://www.forbes.com/sites/niallmccarthy/2017/04/03/lebanon-still-has-hosts-the-most-refugees-per-capita-by-far-infographic/#6a6915ab3970>

5. The Status of Women's Rights in Lebanon

Women in Lebanon are largely underrepresented in politics at the national and local levels. Lebanon's 2016 electoral law did not include a quota for women in parliamentary election. Currently, women hold only 4 percent of parliamentary seats. The recently established 2019 Cabinet includes a female minister representing the ministry of interior and municipalities, a female minister for energy and water, and two female ministers of state for administrative reform and for economic empowerment of women and youth. As for municipal elections that were carried out in 2010 and 2016, women fared better. The percentage of women voters in 2016 was 50.8 percent and slightly higher than the percentage of men voters, which was 49.2 percent. In 2016 also, 663 women were elected to municipal councils compared to 536 women in 2010 and 57 women were elected as mayors (mukhtar) in 2016 compared to 39 women in 2010.



Women are also underrepresented in national dialogue processes. In 2010, then President Michel Suleiman formed a national dialogue committee and initiated a national dialogue platform to discuss fundamental priorities such as internal security and national defense, which culminated into the "Baabda Declaration." The National Dialogue Committee included 19 male representatives from Lebanon's major political parties, but no women were represented in the Committee.⁷

Despite the fact that women attend university at a higher rate than men (53 percent compared to 47 percent between 2009 and 2010), women's labour force participation remains dismally low. According to 2017 World Bank figures, the labour force participation rate for females 15 years or older is only around 24 percent compared to the labour force participation rate for males 15 years or older, which is about 71 percent for the same year. In addition, only 20 per cent of companies are women-owned. Female entrepreneurship remains low as women face numerous challenges including social and cultural constraints and access to finances.

⁷ <http://www.presidency.gov.lb/English/News/Pages/Details.aspx?nid=14483>

Despite the gains that women in Lebanon have made, they still largely face discriminatory provisions in different legislations. Recent labour law amendments have provided greater protections for Lebanese women workers such as working at night, extending maternity leave from 49 days to ten paid weeks per the 2014 amendments to article 38 of the legislative decree 112 and protecting pregnant working women from dismissal. The Council of Ministers in 2017 approved a draft bill to criminalize sexual harassment in public and in the workplace. The draft law introducing articles penalizing sexual harassment in the Labour and Penal Codes, was introduced in Parliament.

In May 2014, Lebanon adopted Law no. 293 on the “Protection of Women and Family Members Against Family Violence,” which was shortly followed by amendments to articles 487-489 of the Penal Code on adultery. In 2011, article 562 of the Penal Code, which previously mitigated sentences for “honour” crimes, was abolished, and in August 2017 Lebanon repealed article 522 of the Penal Code, which exonerated perpetrators of rape if they married their victims. However, parliament fell short of repealing related penal articles 505 and 518, which still exonerates a perpetrator of rape if he marries his victim, who is between the ages of 15 and 18.

Lebanon officially recognizes 18 religious denominations of Christian and Muslim faiths and has 15 personal status laws that govern the affairs of marriage, divorce, custody, guardianship and inheritance for different denominations.

In late 2017, Lebanese and Palestinian bureaus and the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee carried out an official census for Palestinians, which found that the total number of Palestinians in Lebanon is 174,422.⁸ The UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) estimates place the number of refugees in Lebanon at around 450,000, and around 60 percent of Palestinians in Lebanon live in 12 camps around the country and approximately 40 per cent live in towns and villages that are in close proximity to the camps.⁹

Palestinian women, in general, report high rates of chronic and psychological disorders ranging from depression, anxiety and stress, and maternal mortality rates are especially high due to poor living and environmental conditions inside refugee camps. Domestic violence experienced by women is also reportedly high in Palestinian communities.

More than half of displaced Syrians, which amount to over one million who entered Lebanon in 2011 as a result of the armed conflict in Syria, are women. In collaboration with government institutions and local structures, UNHCR and other international organizations provide basic necessities for refugees although the demand for services is far greater than the supply.

UNRWA estimates that 32,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) also live in Lebanon according to 2016 estimates.

⁸ <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2017/Dec-21/431109-census-finds-174422-palestinian-refugees-in-lebanon.ash>

⁹ The official census carried out in 2017 notes that 45.1 per cent of Palestinians live in refugee camps and 54.9 per cent live in other dwellings close to refugee camps.

6. International Human Rights Framework

The Preamble of the Lebanese Constitution (1990) stipulates “Lebanon is also a founding and active member of the United Nations Organization and abides by its covenants and by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Government shall embody these principles in all fields and areas without exception.”

Lebanon ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women (CEDAW) in 1996 with reservations to article 9(2) with regard to equal rights to nationality, article 16 with regards to family relations, and article 29(1) on the referral of disputes and arbitrations on the interpretation of Convention to the International Court of Justice.¹⁰

Lebanon signed the Convention on the Political Rights of Women in 1954 and later ratified it in 1956. The Convention notes that women shall be entitled to vote and run in all elections and to hold public office on equal terms with men.¹¹

Lebanon acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in 1972 with no reservations. Per article 25 of the ICCPR, every citizen has the right **“to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be universal and equal suffrage shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors.”**

The 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action’s twelve strategic objectives are also consistent with the women, peace and security agenda including women’s participation in decision-making in conflict resolutions, the promotion of peace and conflict resolution, integrated measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women, and trafficking in persons.

The Women, Peace and Security Agenda advances the achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 through its 17 Global Goals and particularly through Goal 5 on reducing gender inequality, and Goal 16 on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development including access to justice and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions. A national committee to oversee the roll-out of the SDGs was formed in 2017 and is chaired by the deputy Prime Minister. Lebanon contributed to the 2018 Voluntary National Review (VNR) on Agenda 2030 implementation.

¹⁰ Lebanon maintains reservations to articles 16 (1), (c), (d), (f), and (g) with regards to discrimination in family relations in marriage and its dissolution, rights and responsibilities of parents related to their children, guardianship and custody, and the right to choose a family name, profession, and occupation.

¹¹ Arts. 1, 2, and 3.

7. National Legal and Strategic Frameworks

7.1 Legal Framework

Lebanon's Constitution of 1929, amended in 1995, notes in Article 7 that all Lebanese are equal before the law and shall enjoy civil and political rights. Article 12 further establishes that "Every Lebanese shall be the right to hold public office, no preference shall be made except on the basis of merit and competence, according to the conditions established by law..."¹²

Article 3 of the electoral law, adopted in 2016 and based on proportional representation, gives everyone the right to vote and candidates running for elections must be Lebanese citizens and 25 years old or older. Parliamentary elections were held on 6 May 2018, which resulted in the election of six women.¹³

Parliament adopted Law no. 293 on the protection of women from family violence in 2014. The law defines domestic violence as every act of violence committed by a family member against one or more members of the family in which consequences result in death, or in physical, psychological, sexual or economic implications. The Law also refers to forced begging, prostitution, homicide, adultery and the use of force to obtain sex as domestic violence.

Lebanon adopted Law No. 164 on trafficking in 2011 prohibiting all forms of trafficking in persons. Prescribed penalties for sex trafficking and forced labor range from five to 15 years' imprisonment. In October 2014, the government issued a ministerial decree creating an anti- trafficking bureau under the Internal Security Forces (ISF) to manage all trafficking investigations.

