

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(Length: Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): Lebanon	
Project Title: Dealing with the Past: Memory for the Future. Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00119499	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UNDP, OHCHR, UN Women in coordination with UNHCR and UNSCOL.	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: UMAM, Lebanese History Association, Permanent Peace Movement, Fighters for Peace, Act for Disappeared, Committee of the Families of the Disappeared, Forum ZFD, ICTJ, ALEF, Wahdatouna Khalasouna NGO, ICRC, Civil Society Knowledge Centre, an initiative by Support Lebanon.	
Expected project commencement date¹: January 1 st , 2020 Project duration in months:² 18 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: national level and local level: Aley and Chouf Areas, Mount Lebanon.	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization): UNDP: \$1,046,000 OHCHR: \$965,000 UN Women: \$989,000 TOTAL: \$3,000,000	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): N/A Project total budget: \$3,000,000	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

<p>PBF 1st tranche* (40%): UNDP: \$418,400.00 OHCHR: \$386,000.00 UN Women: \$395,600.00 Total: \$1,200,000.00</p>	<p>PBF 2nd tranche* (40%): UNDP: \$418,400.00 OHCHR: \$386,000.00 UN Women: \$395,600.00 Total: \$1,200,000.00</p>	<p>PBF 3rd tranche* (20%): UNDP: \$209,200.00 OHCHR: \$193,000.00 UN Women: \$197,800.00 Total: \$600,000.00</p>
<p>Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative: The project on “Dealing with the Past: Memory for the Future” aims to support civil society, individual families, and national institutions in their efforts to seek the truth, foster collective remembrance and, ultimately, move towards reconciliation around the legacy of the civil war, including brutality perpetrated against women, men, and children. In light of the continuous rise of inter-sectarian tensions in Lebanon which partially bear their source from the civil war, this project will support the full establishment of the Commission investigating the fate of missing and forcibly disappeared persons, provide support to the families of the disappeared and to national and civil actors in Lebanon in their advocacy efforts to deal with the past. In the broader context, supporting efforts of truth seeking and reconciliation will be a timely and effective contribution to consolidating peace and preventing a relapse into conflict.</p>		
<p>Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how: Prior to the submission of the concept note to the PBSO, consultations were conducted with key national NGOs from the Forum for Memory and Future that have been working on issues related to dealing with the past. Acknowledging the widely expanded work throughout Lebanon of the 10 NGOs consulted from the Forum, their legacy is founded on the authentic voices of the Lebanese society across sectarian, age, and generational lines. Civil society actors unanimously agree that first, the project is very timely and second, that the theory of change is very accurate. UN agencies made sure to also get their input on the main outputs and activities. Also, a meeting was organized between the UN agencies and ICRC office in Lebanon to make sure to align the thinking and the activities suggested for the support to the National Commission on the Missing and Disappeared. Also, a meeting was organized with the Ministry of Displaced (officially set after the end of the civil war to work on post war reconciliation but the process wasn’t followed up on) to discuss the relevance of the project and prepare the ground for potential and possible synergies.</p>		
<p>Project Gender Marker score: 2³ Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment: 1 621 202,01 USD (54% of the total budget)</p>		
<p>Project Risk Marker score: 2⁴</p>		
<p>Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>): 2.1 National Reconciliation ⁵</p>		

³ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate at least 30% of the total project budget to GEWE
Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

On Peace Building in Lebanon:

Outcome 1.3: “Lebanon has institutionalized mechanisms to promote peace and prevent, mitigate and manage conflict at municipal and local level”

On Youth:

Outcome 2.1: *Government's ability to improve the performance of institutions and promote participation and accountability increased.*

On Human Rights:

Outcome 2.2: “Sate has institutionalized mechanisms for enhanced protection of human rights, rule of law and access to justice for all people in Lebanon”

On Women, Peace, and Security:

and Outcome 2.3: “Institutional mechanisms and policies strengthened for improving the legal status of women, eliminating gender-based violence and promoting gender equality”

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes:

SDG 5 on Gender Equality;

SDG 16 on Peace and Justice;

SDG 17 on Partnerships for the Goal.

Type of submission:

New project

Project amendment

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): **6 months, new end date: 31 December 2021**

Change of project outcome/ scope:

Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:

Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX

Brief justification for amendment:

The “Dealing with the Past: Memory for Future” (DwP) PBF-funded project in Lebanon has been significantly impacted by a series of political, economic, fiscal, security, health-related, and Beirut blast-related disaster events. Specifically:

- **17th of October nationwide demonstrations-related challenges:** The DwP project’s preparation phase, the call for proposals, and the finalization of recruitment were delayed due to the nationwide demonstrations, road blockages and violent incidents throughout Lebanon, which posed operational and security challenges and disrupted regular operations.
- **The 2019 and 2020 resignations of the Government of Lebanon (GoL):** The work of the DwP project was further affected by the late-2019 resignation of the Lebanese government as the implementation of a large proportion of the DwP project activities depended upon the finalization of the formation and functionalization of the National Commission

	<p>for the Missing and Forcibly Disappeared – a process that was put on hold with the resignation of the GoL. The DwP project was further affected by the August 2020 resignation of the Lebanese government which delayed DwP project's activities aimed at building the capacities of the National Commission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>COVID-19 virus outbreak:</i> The Government imposed a nationwide lockdown starting in March 2020. Lock down measures were temporarily lifted but were partially reinstated when infection numbers and deaths related to COVID-19 rose dramatically. The outbreak of the COVID-19 and the resulting general lockdown caused delays in the start of the physical implementation of most of the DwP project activities. In addition, attempts to transfer some activities online were met with operational challenges including regular power cuts, and unreliable and exorbitant internet connections.- <i>Beirut August 4th port blast:</i> The recent tragic event of the huge explosion that occurred at the Beirut port on August 4th left hundreds of people dead, and hundreds of thousands immediately displaced and affected the whole Lebanese society throughout the country in different levels. This unfortunate event which caused a major shock and trauma for the Lebanese society, also had a direct impact on the work of the UN Recipient Organizations (RUNOs), the staff working on the project, and their partners which led to numerous delays in planned physical activities, disturbed physical presence but also damaged offices of the RUNOs and their partners in Beirut and its surrounding areas. The new emerging Lebanese public discourse linked the trauma caused by the tragic event of the Beirut blast to the unaddressed trauma and events of the Lebanese civil war (1975-1990) by also denouncing the lack of good governance as a direct product of the deeply rooted confessional system. The Beirut blast also triggered a stronger discourse about the need for Lebanese society to collectively work more actively to move away from confessionalism, and to seize the opportunity to openly debate on the expectations of a new social contract. This discourse reflects the collective need to link the importance of addressing horrific events of the past with the new emerging opportunities of positively influencing the future—a need which the DwP can contribute to addressing.- <i>The aggravating economic and fiscal situation in Lebanon:</i> The economic and fiscal situation in Lebanon continued to further worsen throughout 2020 and it reached its peak with the Lebanese Lira losing about 80% of its value against the US Dollars on the black-market. The worsening economic and fiscal situation in Lebanon has had a direct negative impact on the RUNOs and their partner organizations as the purchasing power has hit high levels of uncertainties due to the unstable fluidity of the national currency. As banks in Lebanon have imposed withdrawal and transaction restrictions due to the high
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demand on the US dollar and its shortage – this has enhanced the existence of a black market for currency exchange. This situation has negatively affected the DwP project’s partner organizations ability of purchasing services and goods in order to successfully deliver the implementation of the DwP project as they make considerable losses upon withdrawal of the funds from banks through the official exchange rate while they are imposed the black market rate at local businesses. Due to the drastic loss of the Lebanese national currency value, there have also been recorded cases of discouragement of partners to apply for call for proposals for the DwP project which have delayed processes of procurement or also led to re-postings of call for proposals.

With regards to the above-mentioned challenges, the DwP project will adapt to ensure its interventions seize the opportunity to contribute to the open public debate on renewing the social contract. Following the recent deterioration of crises and reoccurrence of tragedies in Lebanon, both inter- and intra-community tensions have increased. Relationships among Lebanese as well as between Lebanese and Syrian/Palestinian refugee communities are increasingly tested, deepening social, economic, regional and especially confessional divides. The DwP project is seizing the opportunity to support civil society organization’s efforts in moving away from confessionalism and contributing to public discussions on the need for a new social contract by introducing slight project changes. The DwP project will increase its support to the work of ex-combatants on recollecting memories from the past and engaging the young generation through an insider mediation approach. These activities will also ensure to produce a positive imprint on today’s new social contract discussions on how young generations see peaceful engagement and disengagement from violence as the best resort to ensuring lasting peace in Lebanon. An increased support will also go to the development of the mobile application on oral history which will engage citizens over whole Lebanon in reflecting on the link of the continuing tensions and conflicts of today with the unaddressed historical narratives of the past. The DwP project will also increase its support to universities across Lebanon in their engagement to form “human rights clubs” through which young women and men will actively work to promote the acceptance of “the other” as well as countering hate speech. Through these initiatives the DwP project will engage the younger generations at education institutions to understand how working towards the right to know and truth-seeking processes can play an important role in preventing today’s reoccurrence of violence and tensions.

