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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Lebanon

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL:**

**Annual**

**YEAR of report:** 2021

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| --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** Dealing with the Past: Memory for Future  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **(Convening Agency)** |
| **Date of first transfer:**  **Project end date:** December 31, 2021  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** YES | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  UNDP $ 1,046,000  UN Women $ 989,000  OHCHR $ 965,000  Total: $ 3,000,000  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 13%  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $ 1 621 202,01 (54% of the total budget)  Amount expended to date on activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $62,927.3 | |
| **Project Gender Marker:**  **Project Risk Marker:**  **Project PBF focus area:** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Joanna Nassar, Jumanah Zabaneh, and Lyn Eid  Project report approved by: Mohammed Salih, UNDP Deputy RR  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: | |

***List of Abbreviations:***

***Dealing with the Past, DWP***

***National Commission for Missing and Disappeared, NCMD***

***Forum for Memory and Future, FMF***

***Fighters for Peace, FFP***

***Lebanese Association for History, LAH***

***American University of Beirut, AUB***

***Legal Action Worldwide, LAW***

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

**Briefly outline the status of the project in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):**

* RUNOs have adapted quickly to the new realities of Lebanon. A no-cost extension was requested and approved to be able to address challenges. Inception report for the project’s M&E was finalized as well as the baseline study.
* Project partners of UNDP are onboard and working. FMF is expanding and worked on internal structures, on raising awareness on DWP. The Forum members are also being supported to agree on a strategy for the Forum which will be the basis for the DWP strategy for Lebanon. The Forum members also are being supported to develop a communications strategy. FFP established a youth network of insider mediation and reached out to youth in the selected hot spots areas through several activities. LAH trained history teachers on conflict sensitive teaching. The AUB are working on the Memory map. UNDP will also work on raising awareness on Law 105 and the issue of missing at the local level through a partnership with Act for Disappeared.
* All UN Women’s project partners are on board and working. LAW finalized a study on gender war crimes, finalized the first draft of the needs’ assessment of the families of the disappeared, and is supporting women and their families with free legal aid. KAFA is working with 3 women’s groups from different ages on intergenerational dialogues and theater activities. RESTART is providing mental health services to women and their families including survivors of August 4 explosion.
* OHCHR supported the National Commission on the Missing and Enforced Disappearance in Lebanon, in collecting and documenting human rights violations including enforced disappearance in Ansar and Khiam detention camps; and in setting up the strategic priorities for the coming three years and develop their action plan and institutional structure accordingly as well as their internal bylawsIn addition, OHCHR increased the capacity of the project team at OHCHR through the recruitment of two UNVs for four months. On August 31, in context of international Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances, OHCHR prepared and released a short video on enforced disappearance in Lebanon that focuses on the available truth-seeking mechanism, including law 105 and the commission. Also, OHCHR cooperated with the Administration and Justice Committee at the parliament to provide technical and advisory support to the draft law on the independence of judiciary in Lebanon. The latter is essential for the engagement of the judiciary in the implementation of law 105 and the work of the national commission on the missing and forcibly disappeared persons. OHCHR, organized on 26 October 2021, a virtual roundtable on the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

**Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):**

The FMF will work on finalizing the Forum’s strategy as a basis for the DWP Strategy for Lebanon and will also be working on finalizing the communication strategy and continue raising awareness among the public on DWP process. The FMF will continue to engage with different actors to develop the DWP Strategy for Lebanon. The activities might continue until end of February but the budget has been already committed.

Through its partner Act for Disappeared, UNDP will raise awareness at the local level on the missing file and Law 105, to prepare the ground for the work of the National Commission on Missing and Disappeared. Since some delays were registered to kick off this activity, implementation will span until end of February while the amount has been fully committed. AUB is working on finalizing the interactive mobile app-based map and upload the collected stories.

UN Women and KAFA will organize a learning retreat with the women participating in the project to exchange experiences and develop recommendations for future similar projects.

OHCHR will continue supporting the National Commission on Missing and Disappeared. Delays were imposed because of issues related to dynamics governing the work and cooperation with the commission with the resignation of four members last August (noting that the other six members decided to continue the work on internal level). The UN agencies are advocating within the GoL to replace the members who resigned and push forward the implementation of the Law and the support to the Commission (that still don’t have an office or a budget).

