

**MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT
PROJECT PROPOSAL SUBMISSION FORM**

Part A. Meeting Information (To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)		
RMC Meeting No: RMC025	Project ¹ No: UNA047 "Amendment"	
Date of Meeting: 12 September 2018	RMC members in attendance at meeting: UN Women (Alejandro Sanchez); IOM (Anna Reichenberg); UNHCR (Joanina Karugaba); MPTF Administrator (Mari Mastumoto); UN Action Secretariat (Marianne Bauer)	
Part B. Project Summary (To be completed by the Participating UN Organization)		
Date of Submission: 13 November 2018	Participating UN Organization(s): UNDP/UNFPA	
	Participating UN Organization receiving funds: UNDP/UNFPA	
Focal Point of the Participating UN Organization(s): Name: Gaelle Kibranian Telephone: 00961/1/962502 Email: gaelle.kibranian@undp.org Name: Alexia Nisen Telephone: +96176423219 Email: nisen@unfpa.org	Project Title: Preventing and Responding to SGBV with a special focus on Syrian Conflict related sexual violence, through Capacity Building, Advocacy, and Knowledge Products".	
	Project Location(s): Geographical areas: 2-3 regions of Lebanon	
UN Action pillar of activity: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge building <input type="checkbox"/> Support to UN system at country level	Projected Project Duration: 24 months	
Proposed project, if approved, would result in: <input type="checkbox"/> New Project <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of previous funding <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No-cost extension: (from September 31th, 2018 - to December 31st, 2018)	Total Project Budget: 700,000 USD Amount of MPTF funds requested: 500,000 USD Percentage of indirect support costs from MPTF contribution: 7%	
Projected Annual Disbursements:	\$370,000	\$330,000

¹ The term "project" is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

Projected Annual Commitments:	\$370,000	\$330,000	
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Narrative Summary

I. Overview

Syrian Crisis - SGBV Scope

Lebanon is facing unprecedented refugee influx from Syria, affecting about 1.2 million displaced Syrian persons scattered all over the country and over 4.5 million Lebanese and other residents². After four years of conflict and protracted displacement, poor living conditions coupled with lack of privacy in overcrowded settlements triggered serious protection concerns, including Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). Specialized reports³ and data collected through the GBV Information Management System (GBV IMS)⁴ confirm that women and girls affected by the Syrian crisis in Lebanon are primarily affected by SGBV. Since 2014, almost nine out of ten reported SGBV cases affected a woman or a girl, while 85% of the incidents reported occurred in Lebanon⁵.

The visit to the Middle East, including Lebanon, of Zainab Hawa Bangura, SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict, found that in addition to supporting refugees there is a great need to support host communities who have absorbed around 80% of the refugees with the latter consisting mostly of women and children. SRSG Bangura noted there are “also unique challenges with regard to sexual violence directly related to the conflict.” These challenges include use of “early marriage as a negative coping strategy” and that “women and girls, as they lack residency and work permits, are at high risk of sexual abuse at many stages of their existence as refugees.”⁶

The 2015 REACH Assessment on Community Vulnerabilities in Lebanon⁷ demonstrates that the socio-economic situation is dramatically deteriorating in the country. The priority needs reported by both host and displaced communities revolved mainly around accessing income-generating activities. In this specific context, domestic violence (including sexual violence) becomes a

² UNHCR portal, April 2015. Available at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

³ See among others, International Rescue Committee, “Syrian Women and Girls: Fleeing death, facing ongoing threats and humiliation. A Gender-Based Violence Rapid Assessment”, Syrian Refugee Population, Lebanon – August 2012, available on <https://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=900> and International Rescue Committee, “Are we listening? Acting on our Commitments to Women and Girls affected by the Syrian Conflict”, Regional Study, September 2014, available on http://www.rescue.org/sites/default/files/resource-file/IRC_WomenInSyria_Report_WEB.pdf

⁴ The GBV IMS data refer to reported cases as well as protection concerns reported during focus group discussions and activities with communities. It does not necessarily represent a comprehensive overview of the incidence of SGBV in Lebanon, nor of violence experienced by Syrian refugees. The statistical trends are based on data provided by six SGBV service providers that use the GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) which captures information on incidents reported in the course of seeking services and allows safely collecting, store and analyzing data related to SGBV. Since only information on reported incidents is recorded, and shared with the informed consent of survivors, it does not represent the total number of cases reported in Lebanon, but provides relevant trends for further analysis.

⁵ The GBVIMS capture cases reported by services providers operating in Lebanon. The types of GBV incidents are defined by the GBV IMS classification tools: rape, sexual assaults, physical assaults, forced marriage, denial of resources and emotional violence. All types of cases are identified in Lebanon but 1 case identified out of 4 relate to sexual violence. These statistics cannot be interpreted as reflecting the magnitude or pattern of SGBV in Syria.