Based on these developments, and as agreed by the project steering committee, the project must be revised to i) include a 6 month no-cost extension to enable implementation of all project activities in spite of delays accumulated in the first months of implementation and linked

	<p>to overwhelming operational constraints and ii) reorient certain budget lines and activities in order to adapt to the changed operational environment.</p> <p>The adjustments will focus on increasing the budget for outputs and activities focused on community support, mediation and collecting citizen stories and creating human rights clubs, while the budget for activities focused on providing technical support to the Commission and to municipalities will be decreased. Some activities (e.g human rights clubs) will be shifted to online/remote modality or revised to ensure a reduced number of in-person participants in appropriate locations in order to respect social distancing measures.</p> <p>-UNDP will allocate USD119,500 from their own funds in order to cover human resources and project operational costs for activities they will implement during the 6-month project extension, which represents an allocation of 11% of the budget of UNDP.</p> <p>-OHCHR will redeploy within budget lines an amount of USD 54,531.16 to meet additional staffing and operational costs for the 6-month extension and budget adjustments to activities they will implement, which represents an allocation of 4.75% of the total budget of OHCHR.</p> <p><u>List of changes (also reflected in tracked changes in the results framework):</u></p> <p>-Output 1.2 (supporting the establishment of a network of Inside Mediators): budget will increase from USD100,000 to USD120,000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 1.4.3. (supporting the development of an interactive mobile application which geographically maps citizens' stories during the civil war (1970-1990)): budget will increase from USD80,000 to USD 120,000. - Activity 1.5.1 (support to local actors and municipalities targeted by the work of the National Commission of the Missing and Forcibly Disappeared Persons): budget will decrease from USD 210,000 to USD 50,000 - Activity 2.4.3. (support through capacity building programs for the members of the National Commission of the Missing and Forcibly Disappeared Persons on implementation of Law 105, international legal framework, gender mainstreaming, conflict sensitivity techniques, internal and external communication, and advocacy techniques): budget decrease from USD 39,500 to USD 20,000. - Activity 1.8.1 (signing grants agreements with 10 universities in Lebanon to create human rights clubs and implement project that address the issue of dealing with the past): budget increase of USD
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	<p>40,000 from USD 302,000 to USD 342,000. In addition, implementation modalities will be shifted from physical to online setting for most of the activities. In-person capacity- building activities will take place when number of participants and location enable distancing requirements to be observed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 1.8.2 Communication, visibility and skills development. This is a new budget line dedicated to produce communication materials and support the staff development costs on issues related to enforced disappearance. Total budget for this line is USD 27,000. The budget was secured from the remaining balance of the study tour for the national commission members <p>Activity 1.7.1 (Organize two roundtable discussions on the functions and responsibilities of the national commission on enforced disappearance and best practices from the region and the world): budget will decrease from USD 15,842 to USD 5,000. Noting that we were informed by the Ministry of Justice that the Ministry has already nominated the two missing members of the national commission on enforced disappearance and presented the names to the caretaker PM for signature. This activity will involve only one roundtable discussion around the functions of the commission and its mandate.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Build the capacity of Lebanese government institutions for the full establishment and functionality of the independent national commission to follow-up on the implementation of Law 105 for the Missing and Forcibly Disappeared.</p> <p>Output 2.1: Provide technical support to the judiciary system/Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defense/LAF and the Ministry of Interior/ISF on their engagement with the commission with regard to enforced disappearance and the implementation of law 105</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 2.1.1 (Organize a national conference for judges and security institutions on their engagement with the national commission on enforced disappearance): budget will increase from USD 10,006 to USD 11,750. - Activity 2.1.2 (Organize a regional conference on independence of judges and lawyers through their engagement with the national commission on enforced disappearance and best practices): budget will decrease from USD 32,114 to USD 11,750. <p>Output 2.2: Provide support to the parliamentarians on the engagement with the commission with regard to accountability and enabling laws that lead to fighting impunity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 2.2.1 (Organize a national conference for parliamentarians on their engagement with the national commission on enforced disappearance): budget will decrease from USD 15,362 to USD 11,500.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 2.2.2 (Organize a regional conference in Lebanon for Parliamentarians from the region to discuss best practices in relation to amending legislation with a view to providing national courts with jurisdiction over international crimes committed): budget will decrease from USD 15,362 to USD 12,000. <p>Output 2.3: Support technically the national commission members in developing the commission's internal bylaws and the strategic workplan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 2.3.2 (Organize a conference to discuss the bylaws): budget will decrease from USD 10,434 to USD 5,000. - Activity 2.3.3 (Launching event): budget will increase from USD 4,300 to USD 5,000. <p>Output 2.4: Implement a capacity building programme for the national commission members to strengthen their skills in the implementation of Law 105, with special attention to gender mainstreaming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 2.4.1 (Support the national commission in setting up a cases/inquiry receiving and handling mechanisms): budget will decrease from USD 25,140 to USD 12,000. - Activity 2.4.2 Organize a virtual study tour for the commission members to visit a well-established commission to better understand the challenges, opportunities and best practices related to the functions of the commission. Due to travel restrictions related to covid-19 outbreak, a virtual study tour will be organized instead for the members of the national commission on enforced disappearance and key stakeholders. Budget will decrease from USD 45,056 to USD 15,000 - Activity 2.4.3 Design and implement capacity building programs for the commission members on the implementation of Law 105, international legal framework, gender mainstreaming, conflict sensitivity techniques, internal and external communication, advocacy techniques, etc. Budget will decrease from USD 31,923 to USD 15,800.
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	<p>- Activity 2.4.4 (Organize a regional conference on data protection and cyber security for the members of the national commission, security institutions and judges who are involved in the functions of the national commission): budget will decrease from USD 43,104 to USD 12,000.</p>
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Acronyms:

US/BPRM	US Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSSF	Conflict Stability and Security Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
DwP	Dealing with the Past
GoL	Government of Lebanon
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICTJ	International Center for Transitional Justice
ISF	Lebanese Internal Security Forces
JSB	Joint Steering Board
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German Development Bank)
LAF	Lebanese Army Forces
LCRN	The Lebanon Conflict Resolution Network
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHRI	National Human Rights Institutions
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PBF	Peace Building Fund
PPM	The Permanent Peace Movement
RUNO	Recipient United Nations Organizations
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UNSCOL	United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNSF	United Nations Strategic Framework
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UNW	UN Women

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.

Lebanon stands out in the region for its cultural and religious diversity, exhibiting a complex multi-confessional society. It continues, however, to be tested by the legacy of a series of destabilizing events, including the 15-year civil war (1975–1990); the occupation of southern Lebanon by Israel until 2000; the 2005 assassination of the former Prime Minister Rafic Hariri and subsequent withdrawal of Syrian forces; the 2006 war with Israel; and the Syrian crisis with its repercussion including the presence of approximately one million⁶ refugees.