Several provisions in the Penal Code related to "honour" crimes and rape were also recently repealed or amended to provide better protections for women. In addition, there have been some amendments to personal status laws including recent draft laws to set a unified minimum age for marriage.

7.2 Strategic Frameworks

Lebanon has numerous strategies that are related to the four pillars of UNSCR 1325 as outlined below. The specific interventions of the NAP 1325 complement and reinforce existing strategies to advance gender equality, prevent conflict and protect women and girls from all forms of discrimination and gender-based violence.

7.2.1 National Strategy for Women in Lebanon

The National Commission for Lebanese Women adopted a national strategy for women (2011- 2021) that focuses on 12 areas of intervention including the protection of women and girls in emergencies and armed conflicts and the protection of women from violence. This strategy endorsed in principle by the Council of Ministers in 2012. The main objectives of the Strategy include repealing all

¹² <http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/lb/lb018en.pdf>

¹³ 113 female candidates ran for parliamentary elections. Six women were elected to the 128-member body, increasing the rate of women's participation in the legislative body from 3 per cent to 4 per cent.

discriminatory laws against women and adopting laws to protect women from sexual violence. The Strategy also includes women's access to health services with a special focus on psychological health and to raise awareness on women's and girls' reproductive health. The Women's Strategy's objectives on women's participation in political life include increasing the number of women in local and national governance institutions; the number of women in ministerial posts and in political parties.

The Strategy focuses on the protection of girls and women from all forms of violence and increased access to services for survivors of violence and research to determine the extent of gender-based violence (GBV) in Lebanon. More specifically, the Strategy focuses on three main objectives related to women and girls in emergencies and conflict: **(1) guaranteeing women's participation in dialogue processes and in conflict-resolution, (2) building the capacities of women to prevent conflict and (3) increasing efforts to end negative consequences of displacement and migration on displaced women and those in host communities.**

National Strategy on Gender Equality

The Office of the Minister of State for Women's Affairs adopted a National Strategy for Gender Equality (2017-2030), which builds on the existing national strategy for women in Lebanon (2011-2021). The 12-point strategy includes poverty, legal reforms, decision-making, education, economy, employment and entrepreneurship, violence against women, health, media and culture, environment, peace and security, natural crisis and disasters, and institutional mechanisms. The areas of action of this strategy have been adapted to the strategic objectives of the new agenda 2030, in line with Lebanon's global commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals.

7.2.2 National Action Plan for Human Rights

Lebanon's National Action Plan for Human Rights outlines all legislative, procedural and executive measures that are necessary to promote and protect human rights in Lebanon. The NAPHR focuses on 21 areas of concern including torture, forced disappearance, death penalty, freedom of expression and association, rights to health, education, and housing, women's and children's rights and the rights of migrant domestic workers and persons with disabilities and the rights of Palestinian and non-Palestinian refugees.

The priorities that are of special concern to the women, peace and security agenda include women's rights, children's rights, the rights of persons with disabilities and the socio-economic rights of refugees. The NAPHR includes the following recommendation on women, peace and security: **"the government to pay special attention to the needs of women in post-war Lebanon and to implement UNSCR 1325."**

The NAPHR includes lifting all reservations to CEDAW, adopting a quota to expedite equal representation and participation in decision-making and the government, building the capacities of judges to issue judgements based on international legal standards, carrying out in- depth studies on violence against children, refugee children, and child marriage.¹⁴

The NAPHR calls on the government to accede to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (Ottawa Treaty)¹⁵ and to complete demining activities in Lebanon, particularly in south Lebanon.¹⁶ The NAPHR also calls on enhancing the capacity of the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee to assist Palestinian refugees to exercise their fundamental rights and improve their living conditions.¹⁷

¹⁴ file:///C:/Users/PP/Downloads/NHRAP%20Eng%20(1).pdf, p.122.

¹⁵ In 1998, Lebanon established the National Demining Office within the Lebanese Armed Forces. Ibid., p. 125.

¹⁶ Ibid., p.125.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 146.

A decree was issued in November 2016 establishing the National Human Rights Commission and in May 2018 a decree was issued to form members of the Commission.

7.2.3 National Strategy for Preventing Violent Extremism

In December 2017, Lebanon launched a National Strategy on Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) in collaboration with the UN. The Strategy sets out nine objectives including carrying out research and studies from a gender perspective on violent extremism, promoting concepts of citizenship and conflict prevention, increasing women’s participation in the security sector and in decision-making in political and economic life, and improving laws on gender equality.¹⁸

7.2.4 Strategy to Combat Violence against Women and Girls

The former Office of the Minister of State for Women’s Affairs (OMSWA) developed a national strategy to combat violence against women and girls in February 2019. The strategy defines violence against women according to the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW) as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.” The strategy includes all girls and women, Lebanese and non- Lebanese, who are on Lebanese soil and targets men and boys as perpetrators of violence.

The strategy includes all forms of violence committed against one person by one or more persons in the immediate or extended family or against a non-relative living in the same household including domestic workers. Forms of violence committed in private include insults, threats, to denial of education, discrimination in inheritance, forced or early marriage, forced employment or begging, sexual exploitation or forced sex work/prostitution, trafficking in persons, “honour” crimes, forced abortion, female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM), marital rape, and incest.

7.2.5 National Youth Policy

The Ministry of Youth and Sports developed the 2018 National Youth Policy to address the needs of today’s youth in Lebanon. The Policy focuses on alleviating obstacles related to internal migration from rural to urban areas, economic participation and employability, social integration and political participation, education, and health. The Youth Policy also focuses on changes in Lebanese cultural value system to help ease sectarian divisions and promote the concept of citizenship.¹⁹

7.2.6 National Education Strategy

The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) developed the “ Reach All Children in Education” RACE I (2014-2016) and RACE II (2016-2021) strategies to address the education needs of Lebanese and non-Lebanese children and youth. The RACE I strategy sought to augment the enrollment rates of Lebanese children after their rates drastically dropped as a result of Syrian children attending public schools. The MEHE offered waivers to Lebanese children in order to increase their enrollment rates in public schools and opened afternoon sessions to help ensure the attendance of non-Lebanese children. The RACE I strategy also waived documentation requirements for non-Lebanese students.

The RACE II strategy is a five-year strategy to sustain increased and equal access to education and learning for all children and youth between the ages of 3 to 18 years in Lebanon. The strategy includes three main pillars: improved access to education opportunities, improved quality of education, and enhanced governance and managerial capacities of implementing institutions to plan, budget,

deliver, monitor, and evaluate education services. The RACE II strategy includes the development of a revised curricula for schools to improve quality learning, life skills, and employability for children and youth. The development of life skills will include topics such as analytical thinking, problem solving, creativity, teamwork, tolerance, and respect for diversity.²⁰

The MEHE is developing a child protection policy for public and private schools to monitor violence against children in schools, develop protocols for early detection, preliminary evaluation, and referral of cases of violence against children.