⁶ Zainab Hawa Bangura, “Visit to the Middle East, 16-29 April 2015”, Note to the Secretary-General (unpublished)

⁷ REACH, “Defining Community Vulnerabilities in Lebanon”, May 2015.

growing phenomenon. Indeed, according to IRC reports⁸ and recent related participatory assessments conducted with the refugee population, men and boys reported stress and feeling of powerless due to their inability to fulfill traditional roles as family providers and protectors. The 2014 UNFPA led Situation Analysis of Youth in Lebanon affected by the Syrian Crisis⁹ shows that scarce economic opportunities coupled with high living costs in times of crisis cause some families to resort to harmful coping mechanisms, such as early and forced marriage, survival sex, trafficking and child labour among other.

Although assistance is life-saving for survivors (i.e. health, physical safety and security), SGBV - particularly in conflict and humanitarian related settings and contexts - remains highly underreported. Fear of reprisals and shame often prevent survivors to disclose information about being subjected to any form of violence namely SGBV. In the Masterson Study¹⁰ (UNFPA, 2014) and confirmed by the IRC reports mentioned above, it was shown that a majority of women who experienced sexual violence did not seek medical or protection assistance. The local and institutional capacities to address SGBV-related issues are deeply challenged by the current refugee influx as well as socio cultural taboos. After more than four years of humanitarian response in Lebanon, the ownership of local stakeholders towards the issue can be further enhanced. Recent studies¹¹ demonstrate the need for the national proxy-actors, including law-enforcement stakeholders at local level, to be better tooled to contribute to prevent and respond to the risks of sexual violence faced not only by women and girls but also by men and boys in the specific context of the Syrian refugee's crisis.

National Frameworks

Lebanon is not a signatory of the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees. But the country has signed most of the international treaties related to protection of women and girls on the national territory, including, in particular, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women (CEDAW), as well as the Convention on the Political Rights of Women of 1953. Lebanon has accessed the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (2008), as well as enacted the Domestic Violence Law (2014), the Law for Punishing Crime of Trafficking in Persons (2011), and the Law 162 repealing article 562 of the Penal Code which allowed for reduced sentences for crimes committed in the name of honor (2011).

On the other hand, Lebanon developed "The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), which is an integrated strategy for humanitarian aid and stabilisation in Lebanon during 2015 and 2016. The plan sets out how the Government of Lebanon and its partners will work together to reinforce resilience and stability during the protracted crisis caused by the conflict in Syria and at the same

⁸ IRC Briefing Note on Syrian Refugee in Lebanon", June 2013, <http://www.rescue.org/sites/default/files/resource-file/Lebanon%20Policy%20Paper.%20Final%20-%20June%202013.pdf>

⁹ UNFPA, in collaboration with UNHCR, UNICEF, Save the Children, UNESCO, "Situation Analysis of Youth in Lebanon affected by the Syrian Crisis", April 2014.

¹⁰ Masterson, A. R., Usta, J., Gupta, J., & Ettinger, A. S., "Assessment of reproductive health and violence against women among displaced Syrians in Lebanon", UNFPA, 2014.

¹¹ University Saint-Joseph (USJ), "Survey on Perceptions of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon", 2015 and USJ, "Early Marriage? Perception or Reality? Survey on Early Marriage in Lebanon among Syrian Refugees and Lebanese Population", 2015

time protect Lebanon's most vulnerable inhabitants, including Syrian refugees. The plan is a commitment by the Government of Lebanon and the international community to coordinate and extend their efforts and funding to mitigate the impact of the crisis on Lebanon's stability. The LCRP framework consists of 9 sector plans including one dedicated for SGBV prevention and response and another one on social cohesion.

In addition, National Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) on SGBV Prevention and Response have been developed in a participatory manner by the National SGBV Task Force with the support of UNFPA and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs. These Procedures provide guidelines and Minimum Standards agreed-upon at interagency level in Lebanon.

In parallel, the UN Country team in Lebanon is developing its 2017-2020 UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) which clearly articulates priority areas to be supported by the UN system in Lebanon and identified as a result of a country situation analysis on the social, economic, political, and security dimensions through human rights and gender lenses. The draft UNSF underscores protection at large as a priority area and for vulnerable groups in particular such as women and young girls, with due attention to Syrians and Palestinians, etc... in addition to Lebanese. The emphasis is not only on protection but will also extend to include early warning and prevention. Moreover, the Council of Ministers has endorsed in 2012 a ten-year (2011-2021) National Strategy for Women in Lebanon¹² developed by the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) in partnership with UNFPA, which promotes gender equality and global improvement of the status of women in Lebanon. The National ten-year strategy consists of twelve strategic objectives, including one focusing on protecting girls and women in situations of emergency or armed conflict and one focusing on preventing and responding to violence against women. In this relation, it is important to note that the first report to monitor implementation of the National Strategy for Women for the year 2013 showed that several local NGOs are considerably involved in implementing various interventions that aim at preventing and responding to SGBV including for Syrian women and girls.