In light of the above, and given the tight timeframe of the DwP project, OHCHR reviewed the activities initially planned to support the commission and proposed the following alternative activities detailed in the table below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Initial Activity | Amended Activity | Timeframe |
| Capacity Building Programme for the members of the Commission | Co-organize a retreat with the Swiss Embassy to discuss the priorities of the Commission | First week of December 2021 |
| Technical and legal support to the internal bylaw of the Commission | -          Technical and legal support to the internal bylaw of the Commission (OHCHR will provide its comments on the draft bylaws prepared by the Commission and present it to the Commission)  -          Support the Commission in developing its strategic action and communication plans (part of OHCHR participation in the retreat) | October - December 2021 |
| Discussions around the complaint mechanism | Organize a round table discussions with the Ministry of Justice to advocate for the allocation of necessary resources for the Commission | December 2021 or January 2022 |
| Virtual exchange of expertise with members of other commissions | Cancelled | No timeframe |

Thus, in the up-coming four months, OHCHR will implement the proposed alternative activities with the national commission in addition to the following activities:

1. National conference on accountability and fighting impunities in partnership with the parliament
2. National conference on the judiciary engagement with the national commission on the missing and forcibly disappeared persons within the framework of the law 105.
3. Regional conference on independence of judiciary and its importance in addressing sensitive issues such as enforced disappearance

**FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):**

During the reporting period, UNDP and through its support to the different components of the project contributed to putting the file of DWP at the core of national issues with the work of the Forum for Memory and Future. It also helped build an intergenerational dialogue between war generation and young new generation for the purpose of guarantee of non-recurrence and prevention of relapse into new cycles of violence. It also helped rethink approaches of teaching conflictual history.

During the reporting period, UN Women in collaboration with the three partners scaled up the work on DwP on several fronts. First, on the individual level by encouraging healing and enhancing psychological wellbeing. Second, on the community level by creating intergenerational dialog across areas and religions to promote tolerance and build bridges. And lastly, on the institutional level by working on incorporating documentations of women’s narratives of the civil war into school curriculum with LAH.

During the reporting period, OHCHR succeeded in managing the grants component with the universities, the nine universities succeeded in engaging their students in dialogue sessions competitions and research around human rights issues in Lebanon in general, and particularly hate speech and enforced disappearance and its impact on the families of the missing persons at different levels i.e. mental health, and socio-economic levels.

**In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive human impact. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):**

Women engaged in the oral history activities have developed awareness on how men and women’s experiences can contribute to conflict in different ways and the gendered nature of the causes and impact of conflict. They have learnt to listen to the stories of others, to build empathy, awareness and understanding.

“We met from all over Lebanon to recall the painful memories of the civil war. Each (women) participant had a story to tell: one witnessed the bus of Ain Al Rummanah[[1]](#footnote-1)’ massacre; another had to be wrapped in a cloak to protect her from rape; one woman had to flee with her nine-day-old daughter to escape the Israeli attacks; and few women told their stories as fighters …We came together to say no to civil war, no to those who inflicted corruption and recklessness… no to all symbols of the civil and sectarian war. Our stories will be translated into a theatrical work that documents women's stories and their suffering, so that it stays as an archive to protect our children from pointless and losing wars. “Sabah Abbas- 56- Khiam (a woman participant in the oral history project with KAFA on the Lebanon civil war commemoration day).

“As a result of the collaboration between the Forum for Memory and Future members, we were able to promote discussions on Dealing with the Past issues with new audiences in Lebanon, particularly after the assassination of one of its members”.

UNDP supported FFP in raising consciousness of dealing with the past issues among youth from various religious and political affiliations, providing a new vision on the topic, increasing confidence of women, and fostering a feeling of togetherness. This is most aptly summarized by a quote from an event participant: “it is imperative to bring the narratives of the past to a youth dialogue table in order to clearly and transparently express our ideas and think together on solutions and offer innovative alternatives”.

Furthermore, UNDP supported LAH in sustaining the idea that advocating for new approaches to teaching history does not have to lead to divisiveness but can instead strengthen social cohesion and consequently peace in Lebanon, in a win-win logic for all, men and women. “Making the learner quote the personality of a researcher, investigator, and thinker to become a young historian”.