Relevant Strategies	4 Pillars of 1325			
	Prevention	Protection	Participation	Relief & Recovery
National Strategy for Women in Lebanon	✓	✓	✓	✓
National Strategy for Gender Equality	✓	✓	✓	✓
National Action Plan for Human Rights (2014-2019)	✓	✓	✓	✓
National Strategy for Preventing Violent Extremism	✓	✓	✓	✓
National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women and Girls	✓	✓		✓

²⁰ http://www.mehe.gov.lb/uploads/file/2016/Oct/RACE%20II_FINAL%20Narrative_29AUG2016.pdf

¹⁸ National Strategy on Preventing Violent Extremism.

¹⁹ http://www.unesco.org/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/FIELD/Beirut/images/Youth_Policy_in_Lebanon_English_.pdf

8. NAP 1325 Development Process



In 2017, the Presidency of Council of Ministers requested the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW), the official women's machinery in Lebanon, to develop a NAP on UNSCR 1325. Owing to this national commitment, the NCLW spearheaded the development of a NAP on this Resolution through a participatory approach with other governmental institutions and civil society organizations, supported by UN agencies.

A Steering Committee for the development of the NAP on UNSCR 1325 was established in October 2017. The Steering Committee consisted of six government ministries including: the former Office of the Minister of State for Women's Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Social Affairs and three civil society organizations involved in this field including the organization ABAAD, Women In Front and the Institute for Arab Women at the Lebanese American University. The Committee also included six United Nations agencies serving as a technical advisory board and they are: UN Women serving as General Secretariat, ESCWA, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, and UNIFIL.

The NAP development process included a situational analysis to document national efforts related to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Lebanon. The NAP development process also included best practices and lessons learned from other countries. Between 2012 and 2017, national and local consultations were held with Lebanese stakeholders.

In order to support the work that has already been achieved, UN Women undertook more than seventeen consultations with non-Lebanese stakeholders mainly Palestinian refugees, Palestinians displaced from Syria, displaced Syrians and Iraqis to ensure that the NAP is inclusive of all stakeholders in Lebanon and that their voices and concerns are also included in the NAP.

UN agencies held several consultations with various stakeholders (religious leaders, academics, media and youth) to introduce them to the Resolution and to understand their perspectives and roles with regards to women's participation in decision-making and in the protection of women from violence and prevention of conflict and gender-based violence.

In January 2018 the Steering Committee convened to discuss and agree on national priorities for the NAP. In addition, six sectoral meetings with ministries, key national institutions and civil society organizations were also carried out to further develop the NAP: the sectoral meeting on women's participation in the security sector was held on 12 April 2018, the sectoral meeting on women's participation in negotiation and mediation took place on 23 May 2018, the sectoral meeting on women's participation in the economy was held on 24 May 2018, the sectoral meeting on women's participation in political and public life took place on 18 June 2018, the sectoral meeting on women's participation in prevention, protection and relief and recovery was held on 22 June 2018, and the sectoral meeting on policies and legislation took place on 3 July 2018.

On 2 August 2018, the Steering Committee reviewed the final draft for the NAP to implement Security Council Resolution 1325. And in May 2019, the National Commission for Lebanese Women approved the NAP and submitted it to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

9. Strategic Priorities

Lebanon's National Action Plan includes five strategic priorities under the four pillars of UNSCR 1325:

Strategic Priority I: Participation in Decision-Making at All Levels

The Government of Lebanon shall work towards women's increased participation and representation in local and national governance structures. It shall also ensure that proper measures are put in place to increase women's participation in the security and defense sectors. It shall take care to promote women's active participation in conflict prevention, peace mediations and negotiations. In addition, the Government of Lebanon shall eliminate obstacles to help increase women's access to the economy to create favorable conditions to sustainable peace.

Strategic Priority II: Prevention of Conflict

The Government of Lebanon shall take strides to ensure that women play an active role in the prevention of conflict and in decreasing tensions at the national and local levels. It shall also promote women's roles in preventing violent extremism and in the implementation of early warning response mechanisms.

Strategic Priority III: Prevention of and Protection of Women and Girls from Gender-Based Violence

The Government of Lebanon shall work to protect all women and all children, girls and boys, from sexual and gender-based violence, discrimination, abuse and exploitative practices including trafficking in persons. The Government of Lebanon shall adopt and implement laws to protect all women and children and ensure access to multi-sectoral services including access to shelter, redress, and health services.

Strategic Priority IV: Relief and Recovery

The Government of Lebanon shall respond to the needs of all women and girls in relief and recovery efforts resulting from natural disasters and conflicts.

Strategic Priority V: Normative Framework

The Government of Lebanon shall work to ensure the amendment, adoption, and implementation of laws and policies that prevent discrimination against girls and women and protect them from all forms of violence and exploitation.

10. Coordination, Reporting and Implementation of the National Action Plan



The implementation of the Lebanon National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security requires close coordination between ministries and other national institutions, civil society, United Nations agencies and other international organizations to ensure that NAP activities are carried out appropriately and, in a time-bound manner. The National Commission for Lebanese Women shall serve as the coordinator of the NAP working to drive forward action between various actors in accordance to its coordination mandate established by law. In this regard, the NCLW will collaborate with all national institutions to carry-out regular reporting on the progress of set goals and objectives.

The NAP 1325 is a detailed four-year action plan with specific targets that should be achieved during the duration of the NAP. However, the NAP 1325 should also be viewed as a living document that can be reviewed and revised by responsible national institutions as they see fit. The NAP 1325 identifies possible national institutions responsible for carrying out specific interventions and calls on these institutions and others to join forces and collaborate and coordinate with a wide range of actors to ensure NAP implementation.

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

A monitoring and evaluation framework for the Lebanon NAP 1325 has been developed and includes specific indicators to measure progress at the strategic priority level and the intervention level over four years. This framework will be shared with national stakeholders to guide them in monitoring and reporting on implementation efforts. It is also anticipated that a national baseline study will take place during the first year of implementation to determine baseline data to assist in monitoring and reporting during the four years of the NAP. A final evaluation of the NAP 1325 will take place during the fourth year of implementation.

12. NAP 1325 Costing and Budgeting

The budgeting and costing of the NAP 1325 was calculated based on the results of a costing workshop carried out by the National Commission for Lebanese Women in cooperation with UN agencies. The workshop was attended by representatives from all concerned Lebanese institutions that will be involved in the implementation of the NAP.

The subtotal cost for the implementation of the NAP 1325 is **USD 13,699,640/LBP 20,549,460,000 over four years**. Ten percent of the subtotal has been allocated to a baseline study (3%), yearly monitoring (years 2 and 3 (4%)), and final evaluation (2%), bringing the **total cost of the NAP to USD 15,069,616/LBP 22,604,424,000**.

The Government of Lebanon is committed to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and has shown its commitment by developing a Lebanon NAP to implement this significant UN Resolution. However, the Government of Lebanon also requires support from the international community in this regard.

13. Matrix for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

Strategic Priority I:

Women's Participation in Decision-Making at All Levels

The Government of Lebanon shall ensure women's increased participation and representation in local and national governance structures and take proper measures to ensure women's increased participation in the security and defense sectors. The government shall also work towards women's active participation in conflict prevention, peace mediations and negotiations. In addition, the Government of Lebanon shall eliminate obstacles to help increase women's access to the economic resources to create favorable conditions for sustainable peace.

Total Budget USD 4,489,480 LBP 6,734,220,000

Outcome 1:

Women's representation and participation in the defense and security sectors is increased by 1 % on a yearly basis.

Indicators

SP1.1 Percent increase of women's participation in the security and defense sector by 2022.