While the signing of the 1989 Ta'if Agreement terminated the civil war, Lebanon continues to face challenges in dealing with the legacy of the war and in proceeding with a reconciliation process between citizens of Lebanon, as well as between Lebanese and Syrian/Palestinian refugees. In addition, the political system reinforced after the civil war, is based on a confessional power-sharing arrangement. With clientelism and corruption also a feature of Lebanon's governance, citizens can be caught in a state of dependency beholden to those holding power, including sectarian and political groups, with the absence of civic laws and the hegemony of confessional and religious ones (from the electoral law, to the personal status law, to the division of main government positions between the different sects). To illustrate, several amnesty laws were introduced in 1991 after the end of the civil war and since 2005 that precluded the legal prosecution of war crimes against citizens. These laws, however, do not apply to crimes committed against political and spiritual leaders or foreign diplomats. In addition, it is widely acknowledged in Lebanon that the post-war government implemented a form of collective amnesia to avoid dealing with the effects of the civil war on ordinary Lebanese by making the topic "taboo in Lebanese society".⁷ Indeed, the question of dealing with the past has led to further divisions within Lebanese society. While the post-war regime has been calling for forgiveness and "closing the files" of the past, there have been voices within the Lebanese society insisting that superficial forgiveness can only lead to further violence, explicit or latent, and therefore anything but a truly peaceful future.⁸

The 2006 International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which Lebanon has signed but not yet ratified, identifies both the disappeared as well as their family as victims of forced disappearance. Women make up the minority of the disappeared but are disproportionately represented amongst the family members of the disappeared, suffering socioeconomic and psychological effect. A 2015 report by UN Women, the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) and the Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World at the Lebanese American University (LAU) on transitional justice in Lebanon highlighted the impact of forced disappearances committed during the civil war.⁹ The unknown fate of the approximately 17,000 disappeared persons from the Lebanese civil war still haunts the families of the missing. The deaths, disappearances, and migration of men from

⁶ Number of registered Syrian refugees as of May 2019: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/71>

⁷ Working Group on Development & Peace. 2007. "Development and Legitimacy in Transitional Justice." Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/AACOCCEE63EF2F47C12574B3002E4DDA-FinENT-Sep2007.pdf>

⁸ Ibid

⁹ The name of the institution has recently changed to the Arab Institute for Women.

many households forced women to shoulder additional responsibilities which few were provided with additional resources and support. Coupled with the impact of losing one breadwinner within the household, families have been denied the right to information as to the whereabouts of their loved ones, even decades after the official end of the conflict. Over the past decade, some families have taken it upon themselves to search for their husbands and were often met with hostility and threats. Others have leveraged political connections or *wasta*, while others were misled by extortionists into paying exuberant amounts of money for information that lead nowhere.¹⁰ Moreover, families of the disappeared face practical legal and administrative obstacles such as accessing bank accounts, applying for identity cards for their children, claiming inheritance and remarriage as a result of patriarchal laws and norms which make life without a male head of household challenging.¹¹ This has both an individual and inter-generational impact. The UN Women, ICT, LAU study notes that, “the impact of enforced disappearances on women has been effectively hidden from the Lebanese public due to state policies of impunity and official forgetting. These crimes remain secret, and victims are denied their rights to truth and justice.”

A UNFPA study on the impact of the July 2006 war on women found that one-third of its victims were women and children; among them many injured and disabled, and that women and children were disproportionately affected by the health and psycho-social related consequences of the violence.¹²

In a recent survey conducted among Lebanese University students, 85% of youth respondents expressed that they did not know enough about the civil war. The history of Lebanon remains heavily contested and is not holistically featured in the educational curriculum in the Lebanese schools. Living in a country that has failed to reconcile its violent past encumbers the ability of Lebanese youth to deal with the continuing societal tensions, manage and mitigate conflict, and it exacerbates their vulnerability to all types of violence, including gender-based violence. Findings from a study conducted in 2014 by the ICTJ¹³ with focus group discussions, showed a perception on the part of some in Lebanon that the “war is not over” and that the country has entered a new phase of conflict, with a shift from armed violence to a type of violence that affects the population not only in terms of security but also on a socioeconomic level.

The outbreak of nation-wide protests on October 17th is yet additional proof that Lebanon’s past has not been tackled. Issues of political rights, but mainly social and economic ones were vocally raised in the streets referring to the legacy of 30 years of corruption and clientelism. Lebanese demonstrators, men, women, and youth, of all ages and faiths held banners that noted “Today the civil war is over”, to convey that a metaphorical wall of fear had been destroyed between Lebanese of different religious and political affiliations. Indeed, demonstrators are considering this moment as the start of overcoming the past. Women’s presence on the frontlines and their leadership and participation in this movement have been notable. Women across sectarian lines and from diverse socio-economic backgrounds and political affiliations

¹⁰The amount of money some families paid ranged from \$2000 to \$100,000. International Center for Transitional Justice (2015), *Living with the Shadows of the Past: The Impact of Disappearances on the Wives of the Missing*, available at: <https://www.ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-Lebanon-Gender-Disappearance-2015.pdf>

¹¹ International Center for Transitional Justice (2015), *Living with the Shadows of the Past: The Impact of Disappearances on the Wives of the Missing*, available at: <https://www.ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-Lebanon-Gender-Disappearance-2015.pdf>

¹² UNFPA, *Disability in Lebanon: Vulnerability Assessment of the Disabled: The 2006 July War on Lebanon*, May 2007, Available at: <https://lebanon.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Disabled-Web.pdf>

¹³ International Centre for Transitional Justice. 2014. “How People Talk About the Lebanon Wars. A Study of the Perceptions and Expectations of Residents in Greater Beirut.” Available at: https://civilsociety-centre.org/sites/default/files/resources/how_people_talk_about_war_-_international_center_for_transitional_justice_-_2014.pdf

have participated in leading chants, engaging in public dialogue and voicing political opinions in social and traditional media. Women, feminist groups and activists have also raised gender issues including their equal representation in politics, and reforms to personal status laws and the nationality law.

During the Lebanese civil war of 1975-1990, people's daily lives were shaped by an armed conflict that resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people, while tens of thousands were injured, displaced, disappeared, or harmed in the violence. The Lebanese civil war left behind a number of political and social legacies that should be well understood to better comprehend the outbreaks of violence since the official end of the war in 1990. The ability to remember, understand, and analyze mass violence in Lebanon is an urgent task for many Lebanese that links directly to calls for present-day reforms and reconciliation.¹⁴

What is commonly referred to as the Lebanese Civil War of 1975-1990 is the widespread mass violence related to a series of armed conflicts between shifting alliances of Lebanese groups and external actors. There is a debate among historians on which key event sparked the war, although an accumulation of incidents seem to have contributed to the outbreak of war and the escalation of mass violence.¹⁵

One of the commonly referred to narratives of the civil war is related to the divisions among Lebanese society regarding the presence of Palestinians in Lebanon and the operations of Palestinian armed factions against Israel from Lebanese soil. Another line of division was related to Lebanese identities and affiliations to external actors. In particular, there were opposing views on whether Lebanon should orient its international alliances towards the Arab world or Iran/Syria, as well as towards Russia, or the West, in particular Europe and the United States. In addition, the war had root causes anchored in socio-economic disparities and a feeling of injustice due to lack of services, social and economic rights.

This set of complex conflict dynamics have yet to be officially addressed, which means that younger generations have not had access to reliable and jointly accepted references and analysis of the war in schools or homes, which would enable them to better understand the legacy they carry, which forms parts of their personal history and identity.¹⁶ As such, the project on Dealing with the Past aims to support the Lebanese people's efforts to embark on a process of acknowledgement of their common stories, sufferings, and responsibilities. With regards to the above-mentioned key conflict dynamics and the extent to which they still correlate to today's reoccurring sporadic violence, this project aims to, through an inclusive and participatory process, respond to the Lebanese people's voices for taking into account the needs and rights of victims to truth, justice, and reparation.

January 2007 marked an example of inter-sectarian violent confrontations as people, including many youths, from different sectarian groups clashed in the streets of Beirut and Tripoli leaving 21 injured. More recently as of end of June 2019, high level political tensions and divisions were reflected through the deadly intra-Druze shootings in Aley, a diverse area which witnessed some of the worst fighting and sectarian killings during Lebanon's 1975-1990 civil war, and where tensions remain high decades later. These events conjured up images of the civil war and re-awakened inter-sectarian tensions by intensifying calls for revenge. This

¹⁴ Sune, H. (2011). "The historiography and the memory of the Lebanese civil war". Online Encyclopaedia of Mass Violence. ISSN 1961-9898.

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ ICTJ, 2013. "Lebanon's Legacy of Political Violence. A Mapping of Serious Violations of International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in Lebanon, 1975-2008".

marked a serious setback for the already existing peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts in Lebanon. Simultaneously as some studies on these events viewed youth as a prime engine for the violence¹⁷ – the UN emphasizes the importance of viewing youth as key partners as well as changing perceptions of young people (from all Lebanese communities) as agents of positive change, rather than a problem to be solved. The reoccurrence of violence rather depends on the fact that the Lebanese society never got the opportunity to fully reconcile with its violent past. Therefore, there is a strong momentum to recognize the potential of youth in not only addressing the marginalization and vulnerability of their fellow youth but also in leading the processes of reconciliation in order to ensure a peaceful future and achieve non-recurrence of violence.