In an event organized on 29 October 2021 at Haygazian University to present the outputs achieved through the partnership with OHCHR on dealing with the past in Lebanon, Ms. Arda Akmekgi, Dean, told OHCHR team that the grant motivated the students to conduct research about the past in Lebanon and the root causes of the war. She said: “it is amazing how the students showed interest in documenting enforced disappearance cases and interview the families of the missing to assess the impact of the disappearance on them”. She added that two Graduate students chose to conduct their research on the impact of the enforced disappearance on the mental health of the families for prophylactic and therapeutical purposes. Ms. Akmekgi affirmed to OHCHR team that the project has contributed to sensitize the students and their parents to the issue of enforced disappearance. Ms. Ekmekji highly recommended a continuation of the project at the university to build on the results achieved.

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

***Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.***

* ***“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.***
* ***“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.***

***If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.***

**Outcome 1:** National and civil actors in Lebanon supported in their efforts to deal with the past through research, awareness-raising and legal support.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**  **with peacebuilding results**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

OHCHR implemented a national roundtable discussion to call for the ratification of the Convention on Enforced Disappearance and the activation of the work of the national commission on the missing and forcibly disappeared persons in Lebanon. OHCHR implemented the work with the partner universities who developed courses related to transitional justice and missing (with USJ, Haigazian, La Sagesse and USEK); researches and publication on Truth and Justice and war memories (with Beirut Arab University); essays on DWP and survey on the Mindset of Lebanese students and seminars on the topic (with Haigazian and Islamic University); a human rights club (with Islamic University); a literature review to map secondary sources documenting the role that women peacebuilding played during the war and October 2019 uprising and online consultation meetings (with the Lebanese American University); researches on “Viscous and Virtuous Cycle”| and “Base Superstructure” (with Notre Dame University); webinars and debates on DWP issues (with La Sagesse and USEK).

UNDP supported the FMF members to agree on an internal structure (and several subcommittees were formed) and vision and on designing the process to come up with a DWP strategy for Lebanon. With the support they also organized a number of webinars and sessions on DWP related topics. the Forum also partnered with national actors to organize a national conference on Dealing with the Past. The Forum is also advancing on its communication strategy. Act for Disappeared has been commissioned to raise awareness on Law105 at the local level. Activities will be completed by February 2022 (budget committed during in 2021).

FFP have successfully completed the conflict analysis for the two selected areas and collaborated with ex-combatants to enhance the social cohesion between the communities from all sects. 27 university level youth (13 females and 14 males) were selected from villages to attend a 4 days’ workshop on “Insider Mediation”, delivered by 2 ex-fighters, based on which a Network of youth Insider Mediation for Mt Lebanon area was formed. In addition, three dialogue sessions were organized with the youth network. Also, 11 testimonies with exfighters were collected as tools for oral history for youth. On the commemoration of the Lebanese civil war, FFP and youth organized 8 dialogue sessions for youth in schools and communities. Four online dialogue sessions were held in three public schools in Mt Lebanon by youth and FFP, as well as a playback theatre. And two hikes were organized in Bennay and Chouyefat by the youth network for the people of the region to raise awareness on DWP and more than 150 persons joined the hikes. The hike went through three hills that were frontlines during the war. in addition, four playback theatre events took place in four different villages with more than 150 participants.

LAH completed the content for the 6 history lessons. The training also continued for 134 (102 Females, 32 Males) teachers across Lebanon.

UNDP continued its support to AUB to develop a mobile application that contains an interactive map, with the goal of collecting and digitizing personal stories related to the Lebanese civil war. The 50 stories from all over the country and from different backgrounds have been collected and will be the basis to launch the interactive mobile app.

Sixty (60) women from around the country shared and documented stories of loss and grief, as well as activism in safe spaces created through intergenerational dialogues and theatre activities. KAFA, with the support of UN Women, held these dialogues and theatre activities.

Stakeholders accessed new knowledge on sexual violence at roundtables organized by LAW and UN Women. Preliminary investigations conducted by LAW under this project suggest that sexual violence was not only opportunistic but was used as a strategy to terrorize and displace. LAW is investigating identified incidents which indicate mass rape and gang rape. The study relied on 150 quantitative surveys with Lebanese (69%) Palestinian (29%) and Syrian (3%) women, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, and a desk review. Given the sensitivities of the findings, and in consultation with UN Women and the Resident Coordinator, LAW did not release info on the identity of the victims and perpetrators nor on locations where the violations happened.