Potential Responsible Institutions

Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Education and Higher Education

Outputs	Interventions	Indicators	Potential Responsible Institutions(s)	Timeline				Estimated Financial Resources
				2019	2020	2021	2022	
(1.1) Women's participation is increased in the security and	(1.1.1) Carry out a baseline gender assessment to assess rate of women's participation	Existence of a developed framework and a carried-out	MOD MOIM	X				National resources required: USD 42,000 LBP 63,000,000

and defense sectors and security institutions have increased gender sensitivity.	and identify obstacles to participation in the security and defense sectors.	baseline gender assessment targeting the defense (MOD) and security (MOI) sectors. Baseline: 0 Target: 1					Additional amount required: USD 65,000 LBP 97,500,000
	(1.1.2) Organize gender trainings for the security and defense forces.	Number of gender trainings in one year over 4 years. Baseline: TBD Target: 56 Percent increase in gender awareness related to number of gender trainings among participants conducted on yearly basis. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	MOD MOIM	X	X	X	Total amount required: USD 107,000 LBP 160,500,000 National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0 Additional amount required: USD 33,800 LBP 50,700,000 Total amount required: USD 33,800 LBP 50,700,000
(1.2) Women's participation in the security and defense sectors is encouraged through advocacy and awareness-raising.	(1.2.1) Issue directives from the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister to security sector leaders and decision-makers in security and defense institutions to encourage women's increased participation in these sectors and in combat brigades.	Number of directives issued for security and defense institutions aimed at encouraging women's participation in security and defense sectors and in combat brigades. Baseline: 0 Target: 2	MOD MOIM	X			National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0 Additional amount required: USD 0 LBP 0 Total amount required: USD 0 LBP 0

	(1.2.2) Raise awareness through media campaigns and schools and universities on women's roles in the security and defense sectors.	<p>Number of media campaigns targeting the general public on women's participation in security and defense sectors.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p> <p>Number of job fairs</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p> <p>Number of open doors</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p> <p>Percentage of schools/universities targeted by awareness sessions per year.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 50%</p>	<p>MOD</p> <p>MOIM</p> <p>MEHE</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>National resources required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p>	
						<p>Additional amount required:</p> <p>USD 380,000 LBP 570,000,000</p>
						<p>Total amount required:</p> <p>USD 380,000 LBP 570,000,000</p>
						<p>National resources required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p> <p>Additional amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p> <p>Total amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p>
(1.3) Obstacles are removed and women are encouraged to participate in the security and defense sectors.	(1.3.1) Remove discriminatory language and ensure gender sensitive language in recruitment notices of the GS, ISF, and LAF.	<p>Percentage of recruitment notices with gender neutral language.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100%</p>	<p>MOD</p> <p>MOIM</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>National resources required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p> <p>Additional amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p> <p>Total amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p>	
						<p>Additional amount required:</p> <p>USD 380,000 LBP 570,000,000</p>
						<p>Total amount required:</p> <p>USD 380,000 LBP 570,000,000</p>
						<p>National resources required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p> <p>Additional amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p> <p>Total amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p>

	(1.3.2) Amend policies to ensure at least one female representative in the committees responsible for recruitment in GS, ISF, and LAF.	<p>Percentage of recruitment policies reviewed and amended to ensure at least one female representative in the committees responsible for recruitment in GS, ISF, and LAF.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100%</p> <p>Percentage of recruitment committees with more than one female representative.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100%</p>	<p>MOD</p> <p>MOIM</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>National resources required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p> <p>Additional amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p> <p>Total amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p>	
						<p>Additional amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p>
						<p>Total amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p>
						<p>National resources required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p> <p>Additional amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p> <p>Total amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p>
	(1.3.3) Develop gender-sensitive operational procedures in the security and armed institutions.	<p>Number of gender-sensitive operational procedures developed.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	<p>MOD</p> <p>MOIM</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>National resources required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p> <p>Additional amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p> <p>Total amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p>	
						<p>Additional amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p>
						<p>Total amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p>
						<p>National resources required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p> <p>Additional amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p> <p>Total amount required:</p> <p>USD 0 LBP 0</p>
	(1.3.4) Develop a facilities and infrastructure plan to better accommodate women in the security and defense sectors in accordance to planned gender assessment.	<p>Number of facilities and infrastructure plans.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	<p>MOD</p> <p>MOIM</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>National resources required:</p> <p>USD 24,000 LBP 36,000,000</p> <p>Additional amount required:</p> <p>USD 90,000 LBP 135,000,000</p>	
						<p>Additional amount required:</p> <p>USD 90,000 LBP 135,000,000</p>
						<p>Total amount required:</p> <p>USD 90,000 LBP 135,000,000</p>
						<p>National resources required:</p> <p>USD 24,000 LBP 36,000,000</p> <p>Additional amount required:</p> <p>USD 90,000 LBP 135,000,000</p>

(2.3) Women are perceived as equally legitimate and effective political leaders as men.	(2.3.1) Increase community understanding of gender equality and women's rights to political participation.	Number of awareness campaigns conducted on gender equality and women's participation in public and political life. Baseline: 0 Target: 8	NCLW	X	X	X	Total amount required: USD 20,000 LBP 30,000,000
				X	X	X	
	(2.3.2) Train the media to (television, radio, print) to promote fair portrayal of men and women to help eliminate gender stereotypes and promote gender equality.	Number of trainings conducted on gender stereotypes targeting media outlets. Baseline: 0 Target: 8	NCLW	X	X	X	National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0 Additional amount required: USD 400,000 LBP 600,000,000
		Proportion of stories with stereotypes (openly sexist interpretations of the characteristics and roles of women and men in society). Baseline: 0 Target: 50%					
(2.3.3) Lobby political leaders to promote gender equality (male champions for gender equality).	Percent of political leaders that publicly support legal reforms as prescribed in strategic priority 5. Baseline: 0	NCLW	X	X	X	National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0 Additional amount required: USD 80,000 LBP 120,000,000	

(2.4) Women are promoted as leaders and gender is mainstreamed into programs and policies to build gender sensitive institutions.	Target: 40%	Number of institutions that conduct gender audits once every four years. Baseline: 4 Target: 27	NCLW	X	X	X	Total amount required: USD 80,000 LBP 120,000,000 National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0 Additional amount required: USD 864,000 LBP 1,296,000,000
				X	X	X	
	(2.4.2) Monitor budgets to track expenditures on women's issues.	Number of ministries that include within their budget expenditures on women's issues. Baseline: 0 Target: 7	NCLW	X	X	X	National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0 Additional amount required: USD 6,400 LBP 9,600,000
(2.4.3) Establish a unit of experts to conduct gender trainings for parliamentary committees to ensure gender is mainstreamed in all laws before parliament.	Number of units in parliament with knowledge on gender mainstreaming. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Parliament NCLW	X	X	X	National resources required: USD 432,000 LBP 648,000,000 Additional amount required: USD 0 LBP 0 Total amount required: USD 432,000 LBP 648,000,000	

(2.5) Public sector policies are amended to increase women's participation and promote more gender sensitive policies in the public sector.	(2.5.1) Conduct a mapping on women's participation in the public sector to measure women's participation in leadership positions in the public sector. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Number of studies conducted on women's participation in the public sector. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	OMSAR	X	X	National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
	(2.5.2) Adopt incentive policies to encourage women's appointments to administrative councils (See: Strategy for the Reform and Development of Public Administration in Lebanon).	Number of policies revised/adopted to promote family-life balance. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	OMSAR	X	X	X
Total Costing for Strategic Objective 1, Outcome 2 (political participation)						USD 2,620,800 LBP 3,931,200,000