Finally, the National Action Plan for Human Rights in Lebanon (2014-2019), which was developed by the Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights with technical support from UNDP and OHCHR, was endorsed by the parliament in 2013. The plan defines all legislative, procedural and executive measures necessary to promote and protect human rights in Lebanon, with a special attention to women's rights. The Plan urges Lebanon to make necessary reforms to abolish all forms of discrimination against women and girls. It also emphasizes on the special needs of women in the post-war era and advocate for the implementation of UN Security Council's Resolution 1325 on "Women, Peace and Security".

As such, the proposed interventions under this action are adequately in line with and respond to the above mentioned national frameworks, strategies, plans and priorities and are in line with the priorities of the SRSJ Draft Strategy Paper on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in the Middle East and North Africa.¹³

¹² NCLW, "The National ten-year Strategy for Women in Lebanon", 2011 -2021.

¹³ Pillars 3 "Enhance protection, early-warning and risk mitigation"; 4 "Strengthen the Support and Services to Survivors of Sexual Violence"; 5 "Deepen Information, Analysis and Documentation"; 6 "Ensure accountability through investigation and

UNFPA and UNDP Strategic Partnership

UNFPA and UNDP Lebanon Offices have been maintaining a long-lasting strategic partnership, valuing their complementary mandates in multiple coordinated initiatives, such as development and use of specific tools (i.e. Map of Risks and Resources - MRR), joint participation in coordination groups (e.g. Gender Working Group, Youth Task Force) or networks with local partners and authorities (i.e. local NGOs such as KAFA or municipalities).

While UNFPA brings to this proposed project specific technical expertise in working on SGBV prevention and response, Youth and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) at various levels (service provision, capacity development, knowledge management, generation of evidence, awareness raising and advocacy), UNDP will support with specific tools and resources (i.e. MRR) as well as an extended institutional network and partnerships (i.e. within the Ministry of Justice since the early 2000s, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, specifically the Municipal Police, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, as well as Parliamentary Committees) that will facilitate the implementation of proposed interventions. UNDP's track record with policy development and legal reform will add value to the partnership, bringing further support to the advocacy component.

The two sister Agencies are used to coordinate and collaborate and are convinced by the effectiveness of a joint implementation for these specific proposed interventions.

Project Justification

In view of their response to the humanitarian crisis since 2012, UNDP and UNFPA are seeking to further build on the previous achievements and already constituted networks for scaling up successful interventions, such as the institutionalization of the UNFPA "Violence Against Women (VAW)" Curriculum at the Internal Security Forces (ISF) Academy in 2013, the institutionalization of a GBV curriculum (with due attention to crisis specificity) within midwifery school of the University Saint Joseph (USJ), the UNFPA Workshop for Media and Communication Professionals on "Reporting on Gender-Based Violence in the Syria Crisis" in 2015 or the pilot on involving men and boys on SGBV issues implemented by UNFPA and INTERSOS in 2015. UNDP's intervention has been at the level of policy development and legal reform, closely working with the Woman and Child Parliamentary Committee to develop a joint strategy that address amendments to the penal code on articles pertaining to sexual coercion and honor killing, that should be amended or canceled to promote protection against domestic violence. UNDP has also had subnational interventions, providing women with alternatives to be active members of households, through the promotion of awareness campaigns on their rights, but also giving them economic opportunities to support their independence.

prosecution of sexual violence crimes". Strategy paper on addressing conflict-related sexual violence in the Middle East and North Africa. Office of the special representative of the secretary-general on sexual violence in conflict.

The outputs and activities proposed here have been all raised as gaps recognized by the National SGBV Task Force, and also recent studies, reports and assessments¹⁴.

In addition the project aims at maintaining a strong investment in local capacities to enhance protection means, taking into consideration the LCRP and employing a sustainable approach, through developing the capacity of the relevant national and local institutions as well as raising survivors' and public awareness. Moreover, the proposed interventions can be considered as catalytic in terms of generating actions at national and local levels against impunity for sexual violence crimes, developing preventive support measures, especially in terms of conflict-related sexual violence and supporting policy and legislative reforms with new laws, decrees, and amendments to existing laws in order to prevent SGBV and enforce protection through perception changes.

Project Goal and Outputs

The project's goal is to increase protection of both refugee and host community women and girls, men and boys affected by the Syrian crisis. The specific outputs are as follows:

Output 1: Capacity of law enforcement sector enhanced to respond to the needs of SGBV survivors in a safe and ethical way;

Output 2: Generation of evidence and knowledge products supported in order to better target specific SGBV prevention and response intervention;

Output 3: Awareness raised and sustainable advocacy efforts supported aiming at improving SGBV perceptions.

The project responds to the humanitarian priorities agreed upon by the Government of Lebanon and the international community for 2016. Specifically, this action's outputs and corresponding activities are in line with the related outputs and priority interventions (i.e. under sectors Protection, Health and Social Cohesion¹⁵ set forth in the 3RP (Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan) and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP)¹⁶. The project also responds to priority needs

¹⁴ For instance, UNFPA, in collaboration with UNHCR, UNICEF, Save the Children, UNESCO, "Situation Analysis of Youth in Lebanon affected by the Syrian Crisis", April 2014; Spencer, R. A., J. Usta, A. Essaid, S. Shukri, Y. El-Gharaibeh, H. Abu-Taleb, N. Awivad, H. Nsour, Alianza por la Solidaridad, UNFPA and C. J. Clark (2015). Gender Based Violence Against Women and Girls Displaced by the Syrian Conflict in South Lebanon and North Jordan: Scope of Violence and Health Correlates, Alianza por la Solidaridad.