Over three hundred (305) women victims/survivors of gender crimes as well as the families of the missing and forcibly disappeared accessed legal support from LAW. Additionally, 247 women and children accessed mental health, psychological, and referral resources from RESTART.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

UNDP supports the FMF in increasing its knowledge and gender mainstreaming tools in its activities. Among the 21 ex-combatants FFP is working with 40% are women. The youth network established is composed of 50% women. Also, 76% of the trained teachers on conflict sensitive teaching with LAH are women and the team of history experts leading the work is 75% women. Half of youth involved in the oral history project with AUB are women.

OHCHR is ensuring equal participation for youth and women. The latter is reflected in the participants report for each activity/webinar.

Youth were included in intergenerational dialogs around the Lebanese civil war to promote peace building and acceptance among communities. Additionally, when it comes to Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, whether addressing MHPS needs or healing through oral history, women engaging with our partners noted the impact of this project on their wellbeing, self-image and ability to move in life.

**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.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

On October 26 2021, OHCHR organized a roundtable discussion to advocate for the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. The President of the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances, UN experts, members of the Commission, as well as the President of the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee, and representatives from the Ministry of Justice gave interventions. The discussion highlighted the importance of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, presented successful experiences and best practices in the framework of structuring and institutionalizing the work of national commissions on enforced disappearance, and detailed the work of the National Commission for the Missing and Forcibly Disappeared in Lebanon, its most prominent tasks, and the importance of allocating the necessary human and financial resources to launch its work in a manner compliant with international standards.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

OHCHR is keen to address gender equality in each activity by reserving a specific session to discuss the impact on youth and women. For instance, in implementing the webinar on enforced disappearance and advocating for the ratification of CED, a specific session was reserved to discuss the impact on women and other vulnerable groups.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)  –Several coordination meetings were conducted to thoroughly discuss the TORs for the baseline and endline studies and the recruitment modality of the consultant and/or consultancy firm.  – A joint M&E framework was developed and approved by the three implementing UN entities.  – A Joint workplan has been developed by all RUNOs.  – Each implementing entity has assigned an M&E focal point for the project.   * - Results framework and a monitoring plan for partners developed | Do outcome indicators have baselines?  Baseline has been developed as part of the project’s activities  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?  Delays in being able to kick off the field work and access to beneficiaries have been caused due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus. However, the consultancy firm who was recruited to conduct the baseline, endline, and final evaluation studies has been assigned to conduct perception surveys and primary data collection. These details were an essential part of the consultant/consultancy firm key responsibilities detailed in the TORs. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  N/A | Evaluation budget (response required):  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*: A independent entity has been recruited to conduct the baseline, endline and final evaluation. Inception and baseline reports have been submitted and field work conducted. A consultant for the 3 agencies has been recruited to ensure quality and coordination of the process |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. | Name of funder: Amount:  Government of the United Kingdom  350,000 USD for 1 year to support UN Women to scale up oral history activities. |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | Delays were encountered due to:   1. 17th of October related demonstrations manifested through large scale protests, road blockages, gatherings, marches, sit-ins – which at a later stage escalated into eruption of frequent violent clashes of protestors and security forces, violent inter-communal incidents throughout different areas of Lebanon which further exacerbated risks of increased social and inter-communal tensions. 2. Global outbreak of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the general mobilization status announced in Lebanon in March 2020 in form of a nationwide lockdown. These factors obliged the project team to postpone key activities and continue only with the activities that can be distance-implemented. 3. The 4th of August Beirut Port explosion that left hundreds of people dead and hundreds of thousands immediately displaced – an unfortunate event that caused a major shock and trauma for the Lebanese society, and directly impacted the work of the UN as well as its partners. 4. The already crisis-hit economic and fiscal situation in Lebanon which continued to further aggravate throughout 2021 and it reached its peak with the Lebanese Lira losing about 90% of its value towards the US Dollars on the black-market, and the repeated resignations by the Government of Lebanon. This affected the work of the UN as well as of its partners. 5. Delays in the completion of the formation of the National Commission on Missing and Disappeared which lead in delays in kicking off the work of the Commission to date 6. Increase in level of violence and risks of civil unrests and road blockages taking place again   Despite challenges, most of the DwP project’s activities are on track. To mitigate the challenges, UNDP, UN Women and OHCHR requested a no-cost extension for ensuring proper implementation of the DwP project. |

**PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**  National and civil actors in Lebanon supported in their efforts to deal with the past through research, awareness-raising and legal support. | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| 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 | **0** | **20** |  | 26 | On Track.  3 agencies are working with the National Commission for Missing and Disappeared.  UNDP is currently supporting a Forum of 10 CSOs and 4 national actors for the implementation of the conflict sensitive history teaching methodologies, insider mediation trainings for ex-fighters, development of a mobile application on storytelling about dealing with the past and advocacy on the missing file (LAH- FFP- AUB and Act for Disappeared).  UN Women is working with 5:  - 3 CSOs for the implementation of research, awareness raising and legal and psychosocial support services: KAFA, Restart, LAW.  - 2 CSOs partners to LAW (Committee of the families of the disappeared and Justice without frontiers).  OHCHR is working with 9 universities; Parliamentarians; human rights committee and administration and justice committee  NHRI, more than a hundred CSOs, UNCT members and diplomats residing in Lebanon |
| Indicator 1 b:  # of research/studies conducted | **0** | **2** |  | 2 | On Track.  The report documenting gender-based crimes against girls and women during the civil war is finalized and plans for the launch are being discussed with LAW. Whereas the first draft of the assessment report on the psychological, medical, and legal needs of the families of the disappeared is done with a total of 101 interviews with women. The final report will be launched next quarter.  OHCHR conducted two studies that document enforced disappearance and human rights violations at Ansar and Khiam detention camps at the time of the war in Lebanon.  Through the partnerships with the universities, a number of papers, research and surveys were conducted (as described above in the activities of the universities) |
|  | Indicator 1 c:  # of advocacy activities organized | **0** | **4** |  | 4 | On Track.  Three roundtables were held to present the findings of the report on gender-based crimes against girls and women during the civil war.   1. A five-hour roundtable was held in March where ICTJ, ACT for the Disappeared, UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNRWA, the Beirut Bar Association and ICRC attended the online event. 2. Similarly, in April, LAW, UNRC and UN Women co -hosted an online roundtable that was attended by 10 states representatives included Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Finland, France, Switzerland, UK, and the US. Other stakeholders in attendance included the EU Delegation to Lebanon, ICTJ, UN agencies including OHCHR and UNSCOL, and local civil society organizations KAFA and NCLW. 3. In June, members of the Forum for Memory and Future as well as the National Commission for the Missing and Forcibly Disappeared attended an online roundtable co-hosted by UN Women and LAW. 4. In October, the FMF organized with Tammouz Centre a 2 days conference on Dealing with the Past process- it was a hybrid public event attended by people physically and online 5. In October 2021, OHCHR organized a roundtable discussion to advocate for the ratification of the CED 6. OHCHR produced as well a short video to advocate for the ratification of the CED |
|  | Indicator 1 d  #of cases supported | **0** | **300** |  | **247** people received specialized MHPSS services (143 children +103 women+ 1 man) | On Track.  247 women and children – and one man - (engaged in Dealing with the Past activities and survivors from the Beirut Blast) were supported with 1162 psychotherapy sessions and 62 physiotherapy sessions. Out of these cases, 189 persons were referred to Restart from partners: 25 were referred by KAFA, 139 by LAW and 25 from other organizations. |
|  | Indicator 1 e  # of awareness raising activities organized | **0** | **4** |  | 6 | Exceeded  UN Women coordinated the development and execution of International Women’s Day campaign commemorating influential Lebanese women highlighting their active role in addressing peace and security issues. The campaign reached more than two million people. In parallel, UN Women has completed the onboarding of a feminist CSO to conduct oral history activities with three generations of women.  UN Women with LAW organized a roundtable discussion on Legal and Social Gaps identified for the families of the disappeared with 40 experts and specialists.  KAFA and LAW co-hosted an online roundtable to spread awareness about the 1991 Amnesty Law and its effect on women living the civil war. The discussion was informed by women’s testimonies as they shared their experiences during the Lebanese civil war along with how this law impacted them at that time.  Through the FMF, several online sessions were organized to raise awareness on the importance of DWP and on its different stages: right to know; right to reparations; right to justice; guarantee of non-Recurrence.  The FMF is also preparing for a communications strategy launch and a series of activities (with the support of UNDP) to spread the culture of DWP among the public |