Outcome 3: Women's participation in the economic sector is increased through policy reforms and a favorable environment and decent work and protections are provided for women in the formal and informal sectors.								
Indicators SP1.3 Percent increase of female labour participation. SP1.4 Proportion of female employment in senior and middle management. SP1.5 Extent of gender wage gap. SP1.6 Extent of social protection coverage.								
Potential Responsible Institutions Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of State for the Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth, Central Bank, NCLW								
Outputs	Interventions	Indicators	Potential Responsible Institutions(s)	Timeline				Estimated Financial Resources
				2019	2020	2021	2022	
(3.1) Networks are created on women's participation in the economy to ensure synergized efforts and non-duplication.	(3.1.1) Develop a network comprised of national institutions, international and local non- governmental organizations on women's economic participation.	Number of established networks on women's economic participation. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	MOL MOSA MSEEWAY	X				National resources required: USD 144,000 LBP 216,000,000 Additional amount required: USD 0 LBP 0
Total amount required:						USD 144,000 LBP 216,000,000		

	(3.1.2) Conduct a national mapping to assess opportunities, needs, and gaps to promote women's economic empowerment.	Number of national mappings carried out. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	MOL MOSA MSEEWAY Central Bank	X	X	X	National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0		
								Additional amount required: USD 95,000 LBP 142,500,000	Total amount required: USD 95,000 LBP 142,500,000
(3.2) Favorable conditions including decent work and protections are created for women in the formal and informal sectors.	(3.2.1) Raise awareness through campaigns and trainings among employees and employers including those in the formal and informal sectors on social protections (equal pay, benefits, workplace harassment).	Number of national campaigns. Baseline: 0 Target: 4	MOL MOSA MSEEWAY Central Bank	X	X	X	National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0		
		Number of awareness sessions carried out. Baseline: 0 Target: 128					Additional amount required: USD 251,200 LBP 376,800,000		
	(3.2.2) Conduct a study to develop strategies to ensure protections for women workers in the informal sector based on international legal standards.	Number of studies conducted on the informal sector. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	MOL MOSA MSEEWAY NCLW				National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0		
							Additional amount required: USD 113,000 LBP 169,500,000		
							Total amount required: USD 113,000 LBP 169,500,000		

(3.3) Gender-responsive lending and investments are eased for women through increased engagements with development banks and investors, increased access to productive resources, income generating activities and access to short-term credit facilities.	(3.3.1) Adopt a policy on gender responsive budgeting and provide trainings to ministries.	Number of GRB policies in Ministry of Finance. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	MOF MSEEWAY	X			National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0	
		Number of trainings carried out on GRB. Baseline: 0 Target: 4						Additional amount required: USD 25,000 LBP 37,500,000
(3.3.2) Issue a directive to Central Bank to adopt a policy allocating percentage of funds to women entrepreneurs.	Number of policies adopted at Central Bank. Baseline: 0 Target: 1		MOF MSEEWAY CENTRAL BANK	X			National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0	
						Additional amount required: USD 0 LBP 0		
						Total amount required: USD 0 LBP 0		
(3.3.3) Devise a scheme with international development institutions in cooperation with the Central Bank and other finance institutions aimed at increasing lending for women with an appropriate support system.	Number of financial schemes aimed at increasing lending for women. Baseline: 0 Target: 1		MOF MSEEWAY NCLW CENTRAL BANK	X			National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0	
						Additional amount required: USD 28,000 LBP 42,000,000		
						Total amount required: USD 28,000 LBP 42,000,000		

(3.4) Financial well-being is promoted for women in rural areas and disadvantaged urban areas.	(3.4.1) Develop capacities on financial literacy /well-being in rural and disadvantaged urban areas.	Number of financial well- being workshops carried out. Baseline: 0 Target: 64	MSEEWAY NCLW CENTRAL BANK CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE	X	X	X	X	National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0	
				Additional amount required: USD 32,000 LBP 48,000,000				Total amount required: USD 32,000 LBP 48,000,000	
				Total for Strategic Priority 1, Outcome 3 (Economic participation) USD 688,200 LBP 1,032,300,000					

Outcome 4:

Women's participation in national dialogues, peace negotiations and peace mediation is increased to promote dialogue and ensure gendered perspectives that take into account women's needs.

Indicators

SP1.7 Number of women mediators identified at national and local levels.

Potential Responsible Institutions

National Commission for Lebanese Women, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants, Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee, National Human Rights Commission, Office of the Prime Minister

Outputs	Interventions	Indicators	Potential Responsible Institutions(s)	Timeline				Estimated Financial Resources
				2019	2020	2021	2022	
(4.1) The active participation of women in local, national, regional and international dialogues and delegations including in political parties is increased.	(4.1.1) Issue a statement committing to the equitable participation of both sexes in the formation of committees and negotiating delegations.	Number of statements committing to the equitable participation of both sexes in the formation of committees and	NCLW	X				National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0

(4.2) Gender sensitive provisions are included in peace negotiations and dialogue outcomes and gender expertise is provided to all peace negotiations and agreements.	(4.1.2) Issue government statement providing recommendations to political parties to ensure equitable representation of both sexes in negotiating delegations.	negotiating delegations. Baseline: 0 Target: 1						Additional amount required: USD 0 LBP 0
		Number of statements providing recommendations to all political parties. Baseline: 0 Target: 1		X				Total amount required: USD 0 LBP 0
		(4.1.4) Implement Law No. 105 on enforced disappearances to set up a national committee to carry-out its responsibilities as stipulated in Article 26 of the law.	A national committee for the disappeared is established. Baseline: 0 Target: 1					National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
(4.2) Gender sensitive provisions are included in peace negotiations and dialogue outcomes and gender expertise is provided to all peace negotiations and agreements.	(4.2.1) Develop a national network of female mediators comprising of representatives from all 8 governorates and supervising national gender machinery.	Number of local networks of female mediators formed. Baseline: 0 Target: 8						Additional amount required: USD 96,000 LBP 144,000,000
		Total amount required: USD 96,000 LBP 144,000,000		X	X	X	X	Total amount required: USD 96,000 LBP 144,000,000
		National resources required: USD 144,000 LBP 216,000,000						Additional amount required: USD 76,800 LBP 115,200,000

		Number of national networks of female mediators formed. Baseline: 0 Target: 1							Total amount required: USD 220,800 LBP 331,200,000
	(4.2.2) Carry out trainings for local mediators on dispute resolutions relevant to their context.	Number of trainings carried out to build the capacity of women community leaders in dispute resolution. Baseline: 0 Target: 40	NCLW	X	X	X	X	National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0	Additional amount required: USD 70,400 LBP 105,600,000
	(4.2.3) Develop and carry out a gender sensitive training program to build the capacity of mediators at the national level.	Number of gender training programs to build the capacities of mediators. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	NCLW	X	X	X	National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0	Additional amount required: USD 38,800 LBP 58,200,000	
	(4.2.4) Issue governmental directive to integrate gender issues into national reconciliation/peace agreements.	Number of trainings carried out to build the capacities of mediators in delegations. Baseline: 0 Target: 4 trainings							
		Number of governmental directives to integrate gender issues into national reconciliation/peace agreements.	Office of the Prime Minister	X				National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0	

	agreements. Baseline: 0 Target: 1							Additional amount required: USD 0 LBP 0
								Total amount required: USD 0 LBP 0
Total Costing for Strategic Priority 1, Outcome 4 (mediation and negotiations)								USD 426,000 LBP 639,000,000

Strategic Priority II: Prevention of Conflict

The Government of Lebanon shall work to ensure that women play an active role in the prevention of conflict and in decreasing tensions at the national and local levels. It will promote women's roles in preventing violent extremism and in the implementation of early warning response systems.