This year, 2019, marks Lebanon's 30th anniversary of the Ta'if Agreement, which was intended to serve as a national peace accord. Signs of sectarian divides are still present between the different groups, as evidenced by localized incidents in some areas and villages between political groups. The most recent deadly clashes in the area of Aley¹⁸ reminded the Lebanese of the civil war period and served as yet another example of how Lebanon continues to face recurrent eruptions of violence. Memories and unresolved conflicts from the civil war period also contribute to increased present-day tensions between the Lebanese and Palestinian and Syrian refugee communities in the country – this due to the Syrian military presence during the civil war, and heavy involvement of Palestinian armed factions in the war on what many Lebanese believe caused the civil war.^{19 20}

Amidst this volatility and feelings of deep grief over the civil war, citizens and civil society in Lebanon have been raising their voices by demanding to deal with the past and put the legacy of the war on the national agenda – in order to learn from the past and to contribute to efforts that seek to guarantee non-recurrence and prevent a relapse into a new cycle of violence. Moreover, the ICTJ's study²¹ on Lebanon revealed a generational divide in the ways in which the Lebanese population approaches dealing with the past. The study found that people born after 1990 are supportive of an unfettered truth-telling process, which includes familial, community, and national spheres and challenges collective amnesia, and articulated a need for clarity around the justifications given for violence in their communities. The study also found that, in contrast, older generations tend to hold a vision of truth and memory based primarily on individualized memorialization at the family and community level, which prevents a shared understanding of the past and deepens divisions along sectarian lines.

In November 2018, the Lebanese parliament passed the long-awaited Law 105 on Missing and Forcibly Disappeared Persons in Lebanon which sets the basis for the establishment of an independent national commission to investigate the fate of the missing. In parallel, at the end of 2018 a group of ten NGOs established a Forum for Memory and Future which aspires to develop the very first National Strategy for Dealing with the Past between all sectarian and

¹⁷ Safa, O. 2007. "Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation in the Arab World" http://edoc.vifapol.de/opus/volltexte/2011/2601/pdf/safa_handbook.pdf

¹⁸ Dailystar 30 June 2019: <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2019/Jul-01/486481-leaders-scramble-to-contain-aley-fallout.ashx>

¹⁹ Syrian Army entered Lebanon in 1976 as a deterrent force and claimed hegemony over parts of Lebanon, until it was ousted in 2005 after the assassination of former Prime Minister Hariri. More information: Bassil, Y. 2011. "Syrian Hegemony over Lebanon After the Lebanese Civil War": <http://www.lacsc.org/papers/PaperA2.pdf>

²⁰ Hudson, Michael C. "The Palestinian Factor in the Lebanese Civil War." *Middle East Journal*, vol. 32, no. 3, 1978, pp. 261–278. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/4325767.

²¹ International Centre for Transitional Justice. 2014. "How People Talk About the Lebanon Wars. A Study of the Perceptions and Expectations of Residents in Greater Beirut." Available at: https://civilsociety-centre.org/sites/default/files/resources/how_people_talk_about_war_-_international_center_for_transitional_justice_-_2014.pdf

religious groups of Lebanon, including tackling improvement of relations with Palestinian and Syrian refugees.

Complementing this, in 2019 the National Commission for Lebanese Women – with support from the United Nations - presented to the Council of Ministers a draft National Action Plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which includes a focus on transitional justice, including support to the implementation of Law 105 and the establishment of a national commission. The plan was adopted by the Council of Ministers in September 2019.

Global evidence demonstrates that countries with higher levels of gender inequality are more prone to social instability.²² With deepening social divides and cleavages, Lebanon ranks 140 out of 149 countries in the World Economic Forum’s Gender Gap Index, above only Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen. Transitional justice provides an opportunity and entry points to address structural gender inequalities and initiate much-needed women’s rights reforms. It offers an entry point to secure justice for women’s rights violations by addressing widespread impunity for gender-based violence perpetrated during Lebanon’s civil war and promote accountability for such abuses and violations.

On Dealing with the Past

“Dealing with the Past: Memory for the Future” project seeks to promote and support reconciliation, re-establishing dignity for victims as well as restoring peace and preventing conflict. While adopting a holistic approach to dealing with the past, it focuses on transforming conflicts by addressing both individual and structural levels in a society and encompasses the myriad undertakings that aim at transforming attitudes, beliefs, individual and societal values, relations, interests, as well as state and non-state institutions and structures that perpetuate violence.²³

Conflict analysis on Dealing with the Past

Therefore, the “Dealing with the Past” (DwP) project aims to contribute to consolidating peace/preventing a relapse into conflict by supporting the country in engaging in a meaningful national truth and reconciliation process. In the face of the recurrence of inter-sectarian tensions and violence in Lebanon that partly have a base in the undealt negative aftermath of the brutal Lebanese civil war, it is of utmost importance to work on ensuring conditions for reconciliation among all Lebanese. Therefore, the challenge remains to enable the Lebanese society to come to terms with their heretofore undealt violent past and achieve necessary change in ensuring guarantee of non-recurrence – without escalating into further destructive behaviors. As national reconciliation is a very risky intervention, it makes conflict analysis with attention to “do no harm” principle a critical part of “Dealing with the Past”. One has to be able to understand the context in which different individuals/groups operate; to understand the interaction between these interventions and the context; and act upon the understanding of this interaction, in order to minimize the negative and maximize positive impacts of “Dealing with the Past” interventions. Nevertheless, as conflict analysis is not a neutral activity depending on how it is conducted, one should pay special attention to the following. With attention to the sensitivity of the subject of reconciliation and the tense circumstances in Lebanon, both “Dealing with the Past” interventions and a conflict analysis itself could have potentials for exacerbating existing tensions and conflicts. As such the RUNOs will make sure

²² Herbert, S. (2014). Links between gender-based violence and outbreaks of violent conflict. GSDRC Helpdesk report 1169. Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham. <http://www.gsdrc.org/go/display&type=Helpdesk&id=1169>

²³ Based on Miall, Hugh (2004). Conflict Transformation: A Multi-Dimensional Task, in: Austin, Fischer & Ropers (eds.) Transforming Ethnopolitical Conflict. The Berghof Handbook, p. 70.

to follow a “do no harm” conflict sensitive approach (with special attention to a gender- and age sensitive approach), by pursuing the following guiding principles²⁴: performing a research data collection and analysis where local knowledge and information is paramount; Inclusivity – making sure that the project reaches out to even the most marginalized and vulnerable of the Lebanese society with attention to women and youth; Build on different perspectives from a full range of stakeholders; Ensuring continuity of a conflict analysis throughout all different stages of a project cycle in order to better understand and document different transformations of tensions and conflicts.

Table 1: Typology of conflict analysis

Type of conflict	Root causes	Aggravating/Triggering causes
Socio-Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of political will to support work on reconciliation on a local, regional, and national scale. - Limited/absence of political will to engage in a national truth and reconciliation process, to respect citizen’s right to know the truth on the fate of the missing people from the civil war. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of inter-sectarian divisions, tensions, recurrence of violence. - Inability to close a dark history chapter for Lebanon and prolonging of existing societal conflicts. - Deadly clashes as for instance the most recent events in Aley. - No efforts in addressing the need to revise the education curricula
Socio-cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasingly strong sectarian identities at the expense of a common Lebanese national identity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of tensions and incitement based on ethnic and religious grounds. - Exposure and radicalization of the most vulnerable in the society, among which youth. - Increased likelihood of the eruption of a new civil war.
External vs. internal factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee waves due to neighboring, regional wars/conflicts. - Neglect of the need to provide support on basis of building relationship between host communities - refugees. - Regional political and economic factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased levels of tensions and violence between Lebanese host communities and refugee communities. - Internal political stagnation and neglect of reconciliation work.