¹⁵ These three sectors are those in direct link with UNFPA mandate in which UNFPA actively contributed during the LCRP exercise in order to define priority interventions.

¹⁶ Led by the Government of Lebanon, the LCRP 2015-16 increases attention and investments for Lebanon's needs, strengthening the link between international humanitarian aid for those displaced by Syria's conflict and Lebanon's national stability. The LCRP is an achievable, integrated strategy for Lebanon's unique context. It seeks more cost-effective solutions for humanitarian aid delivery as needs continue to deepen. It also adds weight to a vital stabilization effort tackling Lebanon's economy and institutions, connecting to initiatives by the wider international community and the International Support Group for Lebanon. The LCRP's relief and protection programme for the displaced from Syria and the poorest Lebanese is complemented by a proposed investment in service and social welfare systems, job creation and conflict mitigation in high-risk parts of the country. This plan uses Lebanese systems to channel international financing. It provides tools and materials for public institutions, employs and trains Lebanese workers and creates markets for Lebanese goods and services. These strategies will evolve continuously, to fit Lebanon's changing

set out in the report of the SRSJ Bangura's visit to Middle East – including Lebanon (April 2015), the SRSJ Draft Strategy Paper on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in the Middle East and North Africa¹⁷, and by the National SGBV Task Force chaired by UNHCR and co-led by UNFPA and UNICEF¹⁸.

Results Framework

This proposal aims to invest in local and national entities and reinforce their capacities to respond to SGBV survivors' needs (more specifically CRSV), as well as contribute to enhancing protection of women and girls men and boys affected by the Syrian crisis. This will be made in continuity and complementarity with previous/ongoing UNFPA-UNDP initiatives referred to above, as well as the UNFPA Regional HUB documentation of lessons learned and good practices across the region. The main outcome of this project is "Protection of Syrian and Lebanese communities affected by the Syrian conflict related gender and sexual violence increased and public awareness raised." This will be achieved through the following specific outputs and activities:

Output 1: Capacity of law enforcement sector enhanced to respond to the needs of SGBV survivors in a safe and ethical way

As first responders at the community level, municipal police are well-placed to fight impunity and to contribute to better identification of and assistance to SGBV cases. However, they are not fully equipped to respond appropriately and sensitively to the needs and rights to women and girls, men and boys survivors of conflict related sexual violence. So far, UNFPA and UNDP programmes have focused on interventions targeting the law enforcement gaps at national level. But a few years after the crisis it seems clear that improvements and achievements at national level are not necessarily channeled down in a consistent, adequate, inclusive and comprehensive manner to the local/community level where the gaps still remain present. While the Internal Security Forces (ISF) Academy has institutionalized a VAW course, the curriculum for municipal police still does not provide them with specialized skills and knowledge in SGBV. Therefore UNFPA and UNDP decided to join forces, expertise and networks in order to offer similar opportunity at the municipality level in order to contribute to combat impunity. In the same line, the Institute of Judicial Studies (IJS) will also be targeted by a similar activity under a Training of Trainers model in order to create a virtuous knowledge sharing cascade focusing on preventing and responding to SGBV.

Activity 1.1: A specific curriculum for Lebanese Judges institutionalized at the Institute of Judicial Studies

needs and priorities.

¹⁷ Particularly in Pillars 4 "Strengthen the Support and Services to Survivors of Sexual Violence"; 5 "Deepen Information, Analysis and Documentation".

¹⁸ The SGBV Task Force aims to coordinate SGBV prevention and response interventions in the country, gathering more than 30 international and local SGBV actors.

Sub-Activity 1.1.1.: Develop and pilot a curriculum adapted to needs identified by key SGBV stakeholders in partnership with the IJS and the MoJ, including a soft skills component (“survivor’s centered approach”).

Sub-Activity 1.1.2.: Develop a training manual for training of trainers aiming at building the capacity of judicial trainers at IJS.

Sub-Activity 1.1.3.: Support the Judicial Council’s development of continuing professional development (CPD) for serving judges and prosecutors on SGBV, to ensure that they are familiarized with key aspects of the curriculum, including soft skills.

Sub-Activity 1.1.4.: Assess the impact of the intervention together with the IJS trainers and trainees, and beneficiaries of CPD after one year, gather lessons learned, good practices and recommendations. The assessment would focus on CPD participants (i.e. serving judges and prosecutors) working in field locations identified by UNDP as critical in terms of number of refugees hosted and level of poverty.

Sub-Activity 1.1.5.: Adapt training material based on the outcomes of the activity 1.1.4.