Total Budget USD 2,203,000 LBP 3,304,500,000

Outcome 1:

Dialogue and trust are fostered to prevent the outbreak of conflict and women participate in decision-making processes and responses related to conflict prevention.

Indicators

SP2.1 Extent of increase in the level of confidence on prevention of conflict among the public.

SP2.2 Extent of increase of women's participation in decision-making processes associated with conflict resolutions at the national level.

Potential Responsible Institutions

Ministry of Education and Higher Education, National Commission for Lebanese Women, Ministerial Committee for the Implementation and Monitoring of the Strategy on Preventing Violent Extremism

Outputs	Interventions	Indicators	Potential Responsible Institutions(s)	Timeline				Estimated Financial Resources
				2019	2020	2021	2022	
(1.1) The awareness and capacities of concerned stakeholders on women's roles in peace-building and conflict resolution are increased.	(1.1.1) Develop a gender sensitive curriculum on peace education and human and women's rights in universities and schools (including in schools with displaced/refugee	Number of national gender sensitive curricula on peace education and human and women's rights.	MEHE MCIMPVE	X	X			National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
		Baseline: 0					Additional amount required: USD 138,000 LBP 207,000,000	

populations, prisons, juvenile reform centers, scouts and youth centers).	(1.1.2) Build the capacity of national stakeholders on UNSCR 1325.	Target: 1	NCLW	X	X	X		Total amount required: USD 138,000 LBP 207,000,000
		Number of trainings on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 are developed and carried out. Baseline: 0 Target: 28					National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0 Additional amount required: USD 28,000 LBP 42,000,000 Total amount required: USD 28,000 LBP 42,000,000	
(1.1.3) Produce information, education materials (IEC) (i.e. booklets, film, plays, theater) on peace-building, citizenship, tolerance and co-existence.	(1.1.3) Produce information, education materials (IEC) (i.e. booklets, film, plays, theater) on peace-building, citizenship, tolerance and co-existence.	Target: 1	MEHE MCIMPVE	X	X	X		National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0 Additional amount required: USD 800,000 LBP 1,200,000,000 Total amount required: USD 800,000 LBP 1,200,000,000
		Number of products produced on peace-building, citizenship, tolerance and co-existence. Baseline: 0 Target: 8					National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0 Additional amount required: USD 800,000 LBP 1,200,000,000 Total amount required: USD 800,000 LBP 1,200,000,000	
(1.1.4) Raise awareness of women, girls, men and boys, religious leaders at community and individual levels on peacebuilding, tolerance, co- existence, through the use of media, theater, and peer-to-peer groups, male role models as champions for women's rights.	(1.1.4) Raise awareness of women, girls, men and boys, religious leaders at community and individual levels on peacebuilding, tolerance, co- existence, through the use of media, theater, and peer-to-peer groups, male role models as champions for women's rights.	Target: 1	NCLW MCIMPVE	X	X	X		National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0 Additional amount required: USD 400,000 LBP 600,000,000 Total amount required: USD 400,000 LBP 600,000,000
		Number of awareness campaigns on peacebuilding carried out. Baseline: 0 Target: 8					National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0 Additional amount required: USD 400,000 LBP 600,000,000 Total amount required: USD 400,000 LBP 600,000,000	

	(1.1.5) Include interventions on women's participation in the prevention of violent extremism in the PVE action plan.	Number of interventions on women's roles in preventing violent extremism. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	NCLW	X					National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
(1.2) Tensions are decreased between communities through dialogue, increased presence of women police officers, greater trust between law enforcement personnel and communities through coordination and cooperation.	(1.2.1) Advocate for the recruitment of women municipal police officers in communities and train them to mitigate conflict, decrease tensions, and foster greater trust between law enforcement and communities.	Number of municipalities that have recruited women police officers. Baseline: 9 Target: 29	MOIM MCIMPVE	X	X	X	X		National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
		Number of trainings targeting police officers in selected communities. Baseline: 0 Target: 32						Total amount required: USD 5,000 LBP 7,500,000	
(1.3) The spread of small firearms is prevented.	(1.3.1) Review and amend all gun laws related to importing weapons and issuing permits to limit the spread of small weapons.	Number of laws reviewed and amended. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	MOIM MCIMPVE						National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
									Additional amount required: USD 0 LBP 0
									Total amount required: USD 0 LBP 0

(1.4) Women participate in and lead in effective early-warning systems to prevent conflict, violence, and extremism.	(1.4.1) Develop gender sensitive early warning systems.	Number of early warning systems developed. Baseline: 0 Target: 8	NCLW MCIMPVE HRC MOD	X	X	X	X		National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
	(1.4.2) Build the capacity of women's networks to identify and respond to emerging threats; to form early-warning networks especially in communities susceptible to conflict/violence.	Number of trainings carried out. Baseline: 0 Target: 8	NCLW MCIMPVE HRC MOD	X	X	X	X		Additional amount required: USD 400,000 LBP 600,000,000
									Total amount required: USD 400,000 LBP 600,000,000
Total Costing for Strategic Priority 2 (Prevention of Conflict)									USD 2,203,000 LBP 3,304,500,000

Strategic Priority III: Prevention of and Protection of Women and Girls from Gender-Based Violence

The Government of Lebanon shall protect all women and all children, girls and boys, from sexual and gender-based violence, discrimination, abuse and exploitative practices including trafficking in persons. The Government of Lebanon shall adopt and implement laws to protect all women and children and ensure access to multi-sectoral services including access to shelter, redress, and health services.

Total Budget USD 2,501,172 LBP 3,751,758,000

Outcome 1:

The prevention and protection mechanisms in the legal, security and health sectors are improved and enhanced to address women's needs.

Indicators

SP3.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15+ subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months.

SP3.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15+ subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15.

SP3.3 Number of national coordinating mechanism which links all the service providers, share information and generate nationwide data on GBV.