|  | Indicator 1 f  % of targeted groups feeling more knowledgeable and aware of the need to deal with the past for a more peaceful society |  |  |  | 49% percent of respondents ranked their knowledge as good, very good or excellent before the project intervention   * 90% percent of respondents ranked their knowledge as good, very good or excellent after the project intervention   A thousand students in 9 universities were directly involved in activities that raise awareness about the past in Lebanon, the root causes of the war and the need to address these causes through dialogue | On Track.  According to the baseline/midline study among oral history component participants of the 3 agencies |
| Output 1.1  The Forum for Memory and Future is supported in finalizing the Strategy for Dealing with the Past and its action plan | Indicator 1.1.1  #of facilitated meetings and workshops organized for the Forum | **5** | **6** |  | 23 | Exceeded.  UNDP supported the Forum for Memory and Future organize 23 meetings with the Forum members to date, including team retreats. |
| Output Indicator 1.1.2  #of capacity building sessions  organized for the Forum for  Memory and Future | **1** | **5** |  | 4 | On Track. |
| Output 1.2  A network of Inside Mediators from ex-fighters is built | Indicator 1.2.1  #of ex-fighters engaged in this network | **0** | **10** |  | 21 | Exceeded.  UNDP supported FFP in training 21 ex-combatants from different regions in Lebanon, who also established a youth-network of insider mediators that consists of 17 females and 16 males. |
| Indicator 1.2.2  # of youth at risk reached out to through the network of ex | **0** | **500** |  | **462 youth and 230 adults** | On track/exceeded  UNDP’s partner FFP and through the youth network it established and trained reached out to 462 youth and 230 adults through several advocacy and awareness raising activities (dialogue sessions; youth camps; etc.) |
| 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, psycho-logical and social needs of the families of the disappeared. | 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. | **0** | **2** |  | 2 | On Track.  Final report on gender crimes is available but it hasn’t been published yet given its sensitive nature.  The first draft of the assessment report on the needs of the families of the disappeared is available but hasn’t been finalized yet. |
| Output 1.4  Civil society actors supported in implementing conflict sensitive history teaching programs and in implementing oral history activities | Indicator 1.4.1  Number of history teachers trained on conflict sensitive history teaching | **0** | **100** |  | **134** | Exceeded.  UNDP supported LAH in training 134 history teachers on conflict sensitive teaching. |
| Indicator 1.4.2  Number of oral history activities organized | **0** | **5** |  | 5 | On Track.   1. 4 sessions on the memory of war. 2. 16 theatre training sessions with LABAN. 3. 60 women from 3 generations participated in a playback theater activity at Zico house. 4. “Left to Tell” play. 5. 16 women worked with LAH on documenting their experiences of war. |
| Output Indicator 1.4.3  Mobile App developed | **0** | **1** |  | 0 | On Track.  AUB’s work (partner for this activity) got affected by the socio-economic situation in the country, as well as the COVID health related measures). The work is expected to be completed by end of year. |
| Output 1.5  National and civic actors supported in moving forward with post-civil war reconciliation and in dealing with potential risks of violence. | Output Indicator 1.5.1  Number of activities on post war reconciliation and potential conflict risks organized | **0** | **10** |  | **0** | Act for Disappeared NGO has been recruited to conduct work at the local level to raise awareness on the missing file. Sessions are starting soon and this activity is expected to be completed by February 2022 (budget already fully committed by now on ATLAS) |
| 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. | Indicator 1.6.1  Number of personal status and other legal issues resolved. | **0** | **150** |  | 305 | On Track.  LAW provided the legal services to 305 women who are victims/survivors of GBV as well as the families of the disappeared. The services provided included:   * Legal information: 205 women * Legal assistance: 87 women * Legal representation: 13 women     Cases included counselling on residency, rehabilitation of judicial records, inheritance and/or property disputes, GBV, marriage registration, custody and alimony. |
| Indicator 1.6.2  Number of women/children  provided with psychosocial care: | **0** | **150** |  | **247** people received specialized MHPSS services (143 children +103 women+ 1 man) | On Track.  See above |
| Indicator 1.6.3 Number of advocacy meetings  held to advocate for granting  children of the missing of non-  Lebanese fathers the right to  remain in the country. | **0** | **2** |  | 0 | On track  Activities planned for summer 2021 |
| 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; | Output Indicator 1.7.1  Number of activities implemented to advocate for the establishment of the national commission on enforced and forcibly disappeared persons in Lebanon. | **0** | **2** |  | **1** |  |