Table 2: Key actors’ analysis

Key actors	Positions, interests and potentialities of different stakeholders
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²⁴ GPPAC, 2017. “Conflict Analysis Framework: Field Guidelines and Procedures”: https://gppac.net/files/2018-11/GPPAC%20CAFGuide_Interactive%20version_febr2018_.pdf

Government	The government of Lebanon has since 1991 introduced several amnesty laws leading to implementing collective amnesia to avoid dealing with the effects of the civil war. This position of the GoL has made the topic “taboo in Lebanese society”. Furthermore, since the signing of the Ta’if agreement there has not been any successful efforts achieved towards revising the current education curricula. As such, the need to teach the subject of the history of the Civil War at Lebanese schools is entirely rejected. Therefore, there is no declared interest from the GoL in Dealing with the Past as the civil war and all the injustices it entails, are considered an already “closed chapter”.
Religious leaders	Lebanese religious leaders are often considered as authentic representatives of their sects and are given broad powers over religious affairs. Therefore, the Lebanese religious leaders do not possess any political power but rather through engagement and declarations on political matters have a de facto influence over social integration among various religious communities and which could reinforce sectarian divisions/unity.
Local Communities	Lebanon is home to a very broad religious and cultural diversity. Nevertheless, many local communities in Lebanon live segregated on religious basis which marks lack of religious coexistence. One of the determining factors behind these inter-communal divisions and tensions is the lack of a national reconciliation process easing local communities’ efforts in coming to terms with the violent past of Lebanon. However, there is a growing demand of local communities in Lebanon on Dealing with the Past through truth-seeking, collective remembrance and reconciliation, leading to national unity and reconciliation.
Palestinian and Syrian refugee communities	Due to historical reasons, the high influx of Syrian and Palestine refugees from Syria into Lebanon are reported to have further compromised already limited living space, resources, services and job opportunities available to Palestine refugees from Palestine in Lebanon and contributed to heightened community tensions. Tensions have also been rising due to socio-cultural factors marking stereotypes and prejudices towards the two communities, increased violence, and reduced safety. Another determining factor leading to increased present-day tensions between the Lebanese and Palestinian and Syrian refugee communities in the country, is the prevalence of memories and unresolved conflicts from the civil war period.
CSOs	Despite the fact that in Lebanon in recent years there has been greater awareness of the increasing importance of civil society in assisting the government to push forward the wheel of development, and despite the fact that Lebanon counts the highest number of CSOs compared to other Arab countries with 100 NGOs per 100,000 inhabitants ²⁵ - Civil Society Organisations’ work on reconciliation in Lebanon such as

²⁵ Safa, O. 2007. “Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation in the Arab World”
http://edoc.vifapol.de/opus/volltexte/2011/2601/pdf/safa_handbook.pdf

	through creating school youth networks, or local training workshops - which have continuously been viewed as very sensitive by the GoL. Therefore, “Dealing with the Past” represents a very unique joint and nationally owned initiative by the Lebanese society emphasizing the importance on working on truth seeking, collective memory, and coming to terms with the Lebanese civil war.
Women	During the Lebanese civil war, women and girls from different regions of the country and from all religious backgrounds experienced the effects of the war including killings, disappearances, shellings, bombardments, and displacement. Their needs for protection, healthcare, and assistance were at stake. In the light of the fact that the Lebanese have not yet been given the opportunity to reconcile and to come to terms with the country’s violent past - women remain one of the most affected in Lebanese society - with very little attention given to their needs and grievances in the aftermath of the civil war. These ramifications are highlighted for one category of women, the wives of the disappeared in the ICTJ, UN Women study mentioned above.
Youth	As highlighted above, the ICTJ’s study on Lebanon revealed, young people born after 1990 are more supportive of an unfettered truth-telling process, in comparison to older generations. This simultaneously as youth have marked participation in events of recurrence of inter-sectarian tensions and violence. A determining factor to today’s vulnerable position of youth in the Lebanese society is due to the fact that the history of Lebanon remains heavily contested and is not holistically featured in the educational curriculum in the Lebanese schools. Because school curricula do not cover Lebanon’s civil war, youth account their historical knowledge on conflicts based on personal memories transmitted through generations by family members. As in common, youth are left without an official source of information about the civil war which leaves them vulnerable to political manipulation.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project builds on any previous phase of PBF support and/or any **concrete lessons learned**.

The current momentum offers an opportunity for UNDP, OHCHR, and UN Women in coordination with UNHCR and UNSCOL, to join forces to support Lebanon and ensure a national ownership of the work on the issue of Dealing with the Past, specifically in its components related to Right to Know and Guarantee of Non-Recurrence. On an international level, this proposal on “Dealing with the Past” is in full alignment with UNSCRs: 1674 (2006) on Transitional Justice; 1325 (2000) on Women Peace and Security²⁶; 2250 (2015) on Youth Peace and Security; 2474 (2019) on missing persons in armed conflicts; and with 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals: 5 on Gender Equality, and 16 on Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.

²⁶ Additional related resolutions: 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) 2122(2013), 2242 (2015) and 2467 (2019).

			camps with plans to expand to the rest of the country.
OHCHR - Providing legal advisory services to the human rights committee at the parliament and the families of the missing on drafting the law 105 on the establishment of the national commission on enforced and involuntary disappearance in Lebanon	OHCHR Beirut Regional Office Funds	Advocacy and legal support	OHCHR contributions focused on advocacy efforts and provision of legal advisory services to ensure that the draft law is in line with the international human rights norms.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what are the main results the project is trying to achieve, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

The project is comprised of a package of outputs and activities focusing on supporting the implementation of the Law No. 105 and the identification of the fate of missing persons through the activation of the National Commission for the Missing and Disappeared. Per Law 105, the Commission shall consist of ten members appointed by decree including judges, attorneys, professors specializing in human rights, a forensic doctor, human rights activists, and activist members representing the families of the missing and forcibly disappeared. The UN will support the Commission’s efforts towards including women members and will support the government and civil society to guarantee women’s full participation in carrying out the mandate of the Commission.

This project will also comprise advocacy and awareness raising activities to prepare the ground and communities, mainly male and female youth between the ages of 15 to 29, to promote peacebuilding, acceptance among communities and between different religious denominations that is still persistent in Lebanon. It also includes activities relating to the provision of assistance to the families of the missing victims, mainly wives and children of the disappeared through legal and psycho-support services. This project will also have a research component, mainly to document women’s human rights violations and to assess the needs of the families of the disappeared. The project reaches out to all segments of the population and capitalizes on the cultural and social roles played by women to promote peacebuilding

The project would represent an important example of inter-agency cooperation in Lebanon aiming to deliver as “one UN” and would address a very important and sensitive issue recognizing the added value of each participating agency, which will contribute to the building of sustainable peace in the country. The RUNOs will closely coordinate the implementation of the project’s activities while considering the specific mandate of each entity. Each of the three RUNOs will assign a full-time project manager to follow-up on the implementation and monitoring of the project’s activities to ensure that expected outputs and results are achieved

in a timely manner. The three implementing entities will also coordinate activities with relevant national counterparts to ensure ownership and sustainability of the achieved results.

- b) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’** – i.e. explain the type of change envisaged by the project and how do you expect the project interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on?
(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

If Lebanon is supported to incrementally examine and address the legacy of its civil war, communal conflicts, and other insecurities, and to promote reconciliation, peacebuilding and conflict prevention;

If the promotion of healing is undertaken through the development and implementation of a Strategy for Dealing with the Past that includes dialogue through truth telling and oral histories, documentation, a strengthened National Commission for the Missing and Forcibly Disappeared and the provision of psychological, legal and support for men, women, children, and families of the missing and disappeared, and

If the history of the conflict in Lebanon is addressed in schools and students are supported through conflict prevention initiatives; then

Conditions for reconciliation are more likely to emerge and people in Lebanon will be supported to come to terms with their violent past and create the necessary conditions for non-recurrence; and

Opportunities will be created to uncover and address widespread impunity for gender-based violence perpetrated during Lebanon’s civil war through research and oral history initiatives; and,

The rights of the families of the missing and disappeared to know the fate of their loved ones and to gain closure will be realized; and

The country’s younger generations, through reconciliation efforts of their elders and opportunities created to learn from the past, will be less likely to resort to violence and repeat the mistakes of previous generations;

And these combined civil society and institutional efforts when tackled holistically will contribute to restoring peace and preventing conflict.

- c) **Project result framework**, outlining all project outcomes, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.

Please see **Annex B** at the end of this document.

- d) **Project targeting and sequencing strategy** – provide justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of beneficiaries and justification,

timing among various activities, any measures to ensure coherence and connection between outcomes, and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

The project tackles human rights issues, dignity, reconciliation, mutual understanding, and tolerance in Lebanon.