Potential Responsible Institutions

National Commission for Lebanese Women, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Health

Outputs	Interventions	Indicators	Potential Responsible Institutions(s)	Timeline				Estimated Financial Resources
				2019	2020	2021	2022	
(1.1) A holistic protection system for victims/survivors of GBV is institutionalized with adequate capacities to protect women and	(1.1.1) Implement the National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women and Girls.	A National Action Plan to implement the Strategy to Combat VAW/G is developed.	NCLW	X				National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0

girls from violence.		Baseline: 0 Target: 1						Additional amount required: USD 200,000 LBP 300,000,000
								Total amount required: USD 200,000 LBP 300,000,000
	(1.1.2) Develop unified definitions of types of violence against women for ISF, courts, hospitals and service centers according to agreed-upon standards to improve data collection and analysis.	A document with unified definitions and procedures is developed.	MOIM MOJ MOPH MOSA	X				National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
		Baseline: 0 Target: 1						Additional amount required: USD 10,000 LBP 15,000,000
								Total amount required: USD 10,000 LBP 15,000,000
	(1.1.3) Develop a coordination system for health, police, justice, and social services to better protect girls and women (standards and guidelines for service provision across sectors)	Number of operational multi-sectoral coordination systems developed.	MOIM MOJ MOPH MOSA	X	X			National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
		Baseline: 0 Target: 1						Additional amount required: USD 15,000 LBP 22,500,000
								Total amount required: USD 15,000 LBP 22,500,000
	(1.1.4) Expand newly established 1745 hotline to report cases of GBV and link it to a referral/coordination system.	Number of operational hotlines for GBV cases expanded and linked to a referral/coordination system.	MOIM	X				National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
		Baseline: 0 Target: 1						Additional amount required: USD 0 LBP 0
								Total amount required: USD 0 LBP 0

(1.2) Improved capacity of the justice, security and health sectors to provide adequate protection for girls and women.	(1.2.1) Increase the capacity of justice, security, and health sector personnel through education and training based on national curriculum to respond to GBV.	Number of trainings carried out for justice, security, and health sector personnel on GBV. Baseline: 0 Target: 32	MOJ MOIM MOPH	X	X	X	National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0 Additional amount required: USD 32,000 LBP 48,000,000 Total amount required: USD 32,000 LBP 48,000,000
	(1.2.2) Increase the awareness of the justice sector including judges in religious courts to promote gender-sensitive attitudes.	Number of trainings carried out for judges. Baseline: 0 Target: 8	MOJ	X	X	X	National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0 Additional amount required: USD 12,000 LBP 18,000,000 Total amount required: USD 12,000 LBP 18,000,000
	(1.2.3) Increase awareness of communities on exploitative practices and women's rights violations through the use of media, outreach to community and religious leaders.	Number of awareness sessions/outreach in displaced communities. Baseline: 0 Target: 64	NCLW MOSA	X	X	X	National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0 Additional amount required: USD 264,000 LBP 396,000,000 Total amount required: USD 264,000 LBP 396,000,000
	(1.2.4) Revise manual on trafficking in persons to guide security, justice, and service providers with how	Number of campaigns Baseline: 0 Target: 4	MOIM	X	X		National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0

	to appropriately deal with traffickers and survivors.	Baseline: 1 Target: 1					Additional amount required: USD 11,000 LBP 16,500,000 Total amount required: USD 11,000 LBP 16,500,000
Total costing for Strategic Priority 3 (protection and prevention of SGBV)							USD 2,501,172 LBP 3,751,750,000

Strategic Priority IV: Relief and Recovery

The Government of Lebanon shall respond to the needs of all women and girls in relief and recovery efforts resulting from natural disasters and conflicts.

Total Budget USD 4,077,000 LBP 6,115,500,000

Outcome 1:

Women and girls affected by crisis lead, participate in, and benefit from relief and recovery efforts.

Indicators

SP4.1 Percent increase of women's participation in emergency response and planning and relief operations management at the local and national level.

SP4.2 Percent of women refugees/displaced and those in host communities benefitting from the Lebanese Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) interventions.

Potential Responsible Institutions

Office of the Prime Minister, High Commission for Relief, National Commission for Lebanese Women, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of State for the Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth

Outputs	Interventions	Indicators	Potential Responsible Institutions(s)	Timeline				Estimated Financial Resources
				2019	2020	2021	2022	
(1.1) Women's participation in response planning and relief operations is increased.	(1.1.1) Incorporate gender analysis to inform humanitarian crisis response plans and programs (ex. Lebanon Crisis Response	Number of humanitarian plans with gender analysis. Baseline: 0	Office of the Prime Minister NCLW	X	X	X	X	National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0

(1.2) Protection of women's refugee rights and provision of economic opportunities in displaced/host communities is promoted.	(1.2.1) Increase the capacity of humanitarian personnel in governmental agencies to facilitate the rights of refugee/displaced women to obtain identification documents, and other forms of documentation.	Plan).	Target: 1					Additional amount required: USD 12,000 LBP 18,000,000
		(1.1.2) Conduct a gender analysis of disaster risk management plans in 8 governorates.	Number of disaster risk management plans with gender analysis. Baseline: 0 Target: 8	HRC	X			Total amount required: USD 12,000 LBP 18,000,000
(1.2) Protection of women's refugee rights and provision of economic opportunities in displaced/host communities is promoted.	(1.2.2) Create economic opportunities for women in host communities in consideration with the needs of displaced women in accordance with laws in force.		Percentage of government personnel trained. Baseline: 0 Target: 100%	MOIM	X	X	X	National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
			Percentage of income generation/economic opportunities created for women in host communities. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	MOSA MSEEWAY	X	X	X	Additional amount required: USD 32,000 LBP 48,000,000
								Total amount required: USD 32,000 LBP 48,000,000
								National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
								Additional amount required: USD 4,000,000 LBP 6,000,000,000

																		Total amount required: USD 4,000,000 LBP 6,000,000,000
Total cost for strategic priority 4 (relief and recovery)																	USD 4,056,000 LBP 6,084,000,000	

Strategic Priority V: Normative Frameworks

The Government of Lebanon will ensure the amendment, adoption, and implementation of laws and policies that prevent discrimination against girls and women and protect women and girls from all forms of violence and exploitation.

Total Budget USD 450,000 LBP 675,000,000

Outcome 1:

Legislations and policies in line with international standards on violence against girls/women and other forms of discrimination against girls/women are adopted, implemented, and strengthened to protect girls/women from violence and discrimination.

Indicators

- SP5.1 Number of laws amended by subject area.
- SP5.2 Number of laws adopted by subject area.
- SP5.3 Number of decrees issued by subject area.
- SP5.4 Number of decrees amended by subject area.

Potential Responsible Institutions

National Commission for Lebanese Women, Parliament, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants, Ministry of State for the Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth, Ministry of Social Affairs

Outputs	Interventions	Indicators	Potential Responsible Institutions(s)	Timeline				Estimated Financial Resources
				2019	2020	2021	2022	
(1.1) Law 293 of 2014 on domestic violence is amended to strengthen protections against domestic violence.	(1.1.1) Amend Law 293 of 2014 on domestic violence to provide better protections for women survivors of violence and their children.	Amended Law No. 293 of 2014. Baseline: 1 Target: 1	NCLW MOJ PARLIAMENT	X				National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0

			Percent increase of women survivors of domestic violence reporting receiving protection services. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD							Additional amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000
	(1.1.2) Issue a decree to establish a special fund to assist survivors of violence.		Decree to establish a special fund to assist survivors of violence. Baseline: 0 Target: 1					X		Total amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000
	(1.2) Law on sexual harassment in the workplace and in the public sphere is adopted and implemented.	(1.2.1) Adopt and implement the draft law on sexual harassment in the workplace and in the public sphere.	Adopted law on sexual harassment in the workplace and in the public sphere. Baseline: 0 Target: 1					X		National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
	(1.3) Law to ban child marriage is adopted to provide better protections for girls.	(1.3.1) Adopt and implement draft law on child marriage setting the age of marriage at 18 with well- defined exceptions.	Adopted law on child marriage. Baseline: 0 Target: 1					X		Additional amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000
										Total amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000
										National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
										Additional amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000