Activity 1.2.: A specific curriculum for the Municipal Police developed and piloted with Municipalities

Sub-Activity 1.2.1.: Design and implement a perception study in order to assess the Municipality Police’s views and attitudes towards the issue of GBV.

1.2.2.: Sensitize the community and Municipal Police on the critical importance of a GBV curriculum at the field level.

Sub-Activity

1.2.3.: Develop and pilot a basic training GBV curriculum for Municipal Police adapted to needs identified by key stakeholders during the perception study (see Sub-Activity 2.3.), in partnership with the ISF Academy, the MoIM’s Directorate General of Municipalities and selected municipalities.

Sub-Activity 1.2.4.: Develop a training manual for training of trainers aiming at building the capacity of ISF trainers teaching the Municipal Police training curriculum.

Sub-Activity 1.2.5.: Support ISF Academy capacity to provide in-service training on SGBV, including soft skills.

Sub-Activity 1.2.6.: Assess the impact of the intervention together with the municipalities, ISF trainers and both basic and in-service trainees after one year, gather lessons learned, good practices and recommendations. The assessment would focus on trainees working in field locations identified by UNDP as critical in terms of number of refugees hosted and level of poverty.

Sub-Activity 1.2.7.: Adapt training material based on the outcomes of the activity 1.2.4.

Output 2: Generation of evidence and knowledge products supported in order to better target specific SGBV prevention and response intervention

Host community facilities hardly manage to absorb the displaced community members in need of education. An assessment of the Youth Protection/SGBV related situation in institutions located in areas most affected by the crisis would allow the specialized organizations to gather information allowing them to efficiently liaise with the education and youth sectors and suggest joint activities. Tools tailored for boys and male youths should be developed and piloted in the Lebanese context in order to reach behavior change including in the educational facilities.

Youth is one of the priority pillars of intervention and is part of the mandate of the UNDP and

UNFPA. However, close coordination will be ensured with key other stakeholders, including a leading role by UNICEF on this activity and close coordination with Ministry of Education and Higher Education and other relevant Ministries.

Activity 2.1: Youth Protection needs of Educational Facilities located in displacement affected areas assessed

Sub-Activity 2.1.1: Conduct a mapping of Youth Protection needs (including SGBV/CRSV) of educational facilities in highly vulnerable areas, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, as well as with UNICEF.

Sub-Activity 2.1.2: Provide a situation analysis, highlighting Protection and SGBV related gaps and needs.

Sub-Activity 2.1.3: Provide a detailed contextualized action plan (such as development of a Code of Conduct for teachers, training on gender equality, SGBV referrals pathway and safe identification and referrals of survivors, etc.) to be submitted for review and technical advice to the SGBV and the Youth Task Forces and other relevant UN lead or co-lead coordination mechanisms, and for endorsement by the relevant Ministries (including Ministries of Social Affairs and Education).

Activity 2.2.: Awareness tools developed and piloted on involving boys and male youth on prevention of SGBV and aiming at improving perceptions, attitudes and behavior towards women and girls, particularly in the context of the Syrian crisis.

Sub-Activity 2.2.1: Undertake a desk review of existing tools at global, country and/or local levels.

Sub-Activity 2.2.2: Plan the development of awareness tools (such as manual for SGBV prevention actors and sensitization tools for interagency front liners).

Sub-Activity 2.2.3: Develop contextualized tools and pilot them in the field through partners.

Sub-Activity 2.2.4: Assess the impact of the intervention six months of piloting, gathering lessons learned good practices and recommendations to improve the tools.

Sub-Activity 2.2.5: Disseminate the tools with a broader range of partners for eventual adoption and organize capacity building initiatives on their use, delivered by selected partners involved in the pilot phase.

Output 3: Awareness raised and sustainable advocacy efforts supported aiming at improving SGBV perception.

Raising awareness on SGBV issues and women's rights in times of crisis is **critical**. A new law protecting women and girls from domestic violence has been passed. UNFPA and partners have conducted sensitization campaigns with the community on the legal framework, along with capacity building initiatives, ongoing assessment on the quality implementation and targeted advocacy for full implementation of the law. In 2016-2017, it will be **crucial** to sensitize key actors such as media professionals and involve them in advocacy efforts on conflict related SGBV, including in particular Syrian refugees and their Lebanese host communities. The project will also coordinate with the UN Action on a media project designed at the regional level to support countries in the MENA region. In addition, the project will collaborate with the UN Action on refining and piloting a tip-sheet for journalists in Lebanon.

Activity 3.1.: Media professionals sensitized on the need to provide safe and ethical coverage of SGBV related topics.

This activity will be implemented with the support of the UNFPA and UNDP Regional Offices.

Sub-Activity 3.1.1: Carry out round tables with a wide range of media professionals discussing issues based on field experiences and develop a tip-sheet including SGBV principles and approaches in the displacement context (such as the “do-not-harm principle”) based on the UN Action pilot in Cote D’Ivoire.

Sub-Activity 3.1.2: Pilot/adapt the tip-sheet in the country and assess the impact of the intervention. Identify benefits and recommendations for next interventions with media professionals.