The project's activities will be carried out at national and local levels. At the national level, the project will primarily engage with the Lebanese authorities through advocacy and advisory activities to highlight the importance of speeding up the process of nominating the ten members of the national commission on missing and forcibly disappeared persons in Lebanon while ensuring women's meaningful participation in the establishment of the Commission, and clarifying the fate of the missing persons as key step to dealing with the past. On another level, the UN will also provide technical support to the National Commission to follow up on the implementation of Law 105.²⁷ The Commission's mandate is to determine the fate and whereabouts of missing and forcibly disappeared, including through conducting investigations, ensuring verification and storage of information, and establishing an information bank for burial sites. The UN will support the Commission with capacity building activities mainly related to: a) development of necessary bylaws through a consultative process with the members of the commission and other stakeholders such as parliamentary committee for human rights, MPs, and CSOs, while recalling the UN regional and global expertise in this regard; b) establishment of complaint receiving and handling mechanisms within the national commission including procedures for collection of necessary data and engagement with the judiciary system, national human rights institutions (NHRI) and national preventive mechanism (NPM) newly established in the country and other relevant institutions; c) organization of a study tour for the commission's members to visit Germany to better understand the challenges, opportunities and best practices; d) implementation of a capacity building programme for the members of the national commission on the international legal framework related to their functions, the international norms that govern their work, types of engagement with different national human rights structures and with international human rights mechanisms. In addition to developing their strategy and action plan for at least three years along with necessary operation and fundraising plans.

Also on the national level, the UN will engage with the Ministry of Justice and judges association, so-called "judges club" newly established in 2019, the bar associations in Beirut and Tripoli and the judiciary academy to organize a conference on the independence of justice and judges and lawyers while referring to the international legal framework in this regard and recalling best practices from the region and the world that can be appropriate for the Lebanese context. The engagement of the judiciary system with the national commission on the missing and forcibly disappeared persons in Lebanon is crucial to ensure appropriate legal channels for the commission's functions, mainly those related to the clarification of the fate of the missing persons and the pertaining legal repercussions on their families' members.

Considering the importance of their legislative role, the UN will also engage with the Lebanese parliamentarians on countering public speeches amounting to incitement which has been witnesses in Lebanon recently further to few incidents that took place in the country. At another

²⁷ Parliament passed Law 105 on 13 November 2018, twenty-seven years after the end of the 1975-1990 civil war. The Families of the Disappeared note that "they were supported by civil society organizations contending that to ignore the wars' legacies cannot be excused, and that these legacies must be dealt with in order to overcome the country's past." The Law includes seven basic rights and obligations including the right to know, the right to be informed, non-discriminatory treatment, right to compensation, obligation to disclose information, obligation of exchange and cooperation, and reserved rights.

level, the UN will convene a regional conference in Lebanon for Parliamentarians from the region to discuss best practices in relation to amending legislation with a view to providing national courts with jurisdiction over international crimes committed.

To help address the limited availability of data and information on gender-based crimes during the civil war and subsequent conflicts, this project will document gender-based crimes and promote oral histories of women’s experiences at the national level.

At the local level, the activities are aimed at fostering reconciliation and preventing violence will be implemented in hot spot areas, including the Chouf Mountains, the site of recent violence. Additional locations will be prioritized based on the work of the Commission and thus the identification will be made at a later stage. The UN will ensure that women’s roles are promoted in reconciliation and peace-building efforts.

The UN will also engage with the academic institutions at the local level through establishment of “human rights clubs” within ten academic institutions and providing them with financial support in the form of small grants to implement human rights projects for young women and men, aimed at promoting acceptance of others, countering hate speech and enticing public discourse. These initiatives seek to support young people’s future vision and perceptions about the important role the right to know and truth-seeking processes play in the Lebanese society to ensure “non-recurrence”.

The UN will apply the “Leave No one Behind Approach” through its selection of beneficiaries, with a specific focus on youth and women from areas still affected by the legacy of the civil war. The families of the disappeared will also be targeted including through women’s associations in addition to NGOs working on the issue of dealing with the past to ensure national ownership of the DWP process and its sustainability.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity. Also fill out the table below for each recipient organization:

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
UNDP	USD 64,000,000 (approx.) Mobilized: USD 80,000,000 (approx.)	Donors (KFW, DFID, CSSF, USBPRM, Norway)	Beirut, Tripoli, Tyr, Bekaa, Hazmieh	60 (approx.)	The UNDP-Peace Building structure is based on national and area level support. The structure includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Project Manager and Peace Building Advisor, responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the project’s activities and ensuring high quality and timely inputs, maintaining the project’s strategic vision and monitoring if its

					<p>activities result in the achievement of its intended outputs in a cost effective and timely manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Project Coordinator, International UNV, responsible for the day-to-day management of the project and for its successful implementation. Also be responsible for assisting the Project Manager in preparing quarterly/annual donor reports and will monitor the project activities on a regular basis and will be responsible for the collection & analysis of different data in relation to the project activities. He will be working in close collaboration with the project team. • A team at the national level, composed by 2 staff for administration & finance, logistic and procurement support, and technical staff composed by 2 staff for Communication Unit. The team at the national level has the function of standardization, monitoring and reporting, procurement, and providing staff needed support for the different areas. <p>Teams at the area level (four areas: Bekaa, South, North and Mount Lebanon), composed by Local Level Coordinators and Field Assistant one per each area (responsible of the technical assistance in projects' identification, design and implementation and in monitoring and evaluation, strengthen their needs assessment and conflict prevention capacities and maintain the communication and visibility of the different activities.</p>
UN Women	\$5,000,000	Government s of Croatia, Finland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, the Rebecca Dykes Foundation.	Beirut	12 staff persons located in Beirut, but carry-out projects in North Lebanon, South Lebanon and Beqa'a	<p>Head of Office/Women, Peace and Security Regional Advisor with extensive expertise in humanitarian and peace and security issues both globally and in the region.</p> <p>Program manager with expertise on gender, human and women's rights, peace and security issues, research and advocacy who will be responsible for project management and implementation.</p>
OHCHR	\$ 3,500,000	EUD in Lebanon, Switzerland, Iceland, and Norway.	Beirut	25 staff members covering 10 countries in the	<p>Programme Manager with extensive knowledge of the Lebanese context, particularly the file of the missing persons and the circumstances that led to the approval of law 105 on the establishment of the national</p>

1.	Joanna Nassar	Project Manager/Peacebuilding Advisor	Yes, 50% of her time will be allocated to this project. She will be responsible for the quality assurance and timeliness of the project's activities; the alignment of activities with the theory of change; maintaining the project's strategic vision and monitoring if its activities result in the achievement of its intended outputs in a cost effective and timely manner.
2.	Mërgim Tahiri	International UNV	No, 50% of his time sharing will be focusing under this project. He will be following up on the implementation of the activities of the project. He will be assisting the project manager in the quality control and in the reporting. He will be also handling the monitoring and evaluation of the project.
3.	Joseph Sokhon	Project Coordinator	Yes, 100% of her/his time sharing will be allocated for the project. She/He will be responsible for the day-to-day follow up on the project's activities and for its successful implementation.
4.	Rasha Shublaq	Admin and Finance Officer	Yes, 30% of her time sharing will be allocated for this project. She will be supporting the Project Manager in administrative, finance and procurement, logistics, contract handling, payments of project activities.
5.	Alexis Baghdadi	Communication and Media Officer	No, 10% of his time sharing will be allocated to this project. He will lead on the communication for the project's activities.

			and ensure proper monitoring, reporting and coordination with the UN entities and the local partners in the field. Position entirely funded by the project for 23 months
2.	Vacant	Research and Admin Assistant UNV	Yes (100%). He/she will be dedicated to providing administrative and logistical support to the management of the project, in addition to financial management and facilitation of knowledge building and knowledge sharing. Position entirely funded by the project for 24 months
3.		Public Information Officer	No, Communication products will be provided through the Public Information Officer at OHCHR (0% cost on PBF).

- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

The overall risk assessment of the proposed activities as part of the “Dealing with the Past” project is high and therefore careful risk management measures are required. Due to the fact that the proposed project asserts the importance of working with dealing with the undealt violent past of Lebanon, it entails to a high degree a sensitive topic. Lack of a risk management perspective could have direct and indirect implications on the project. However, neglecting the calls from the Lebanese society on the importance of dealing with the past could bring about substantially higher risks in the longer term.