| Output Indicator 1.7.2  Official nomination of the members of the national commission on enforced and forcibly disappeared persons | **0** | **10** |  | 8 | Delays due to 17th of October demonstrations and its aftermath; COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown; Beirut Port explosion; Economic, Fiscal, and Political crises.  Lebanese Government nominated 10 members for the national commission on Enforced disappearance. However, two members resigned for personal reasons. Thus, the commission is comprised of 8 members. The missing two members are expected to be nominated in the upcoming period. However, OHCHR has started its collaboration with the existing 8 members.  In June 2021, the Ministry of Justice nominated the two missing members of the national commission. However, four members resigned in August 2021. The remaining six members conducted the internal elections and appointed a President for the commission. OHCHR is cooperating with the six members currently on board. |
| Output 1.8 Create Human Rights Clubs in Lebanese universities and support them in advocating for Law 105 and creating the enabling environment within youth. | 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. | **0** | **10** | Agreements with the Lebanese universities formulated and approved | 9 agreements signed | 9 grants implemented with nine universities. Funds remaining from the withdrawal of the Lebanese university disbursed in an efficient manner to raise awareness and sensitize youth and the public in Lebanon on the issues of enforced disappearance and dealing with the past |
| **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. | Outcome Indicator 2 a:  # of capacity building activities provided for the government institutions on enforced and forcibly disappearance | **0** | **9** | Outreach to the international and regional experts | **1** | Delays due to 17th of October demonstrations and its aftermath; COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown; Beirut Port explosion; Economic, Fiscal, and Political crises.  own  Capacity building activity on advantages and disadvantages of technology in approaching enforced disappearance cases implemented in Feb 2021 |
| Outcome Indicator 2 b  # of Members of the National Commission for the missing are officially appointed | **0** | **10** | Agreement by the council of ministers to establish the national commission on enforced disappearance in Lebanon | **10** | 4 Females, 6 Males.  Four resigned in August 2021. |
| 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 | Output Indicator 2.1.1  Number of capacity building activities implemented with the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior | **0** | **2** | Outreach to the international and regional experts | **2** | 2 activities to advocate for the nomination of the members of the national commission  1 activity to provide comment on the draft law on independence of judiciary |
| Output Indicator 2.1.2  Number of workshop/conferences implemented with the parliamentarians in Lebanon and the region on their engagement on accountability and fighting impunity | **0** | **2** | Outreach to the international and regional experts | **1** | 1 activity related to providing advisor support to the parliament on independence of judiciary |
| 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 | 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 | **1** | **2** | Outreach to the international and regional experts | **0** | Delays due to 17th of October demonstrations and its aftermath; COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown; Beirut Port explosion; Economic, Fiscal, and Political crises. |
| Output 2.3  Support technically the national commission members  in developing the commission’s internal bylaws and  the strategic framework | Output Indicator 2.3.1  National commission internal  bylaws finalized and endorsed by  the members of the commission | **0** | **1** | Appointment of the national consultant to develop the commission internal by laws | **1** | National consultant on board  International consultant on board  Bylaws to be finalized by end of Nov 2021 |
| 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. | Output Indicator 2.4.1  Number of capacity building  activities implemented to  strengthen the skills of the  commission members on how to  receive and handle complaints | 0 | 2 | Outreach to international and regional experts | 0 | Activity replaced by an alternative activity to advocate for the allocation of an appropriate location and necessary resources for the national commission to start their work. This activity was replaced based on the request of the national commission  Also the training on conflict sensitivity for the Commission members was requested to be postponed till early next year (based on Commissioners priorities to focus on other topics this year after the delay in the kick off of their work) |
| Output 2.5  Provide technical support to the government and civil  society to ensure that women participate meaningfully in  the establishment of the Commission | Output Indicator 2.5.1  Number of women members of  the Commission. | **0** | **2-3** | Advocacy conducted to ensure women are represented on Commission. | **4** | Exceeded |

1. The massacre targeting Palestinian refugees in the area of Ain El Remmaneh that ignited the Lebanon civil war. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)