Sub-Activity 3.1.3: Involve journalists, photographers and others in selected ongoing advocacy and awareness events, such as those linked to the 16 Days of Activism or innovative tools development, such as social and digital media platform or phone application. The purpose is to increase further the impact and outreach of the campaigns, and scale up the results.

To achieve these three outcomes, UNFPA and UNDP will be partnering with specialized local NGOs. UNFPA and UNDP will also collaborate closely with relevant stakeholders, including line Ministries as well as related UN agencies such as UNICEF for educational activities (Activity 2.1) and UNHCR on working with Syrian refugees and conducting assessment studies. The direct beneficiaries will include 250-300 municipal police members, 50-70 student judges, 80-100 serving prosecutors and judges, 50-80 media professionals, 20-25 NGOs working or interested in working with boys and male youths, protection local and international stakeholders (Ministries, NGOs, etc.),. The indirect beneficiaries, estimated at around 1 million people, will include men, women, boys and girls displaced and from host communities at large.

The project will be implemented across the five two to three regions of Lebanon selected with a particular focus on areas identified by UNDP as particularly vulnerable based on criteria such as number of Syrian refugees hosted, high rates of poverty and responsiveness of the municipalities based on UNDP’s previous /current experience.

II. Proposal’s compliance with UN Action’s Strategic Framework

a. What pillar does the proposal fall under?

Advocacy and Knowledge Building

b. Explain how the proposal enhances UN system coordination and joint programming.

The proposal enhances UN system coordination and joint programming by being jointly delivered by UNDP and UNFPA, building upon each agency’s respective strengths in governance, local and community development and specific expertise in SGBV matters. The initiatives mentioned in the present proposal also complement interventions of other UN agencies, especially UNHCR and UNICEF, who are implementing SGBV related activities in the country, including direct service provision, and focusing on CSRV. UNDP and UNFPA will also be closely working with OHCHR. In order to avoid gaps and duplication, the funded projects will be presented to the relevant

coordination mechanisms and inserted in the joint UN matrixes. Collaboration with UNHCR and UNICEF will take place through the coordination mechanisms or in bilateral depending on the type of the intervention. For instance regarding the development of an action plan under 2.1. UNICEF and UNHCR will contribute through the Youth Task Force, while for the development of the curriculum for Municipal Police and Judges, a bilateral collaboration will be initiated with UNICEF in order to ensure that the protection needs of child survivors are adequately reflected. Interventions with OHCHR will be at the policy level for a more technical review and support in interventions.

- c. Explain how the UN, governmental organizations, NGOs, and other key stakeholders will be engaged throughout implementation of the proposal.

The implementation of the proposal will be highly participatory. A project Steering Committee will be established and will be meeting as a minimum quarterly to monitor activities and steer the project and provide advice. It will have representatives of UNDP, UNFPA, NGOs, national institutions and other stakeholders, such as the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW). UN agencies and Ministry of Social Affairs MoSA will be engaged with this work during monthly meetings of the SGBV Task Force (of which UNFPA is a co-chair) and through day-to-day work of the SGBV Task Force. The proposal has been discussed with the Judiciary and ISF Academy, and bodies, as well as the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior and Municipalities will be engaged in the implementation of the proposal. Other local community organizations, municipalities and NGOs will be engaged in activities in their respected regions.

- d. Explain how the proposal would strengthen the capacity of national institutions to deal with war-related sexual violence.

The suggested project will strengthen the capacity of key first responders to war-related sexual violence, namely municipal police and judges, to strengthen women and girls' protection in the specific context of the Syrian crisis. Gender justice will be promoted by improving the criminal justice system's ability to protect women and girls. Accordingly, the capacity of the Prosecution and Judiciary in dealing with war-related sexual offences will be improved, by eventually holding perpetrators accountable (by both communities and the government).

In addition, the institutional capacities of local organizations will be strengthened to advance social change; the awareness of the Lebanese media will be raised, including by enhancing their understanding of SGBV being, in certain circumstances, a war crime or crime against humanity; and women and girls will be familiarized with their rights. The media campaign will publicize the role of women and girls in the participation and leadership, paving the way for equal involvement in peace and recovery processes and gender sensitive policies.

III. Success criteria and means of evaluating results

- d. Explain how the Participating UN Organisation(s) submitting the proposal has the institutional capacity to successfully achieve the proposed objectives.

UNDP and UNFPA implement a large portfolio of programmes in Lebanon. UNDP has vast programmes on governance, local development and social stability and livelihoods throughout the

country, but especially working with hundreds of municipalities in the host communities with Syrian Refugees in Lebanon. UNFPA has a similarly extensive programme, including a significant portfolio of SGBV projects with the National Commission for Lebanese Women as well as civil society organizations in addition to its leadership role on the SGBV Task Force, the Clinical Management of Rape Task Force, the UN (UNDAF) Gender Working group and the UN Youth Task Force

e. Describe the overall management structure of this project.