Risk for project success	Likelihood of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Severity of risk (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy
The outbreak of conflict in Lebanon, or the emergence of a political stalemate jeopardizing the timely delivery of outputs and could	High risk	High severity	UN agencies will address this by building national ownership of the activities to ensure their sustainability regardless of the situation and UN agencies' ability to assist them. UN agencies will also build strong relations with

require the adjustment of the proposed initiatives.			partners at the national and local levels to ensure commitment to delivery of outputs. It will also make sure that activities and their implementation is flexible enough to adapt to emerging crises.
Exacerbation of existing inter-sectarian tensions and conflicts in areas of project operation due to the project's activities	High risk	High severity	Ensure the full application of a conflict sensitive approach with special attention to a "do no harm" on a continuous basis throughout all stages of the project cycle.
Failure to establish the independent national commission on implementation of Law 105 for Missing and Forcibly Disappeared Persons in Lebanon	High risk	High severity	Establishment of close relationships with key partners from the GoL. Regular contact, follow up and a transparent dialogue between UN - GoL – CSO.
Due to the sensitiveness of the topic, key governmental stakeholders shift support or lack of political will to work on an already "closed chapter"	High risk	High severity	High-level advocacy by joint UN teams with key Government counterparts. Political engagement of the RC's office and UNSCOL. Make sure projects and activities are carried out based on transparent and well-informed dialogue with governmental stakeholders And, continuous contacts and partnerships with key CSOs to fill potential gap.
Delays from "Forum for Memory and Future" in finalizing the Strategy for Dealing with the Past	Medium risk	Medium severity	Regular contact and technical support to the "Forum for Memory and Future"
Difficulties in cooperation and commitment among RUNOs	Low risk	Low severity	Ensure activities are interconnected by requiring regular cooperation and not detached and commit to coordination structure
Limited or lack of willingness to participate in activities among local level stakeholders due to lack of quality information	Medium risk	Medium to High severity	Ensure national ownership of activities and ensure dissemination of adequate information through strengthened media and communication tools and leveraging existing community communication networks
Internal bureaucratic delays	Medium risk	Medium severity	RUNOs will make sure to maintain strong relations they have with national counterparts at the technical level, and the project team will also make sure to continue building strong partnerships with a wide range of actors, to allow for broad ownership of the project objectives and activities. The project team will make sure to launch the processes of all related procurements, recruitments, etc. ahead of time by planning well.
Women and girls may be reluctant to share testimonies of gender-based violence	Medium risk	Low severity	RUNOs will ensure that the purpose of the research study is shared with women and girls and they are assured of the confidentiality of

committed against them during the civil war and subsequent conflicts.			the interviews that will not bear a name or identifiable characteristics.
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- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and for an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality independent evaluation.

Participating UN agencies will jointly develop a monitoring and evaluation framework for this project to include indicators, terms of verification and frequency, roles and responsibilities for monitoring, and methodology for data collection. An independent expert and/or company will be hired to produce baseline and end line surveys to help measuring the project impact. The degree of progress and project achievements including progress in the use of allocated funds will be reported on a regular or systematic basis. Each UN agency will be responsible for monitoring its contributions. The JSB will oversee and coordinate monitoring efforts to ensure that targets are reached.

A final project evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with guidance from the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) with an emphasis on results and on the joint project process. All concerned organizations will participate in a joint evaluation, share information and progress updates. The Resource Pack on Joint Evaluations is a toolkit that includes different options to organize a joint process.²⁸ UN participating agencies will revisit this toolkit to choose the best option for conducting a final joint project evaluation to gather lessons learned and inform the sustainability of the project.

The DwP project will produce a consolidated final report, including programmatic and financial reports. The reporting deadlines will be established and noted in the Memorandum of Understanding between participating agencies. Each agency will submit a narrative report in accordance with a narrative reporting template and financial reports in accordance with its financial regulations, rules and operational policy guidance, using the UN harmonized budget categories.²⁹ The Convening Agent will consolidate reports into one certified annual narrative and financial report to be submitted to the donor. The narrative report will describe what is being done jointly at the outcome and output level and generic annual and final programme narrative progress report templates shall be used. A total of \$150,000 equivalent to 5% of the project will be allocated for monitoring and evaluation. \$60,000 will be allocated for the final external evaluation; \$20,000 per agency and \$90,000 will be allocated for internal monitoring of projects; \$30,000 per contributing agency.

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project’s exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding

²⁸ United Nations Evaluation Group, Resource Pack on Joint Evaluations, April 2014
<http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/1620>

²⁹ UN approved harmonized budget categories include (1) staff and other personnel costs, (2) supplies, commodities, materials, (3) equipment, vehicles and furniture, including depreciation, (4) contractual services, (5) travel, (6) transfers and grant counterparts, (7) general operating and other direct costs, (8) indirect support costs.

or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do concretely and pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. If relevant, what are project links to any existing platforms or partnerships?

Different government counterparts have the ownership of the project's activities. For instance, components related to the implementation of law 105 and the national commission on enforced and forcibly disappeared persons are approved by the parliament and the council of ministers. components related to research, mapping and supporting the families of the missing persons are part of the national action plan 1325 on women, peace and security adopted by the national commission for Lebanese women and endorsed by the Prime Minister. Thus, this national ownership of the project's outcomes and outputs will assure its continuity within the institution's resources.

In addition, considering that "dealing with the past" in Lebanon and ensuring "non-recurrence of the civil war cannot be achieved at a short-term level. Thus, this project is considered as phase I for the UNCT in Lebanon as part of a continuous process and fundraising efforts on the medium and long terms to achieve the ultimate goal of the programme and contribute to the reconciliation process in the country

IV. Project budget

If helpful, provide any additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

State clearly in how many tranches the budget will be provided and what conditions will underpin the release of a second or any subsequent tranche. Standard approach is two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients with the second tranche being released upon demonstration by the project (by the Coordinating Agency on behalf of the project and through the Resident Coordinator's Office or PBF Secretariat) that the first tranche has been expensed or committed to at least 75% between the recipients and upon completion of any regular PBF reports due in the period elapsed. Additional tranches or conditions may be added depending on the project context, implementation capacity, and level of risk.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent’s website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project³⁰
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

³⁰ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: National and civil actors in Lebanon supported in their efforts to deal with the past through research, awareness-raising and legal support.</p> <p>SDG 5, 16</p> <p>UPR (2nd cycle, 2016) recommendations 132.13 and 132.110 (to address the problem of missing persons and establish a legal framework and a national commission of inquiry on missing persons)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a: # of national and civil actors supported in their advocacy efforts to deal with the past through research, awareness raising and legal support</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 20</p>	Grants agreements with the NGOs and academic institutions	Signature of the agreements with civil society
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b: # of research/studies conducted</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 2</p>	Studies and research findings publication	Appointing the consultants to conduct the studies and researches
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c: # of advocacy activities organized</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Target: 4</p>	Activities reports, lists of participants and recommendations	Availability of international and regional experts to participate in the advocacy activities
		<p>Outcome indicator 1d #of cases supported</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 300</p>	Number of cases reached out for assistance whether at the legal and socio-economic levels disaggregated by gender	Mapping of the needs of the families of the missing persons with special focus on gender
		<p>Outcome indicator 1e # of awareness raising activities organized</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	Activities reports, number of persons outreached by these awareness activities	Design and timing of the awareness campaigns

	<p>youth; support them in organizing activities with youth on nonviolence; etc. (UNDP)</p> <p>UNDP project revision for Output 1.2.: budget increase from USD 100,000 to USD 120,000 (see excel budget) No significant changes in key activities, or output indicators.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of youth at risk reached out to through the network of ex fighters Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 500 youth at risk reached out to (50% women)</p>		
	<p>Output 1.3 Document gender-based crimes and women`s human rights violations perpetrated during the civil war period and in subsequent conflicts in addition to the medical, psychological and social needs of the families of the disappeared. (UN Women)</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: Conduct research on women's human rights violations and on psycho-social needs of the families of the disappeared and others (UN Women);</p> <p>Design and publish two research products (including copies) (UN Women);</p> <p>Disseminate research products through public event, media outreach (UN Women);</p> <p>The above-mentioned research initiatives will be undertaken by independent researchers as they do not fall under the mandate of the Commission for the Missing and Disappeared.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of studies that document gender-based crimes against girls and women during conflict(s), and an assessment of psychological needs of the families of the disappeared. Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	<p>-Terms of Reference for researcher/s - List of interviewees disaggregated by age and location (to remain confidential) -Interview questions -Draft documentation report</p>	<p>-Develop ToRs -Hire researcher(s) -Research design and methodology, outreach plan, develop questions -First draft prepared for publication -Contract designer and print publications -Dissemination plan</p>
	<p>Output 1.4 Civil society actors supported in implementing conflict sensitive history teaching programs and in implementing oral history activities (UNDP; UNWomen)</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: Train through the Lebanese History Association NGO in partnership with MEHE 100 history from hot spot areas (mainly Aley and Chouf and other areas) on</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.4.1 Number of history teachers trained on conflict sensitive history teaching Baseline: 0 Target:100 history teachers trained on conflict sensitive teaching and more than 6000 youth reached out to through the trained teachers (more than 50% women)</p>	<p>Trainings reports</p>	<p>Develop TOR Contract NGO</p>