			Percent decrease in child marriages. Baseline: Various baselines for different populations. Target: 50%							Total amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000
	(1.4) Law 164 of 2011 on trafficking in persons is amended to ensure greater protections for women and girls.	(1.4.1) Amend the anti- trafficking law to: (a) Re-define trafficking in persons and the imperative of non- criminalization of survivor. (b) Take effective measures to provide physical and psychological treatment for survivors of trafficking.	Amended anti- trafficking law. Baseline: 0 Target: 1					X		National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
	(1.5) Labour Code is amended to provide better protections for women workers.	(1.5.1) Amend discriminatory provisions in the Labour Code.	Amended labour code. Baseline: 0 Target: 1					X		Additional amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000
	(1.6) Social security law is amended to provide better protections for women.	(1.6.1) Amend discriminatory provisions in the social security law.	Amended social security law. Baseline: 0 Target:1					X		Total amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000
										National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
										Additional amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000
										Total amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000
										National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0

					MSEEWAY PARLIAMENT					Additional amount required: USD 0 LBP 0
										Total amount required: USD 0 LBP 0
(1.7) Nationality Law giving Lebanese women equal rights to pass on their nationality to their children is amended.	(1.7.) Amend the nationality law to give Lebanese women equal rights to pass on their nationality to their children, with respect to the provisions of the Lebanese Constitution.	Amended nationality law. Baseline: 0 Target: 1			NCLW PARLIAMENT	X	X	X		National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
(1.8) Decree 1306 of 18 June 1971 is amended.	(1.8.1) Amend decree 1306 to allow married women to enter diplomatic core competitions.	Amended decree providing married women equal rights to enter diplomatic core. Baseline: 0 Target: 1			MOFA PARLIAMENT	X				Additional amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000
										Total amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000
(1.9) Decree for compulsory education for male and female youth up to age 16 is issued and implemented.	(1.9.1) Issue and implement decree to ensure compulsory education for both male and female youth up to age 16.	Number of married women entering diplomatic core competitions. Issued decree for compulsory education for male and female youth up to the age of 18. Baseline: 0 Target: 1			MEHE PARLIAMENT	X				National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0

										Additional amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000
										Total amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000
(1.10) Legal provisions related to undocumented persons are amended.	(1.10.1) Amend legal provisions for undocumented persons to decrease/waive fees related to DNA testing and ensure more rapid judicial proceedings.	Revised policies for undocumented persons to decrease/waive fees related to DNA testing and to ensure more rapid judicial proceedings. Baseline: 1 Target: 1			NCLW PARLIAMENT	X				National resources required: USD 0 LBP 0
										Additional amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000
										Total amount required: USD 50,000 LBP 75,000,000
Total costing for strategic priority 5 (Normative Frameworks)										
Total cost of Lebanon NAP Interventions										
Baseline Study (2019) (3% of total)										
Second year monitoring results (2% of total)										
Third year monitoring results (2% of total)										
Final evaluation-2022 (3% of total)										
Total cost of Lebanon NAP 1325										

ANNEX 1: NAP 1325 and National Strategies

Strategy	Prevention	Protection	Participation	Relief and Recovery	Remarks
National women's rights strategy	building the capacities of women to prevent conflict repealing all discriminatory laws against women	the protection of women and girls in emergencies and armed conflicts and the protection of women from violence adopting laws to protect women from sexual violence	women's participation in political life include increasing the number of women in local and national governance institutions; the number of women in ministerial posts and in political parties. Women's economic participation is supported.	guaranteeing women's participation in dialogue processes and in conflict-resolution Supporting the survivors of violence, and empowering them to pursue their lives normally	12 areas of intervention women's access to health services with a special focus on psychological health and to raise awareness on women's and girls' reproductive health
Lebanon's National Action Plan for Human Rights (2014- 2019)	Approve the Law on the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence, which provides for preventive and deterrent punitive measure	carrying out in- depth studies on violence against children, refugee children, and child marriage the Law on the Prohibition of Human Trafficking approved by the Parliament well as legislation and policies protecting victims of human trafficking. (ST)	adopting a quota to expedite equal representation and participation in decision-making and the government	enhancing the capacity of the Lebanese- Palestinian Dialogue Committee to assist Palestinian refugees to exercise their fundamental rights and improve their living conditions. Emphasize on the special needs of women in the post-war era. Implement UN Security Council's Resolution no. (1325), for the year 2000, on "Women, Peace and Security".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 areas of concern including torture, forced disappearance, death penalty, freedom of expression and association, rights to health, education, and housing, women's and children's rights and the rights of migrant domestic workers and persons with disabilities and the rights of non- Palestinian and Palestinian refugees. recommendation on women, peace and security: "the government to pay special attention to the needs of women in post-war Lebanon and to implement UNSCR 1325." calls on the government to accede to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (Ottawa Treaty)

National Strategy on Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE)	investing in services to prevent SGBV		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving women's participation in the security sector and in decision-making improving laws on gender equality 	Capacity- building for survivors of violence	nine objectives including carrying out research and studies from a gender perspective on violent extremism, investing in services to prevent SGBV, improving women's participation in the security sector and in decision-making, and in improving laws on gender equality
Strategy on Violence Against Women and Girls	prevention of violence against girls and women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend and adopt laws and policies to prevent all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls per international human rights obligations; Inter-agency cooperation and coordination to advance the prevention of violence; Effective civil society efforts to raise awareness and build capacity on combatting violence against women and girls. The Protection pillar includes three strategic objectives: 	protection of women and girls from violence and rapid and quality response to women and girls' survivors of violence. <Protection pillar> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt comprehensive law to protect women survivors of violence Legal processes and procedures to ensure a rapid and effective response Harmonize all laws that protect women from violence Ease facilitation for survivors of violence to protective and health and mental services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving women's participation in the security sector and in decision-making improving laws on gender equality 	<Relief pillar> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity- building for survivors of violence 	
RACE I (2014- 2016) and RACE II (2016- 2021) strategies	Teachers and education personnel at the school-level, and educators in learning spaces, are capacitated to contribute to inclusive,				The RACE I strategy sought to augment the enrollment rates of Lebanese children after their rates drastically dropped as a result of Syrian children attending public schools.

<p>The RACE II strategy is a five-year strategy to sustain increased and equal access to education and learning for all children and youth aged 3-18 years in Lebanon.</p>
<p>safe, healthy, and protective environments</p>

ANNEX 2:

United Nations

S/RES/1325 (2000)



Security Council

Distr.: General
31 October 2000

Resolution 1325 (2000)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on 31 October 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President, and *recalling also* the statement of its President to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816),

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and *recognizing* the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and *stressing* the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls,

Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard *noting* the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),

Recognizing also the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Noting the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

1. *Urges* Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;

2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard *calls on* Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;

4. *Further urges* the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;

5. *Expresses* its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and *urges* the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, *invites* Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;

7. *Urges* Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

8. *Calls on* all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:

(a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;

(b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;

(c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

9. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

10. *Calls on* all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;

11. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard *stresses* the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;

12. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;

13. *Encourages* all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;

14. *Reaffirms* its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

15. *Expresses* its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;

16. *Invites* the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and *further invites* him to

submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