The Project will be jointly managed by UNDP and UNFPA with a clear division of labour for the various components under this action, and a gender specialist will be recruited as a project manager to coordinate implementation among the agencies, and provide technical support, on CSRV specifically. The gender specialist will be the liaison across all stakeholders, making sure to establish partnerships, engendering engagement of all. The specialist will be consolidating views and sharing information to ensure solid decision-making processes, buy-in, as well as national ownership.

The project board representing all stakeholders will be meeting at least quarterly and will steer and strategically monitor implementation.

f. Explain how the proposal will be monitored and evaluated.

UNDP and UNFPA have rigorous monitoring and evaluation procedures that will be applied in this project. This will include developing a project document with Results and Resources Framework and apply the M&E frame work with quarterly reports, annual reports, and a final independent evaluation. In addition, the project board representing all partners and stakeholders will monitor progress quarterly and steer the project. A SGBV project manager will be the focal point for the present project and will oversee the sound implementation of the project activities and monitor the overall situation on the ground should the contextual variables change. Corrective measures will be made if necessary after internal consultations with UNFPA and UNDP humanitarian and national program teams. UNFPA and UNDP will conduct regular field monitoring visits to partners and also will stay in touch with the stakeholders at the authority and beneficiary levels. Day-to-day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Manager who will inform the Project Board of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

The project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.

- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- a project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- **Annual Project Review.** Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

OUTPUT 1: Protection of Syrian and Lebanese women and girls, as well as boys affected by the Syrian crisis from SGBV increased and victims' and public awareness raised."		
Activity Result 1	Capacity of law enforcement sector enhanced to respond to the needs of SGBV survivors in a safe and ethical way	Start Date: Jan 2016 End Date: Dec 2017

Purpose	Strengthening the capacities of the law enforcement to respond to SGBV.	
Description	Specific curriculums for Lebanese Judges institutionalized at the Institute of Judicial Studies, and for the Municipal Police developed and piloted with Municipalities.	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Development of a curriculum	Number of lessons developed Number of training implemented	Dec 2016, 2017
Activity Result 2	Generation of evidence and knowledge products supported in order to better target specific SGBV prevention and response intervention	Start Date: Jan 2015 End Date: Dec 2017
Purpose	Assessment and awareness tools developed and piloted on involving boys and male youth on prevention of SGBV and aiming at improving perceptions, attitudes and behavior	
Description	Develop tools.	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Assessment study	Assessment report published	2016
Tools	Number of Tools developed	Dec 2016, 2017
Activity Result 3	Awareness raised and sustainable advocacy efforts supported aiming at improving SGBV perception.	Start Date: Jan 2016 End Date: Dec 2017
Purpose	Media professionals sensitized on the need to provide safe and ethical coverage of SGBV related topics.	
Description	Provide training on SGBV to media professionals	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
	Number of round tables organized with media professionals Tip-sheet for journalist piloted Number of Journalists involved in awareness activities	Dec 2015, 2016, 2017

IV. Budget

No other applications for funding for this particular proposal, but there are other activities undergoing implementation by UNFPA and local NGOs and this proposal builds on them.

For the budget, please see Annex A.8.

Part C. Initial Review of Proposal (To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)	
(a) Is the project explicitly linked to the UN Action Strategic Framework?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

(b) Is the project effective, coherent, and cost-efficient?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Does it avoid duplication and significant overlap with the activities of other UN system entities?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Does it build on existing capacities, strengths and experience?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Does it promote consultation, participation and partnerships and agree with the existing country coordination mechanism?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Is the Project Proposal Submission Form fully completed?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Is the Budget in compliance with the standard format?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Is the indirect support cost within the approved rate?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Part D: Decision of the Resource Management Committee
(to be completed by the RMC Chairperson)

5. Decision of the Resource Management Committee

Approved for a total budget of US\$ _____

Approved with modification/condition

Deferred/returned with comments for further consideration

Rejected

Comments/Justification:

Chairperson of the Resource Management Committee
ALEJANDRO SANCHEZ - POLICY SPECIALIST - UN WOMEN
 Name (Printed)
 Signature [Signature] Date 07/12/18

Part E: Administrative Agent Review
(To be completed by the UNDP/MPTF Office)

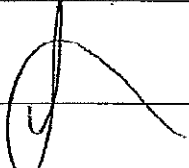
6. Action taken by the Executive Coordinator, Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP

Project consistent with provisions of the RMC Memorandum of Understanding and the Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors.

for: Jennifer Topping
 Executive Coordinator
 Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP
 Signature [Signature] Date 07/12/18

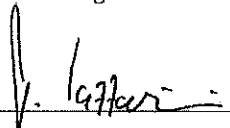
**MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT
FUND SIGNATURE PAGE**

(Note: Please attach to the Project Proposal Submission Form)