	<p>conflict sensitive history teaching; reach out to more than 6000 students/youth through the trained 100 teachers to implement the training. Advocate within the Ministry to integrate civil war teaching in the new curriculum. Activities implemented are conflict and gender sensitive (UNDP);</p> <p>Financial and technical support is provided to civil society organizations, including academic institutions to implement five oral history initiatives related to women's experiences (theatre, short videos/documentaries, photo exhibits, etc.) (UNWomen);</p> <p>Develop a mobile application to map geographically citizens stories during the war (UNDP). UNDP project revision for activity 1.4.3.: budget increase from USD80,000 to a total of USD 120,000. No significant changes in key activities, or output indicators.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.4.2 Number of oral history activities organized</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 5 (UN Women)</p>	Reports on activities	TOR developed Partnership with NGOs established
	<p>Develop a mobile application to map geographically citizens stories during the war (UNDP). UNDP project revision for activity 1.4.3.: budget increase from USD80,000 to a total of USD 120,000. No significant changes in key activities, or output indicators.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.4.3 Mobile App developed</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	Mobile App created	TOR developed partnership with NGO or company established
	<p>Output 1.5 National and civic actors supported in moving forward with post-civil war reconciliation and in dealing with potential risks of violence. (UNDP)</p> <p>List of activities under this output: Support local actors and municipalities in areas that will be targeted by the work of the national commission on missing through community activities to prepare the ground for opening the topic of DwP through awareness raising activities (sessions; lectures; theatre; music; etc.) and organizing dialogue sessions between Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians to discuss common history. The exact activities will be identified by the local communities depending on the context of each village, with special attention to gender equality and youth aspects. UNDP will use, among other tools, the committees it helped established in the past at the local level (through the Mechanisms for Social Stability); (UNDP) UNDP project revision for activity 1.5.1.: budget decrease from USD 210,000 to USD50,000. No significant changes in key activities, or output indicators.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.5.1 Number of activities on post war reconciliation and potential conflict risks organized</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p>	Activities report	TORs developed agreement with national and civic actors established

	<p>Organizing dialogue sessions between Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians to discuss common history. This activity stresses the importance of gender equality among participants. (UNDP)</p>			
	<p>Output 1.6 Support women families of the disappeared, in resolving legal issues related to documentation of their status and to resolving personal status issues in addition to the provision of psycho-social care. (UNWomen)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.6.1 Number of personal status and other legal issues resolved.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 150</p> <p>Number of women/children provided with psychosocial care:</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 150</p> <p>Number of advocacy meetings held to advocate for granting children of the missing of non-Lebanese fathers the right to remain in the country.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	<p>-List of beneficiaries -legal caseloads -Activity reports</p>	<p>-Outreach and agreements with women’s associations and outreach to national institutions for advocacy purposes.</p>
	<p>Output 1.7 Support national and local actors in strengthening their understanding of the functions and responsibilities of the national commission, and their ability to further advocate in favor of the commission’s work; (OHCHR)</p> <p>List of activities under this output:</p>	<p>Number of activities implemented to advocate for the establishment of the national commission on enforced and forcibly disappeared persons in Lebanon.</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Target: 2</p>	<p>Activities reports Lists of participants</p>	<p>Outreach to international and regional experts</p>
	<p>Organize one roundtable discussions with Lebanese officials and key national and local stakeholders on the functions and responsibilities of the national commission on enforced disappearance while recalling best practices from the region and the world</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.7.2 Official nomination of the members of the national commission on enforced and forcibly disappeared persons</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Official decree published in the official gazette</p>	<p>Agreement in the council of ministers to establish the national commission on enforced and forcibly disappeared persons</p>

		Target: 10 members (6 men and 4 women)		
	<p>Output 1.8</p> <p><i>Create Human Rights Clubs in Lebanese universities and support them in advocating for Law 105 and creating the enabling environment within youth. (OHCHR)</i></p> <p>List of activities under this output: Partnership with ten academic institutions in Lebanon will be formed to establish human rights clubs within these institutions. Proposals will be submitted to OHCHR in this regard including creative and innovative ideas on dealing with the past in Lebanon that will be implemented by these academic institutions. Average amount of USD 30,000 per project will be provided.</p> <p style="color: red;">OHCHR project revision for activity 1.8.: budget increase from USD302,000 to a total of USD 369,000. No significant changes in key activities, or output indicators.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.8.1 Number of human rights clubs established in Lebanese universities that help raise awareness amongst youth about the missing and forcibly disappeared during Lebanon's civil war years.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p>	<p>Number of human rights projects and activities implemented by these clubs</p> <p>Surveys of perceptions amongst students integrated into project activities</p> <p>Number of youth employees hired to coordinate the implementation of the activities</p>	<p>Agreements with the Lebanese universities formulated and approved</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Build the capacity of Lebanese government institutions for the full establishment and functionality of the independent national commission to follow-up on the implementation of Law 105 for the Missing and Forcibly Disappeared. (UNDP/UNW/OHCHR)</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>UPR (2nd cycle, 2016) recommendations 132.13 and 132.110 (to address the problem of missing persons and establish a legal framework and a national commission of inquiry on missing persons)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a: # of capacity building activities provided for the government institutions on enforced and forcibly disappearance</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 9</p>	<p>Activities reports Lists of participants Evaluation reports of the activities</p>	<p>Outreach to the international and regional experts</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 b # of Members of the National Commission for the missing are officially appointed</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Official appointment of the 10 members of the national commission (official decree published in the official gazette) (6 men</p>	<p>Agreement by the council of ministers to establish the national commission on enforced</p>

		Target: 10	members and 4 women members)	disappearance in Lebanon
		Outcome Indicator 2 a: # of capacity building activities provided for the government institutions on enforced and forcibly disappearance Baseline: 0 Target: 9	Activities reports Lists of participants Evaluation reports of the activities	Outreach to the international and regional experts
	Output 2.1 Provide technical support to the judiciary system/Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defense/LaF and Ministry of Interior/ISF on their engagement with the commission on enforced disappearance and implementation of law 105 (OHCHR). List of activities under this Output: Organization of two conferences on the engagement of the judiciary system and Ministries of Defense and Interior in the implementation of law 105 (OHCHR)	Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of capacity building activities implemented with the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior Baseline: 0 Target: 2 (50% women and 50% men)		
	OHCHR project revision for activity 2.1.: budget decrease from USD 42,120 to USD 23,500. No significant changes in key activities, or output indicators.	Output Indicator 2.1.2	Activities reports Lists of participants Evaluation reports of the capacity building activities	Outreach to the international and regional experts
Output 2.2 Provide support to the parliamentarians on the engagement with the commission with regards to accountability and enabling laws that lead to fighting impunity (OHCHR)	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of workshop/conferences implemented with the parliamentarians in Lebanon and the region on their engagement on accountability and fighting impunity	Activities reports Lists of participants Evaluation reports of the capacity building activities		

	<p>No significant changes in key activities, or output indicators.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: Support the national commission in setting up a case/inquiry receiving and handling mechanisms (OHCHR);</p> <p>Organize a study tour (in Germany) for the commission members to visit a well-established commission to better understand the challenges, opportunities and best practices related to the functions of the commission (OHCHR);</p> <p>Design and implement capacity building programs for the commission members on the implementation of Law 105, international legal framework, gender mainstreaming, conflict sensitivity techniques, internal and external communication, advocacy techniques, etc. (UNDP);</p> <p>Organize a regional conference on data protection and cyber security for the members of the national commission, security institutions and judges who are involved in the functions of the national commission. (OHCHR);</p> <p>OHCHR project revision for activity 2.4.: budget decrease from USD 145,223 to USD 54,800. No significant changes in key activities, or output indicators.</p>			
	<p>Output 2.5 Provide technical support to the government and civil society to ensure that women participate meaningfully in the establishment of the Commission. (UNWomen)</p> <p>Carry-out sensitization activities with civil society actors about the functions of the Commission and the need to engage women's views and perspectives and provide technical support to Commission to ensure that the perspectives of women are taken into consideration in their day-to-day activities.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.5.1 Number of women members of the Commission. Baseline: 0 Target: 2/3</p>	<p>List of Commission members. Minutes and reports.</p>	<p>-Advocacy conducted to ensure women are represented on Commission.</p>

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)