Participating UN Organization(s): United Nations Development Programme	Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds: Name: Gaelle Kibranian, Governance Programme/Gender Focal Point		
Project Number:	Project Duration: 24 months Estimated Start Date: January 1, 2016		
Project Title: Combating SGBV in Lebanon through Advocacy, Knowledge Products and Training.	Project Location(s): Lebanon		
Total Project Cost: US \$ MPTF: US \$ 500,000 Other: US \$ 200,000 (UNFPA Cost-Sharing) GRAND TOTAL: US \$ 700,000			
Total Amount Approved: US \$			
Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds:	Name/Title Philippe Lazzarini, UNDP Resident Representative	Date 31 August 2015	Signature
RMC Chairperson:	ALEJANDRO SANCHEZ POLICY SPECIALIST UN WOMEN	07/12/18	


**MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT
FUND SIGNATURE PAGE**

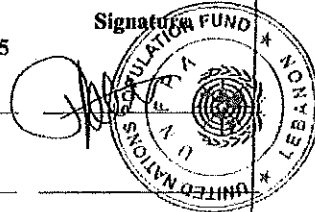
(Note: Please attach to the Project Proposal Submission Form)

Participating UN Organization(s): United Nations Development Programme	Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds: Name: Gaelle Kibranian, Governance Programme/Gender Focal Point		
Project Number:	Project Duration: 24 months Estimated Start Date: January 1, 2016		
Project Title: Combating SGBV in Lebanon through Advocacy, Knowledge Products and Training.	Project Location(s): Lebanon		
Total Project Cost: US \$ 700,000 MPTF: US \$ 500,000 Other: US \$ 200,000 (UNFPA Cost-Sharing) GRAND TOTAL: US \$ 700,000			
Total Amount Approved: US \$			
	Name/Title	Date	Signature
Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds:	Philippe Lazzarini, UNDP Resident Representative	31 August 2015	
RMC Chairperson:	_____	_____	_____

**MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT
FUND SIGNATURE PAGE**

(Note: Please attach to the Project Proposal Submission Form)

Participating UN Organization(s): United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds: Name: Alexia Nisen SGBV Specialist	
Project Number:		Project Duration: 24 months Estimated Start Date: January 1, 2016	
Project Title: Combating SGBV in Lebanon through Advocacy, Knowledge Products and Training.		Project Location(s): Lebanon	
Total Project Cost: US \$ 700,000 MPTF: US \$ 500,000 Other: US \$ 200,000 (UNFPA Cost-Sharing) GRAND TOTAL: US \$ 700,000			
Total Amount Approved: US \$			
Head of Participating UN Organization receiving funds:	Name/Title Asma Kurdahi Assistant Representative	Date 14 August 2015	Signature 
RMC Chairperson:			



ANNEX A.8

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT
PROGRAMME¹⁹ BUDGET FORM
 UNDP

PROGRAMME BUDGET	
CATEGORY	AMOUNT US \$
1. Staff and other personnel costs	170,000
Gender Specialist (P3) @ 85,000/year for 24 months	170,000
2. Contractual Services	65,000
Legal Consultant – ISJ Training Manual and TOT	35,000
Consultant – Municipal Police Training Manual and TOT	30,000
3. General Operating	16,450
General Management Support @ 5%	11,750
Direct Project Cost	4,700
Total Programme Costs	251,450
TOTAL	251,450

¹⁹The term “programme” is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

**MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT
PROGRAMME¹ BUDGET FORM**

UNFPA

PROGRAMME BUDGET	
CATEGORY	AMOUNT US \$
1. Staff and other personnel costs	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	20,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	2,000
4. Contractual Services	
5. Travel	5,000
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	199,289
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	6,000
Total Programme Costs	232,289
Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%)	16,260.23
TOTAL	248,549.23




¹The term "programme" is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

Combined Budget

Description	Budget	
	UNFPA	UNDP
Output 1: Capacity of law enforcement sector enhanced to respond to the needs of SGBV survivors in a safe and ethical way.		
Specific curriculums for Lebanese Judges institutionalized at the Institute of Judicial Studies, and for the Municipal Police developed and piloted with Municipalities.		\$35,000 \$30,000
Trainings / Capacity Building with Government and CSOs	\$50,000	
Travel	\$5,000	
<i>Subtotal for Output 1</i>	\$55,000	\$65,000
Output 2: Generation of evidence and knowledge products supported in order to better target specific SGBV prevention and response intervention;		
Generation of evidence and knowledge products supported in order to better target specific SGBV prevention and response intervention	\$80,000	
Travel		
<i>Subtotal for Output 2</i>	\$80,000	
Output 3: Awareness raised and sustainable advocacy efforts supported aiming at improving SGBV perception.		
Awareness raised and sustainable advocacy efforts supported aiming at improving SGBV perception.	\$97,000	
Travel		
<i>Subtotal for Output 3</i>	\$97,289	\$65,000
Total Programmable funds	\$230,289	\$65,000
Project Personnel		\$170,000
Office Costs (rent, stationary, internet, operations cost contribution)	\$2,000	
Total Management costs	\$2,000	\$170,000
TOTAL Programme and Management costs	\$232,289	\$235,000
GMS (7%)	@16,261	16,450\$
TOTAL	\$248,550	\$251,450
OVERALL TOTAL		\$500,000

