



Lebanon National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325



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

Table of Contents

1. Foreword	3
2. Background	4
3. NAP 1325 Development Process	5
4. Strategic Priorities	6
5. Coordination, Reporting and Implementation of the National Action Plan	7
6. NAP 1325 Costing and Budgeting	8
7. Matrix for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security	9

Foreword

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

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

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

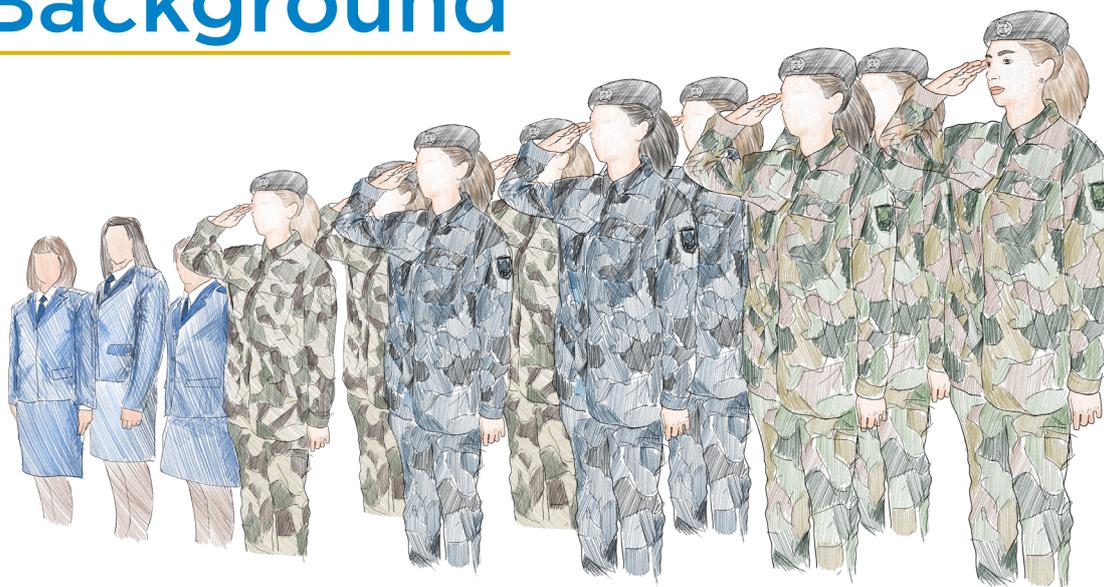
Lebanon's 1325 national action plan comes as the result of teamwork between ministries, governmental directorates and all stakeholders, who agreed on the objectives to be reached within four years, allowing Lebanon to play a leading role in effectively implementing UNSCR 1325.

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

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

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

Background



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

UNSCR 1325 was adopted in 2000 and it was welcomed as a landmark decision that places gender equality perspectives and women's rights issues within the broader peace and security framework. UNSCR 1325 is rooted in the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action

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

On 25 November 2015, the CEDAW Committee, the UN treaty body tasked with monitoring the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), urged the Government of Lebanon to

“ adopt a national action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, the participation of women at all stages of peace processes, in line with the Committee's general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, and seek the support of the international community for the implementation of its obligations.”² ”

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

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

NAP 1325 Development Process



In 2017, the Presidency of Council of Ministers requested the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) to develop a NAP on UNSCR 1325.

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

The NAP development process included a situational analysis to document national efforts related to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Lebanon.

The NAP development process also included best practices and lessons learned from other countries. Between 2012 and 2017, national and local consultations were held with Lebanese stakeholders.

In January 2018 the Steering Committee convened to discuss and agree on national priorities for the NAP.

In addition, six sectoral meetings with ministries, key national institutions and civil society organizations were also carried out to further develop the NAP:

- sectoral meeting on women's participation in the security sector
- sectoral meeting on women's participation in negotiation and mediation

- sectoral meeting on women's participation in the economy was held on 24 May 2018
- sectoral meeting on women's participation in political and public life
- sectoral meeting on women's participation in prevention, protection and relief and recovery
- sectoral meeting on policies and legislation took place on 3 July 2018.

The Steering Committee reviewed the final draft for the NAP to implement Security Council Resolution 1325. In May 2019, the National Commission for Lebanese Women approved the NAP and submitted it to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers endorsed the NAP 1325 on Women, Peace and Security on 12 September 2019.

Strategic Priorities

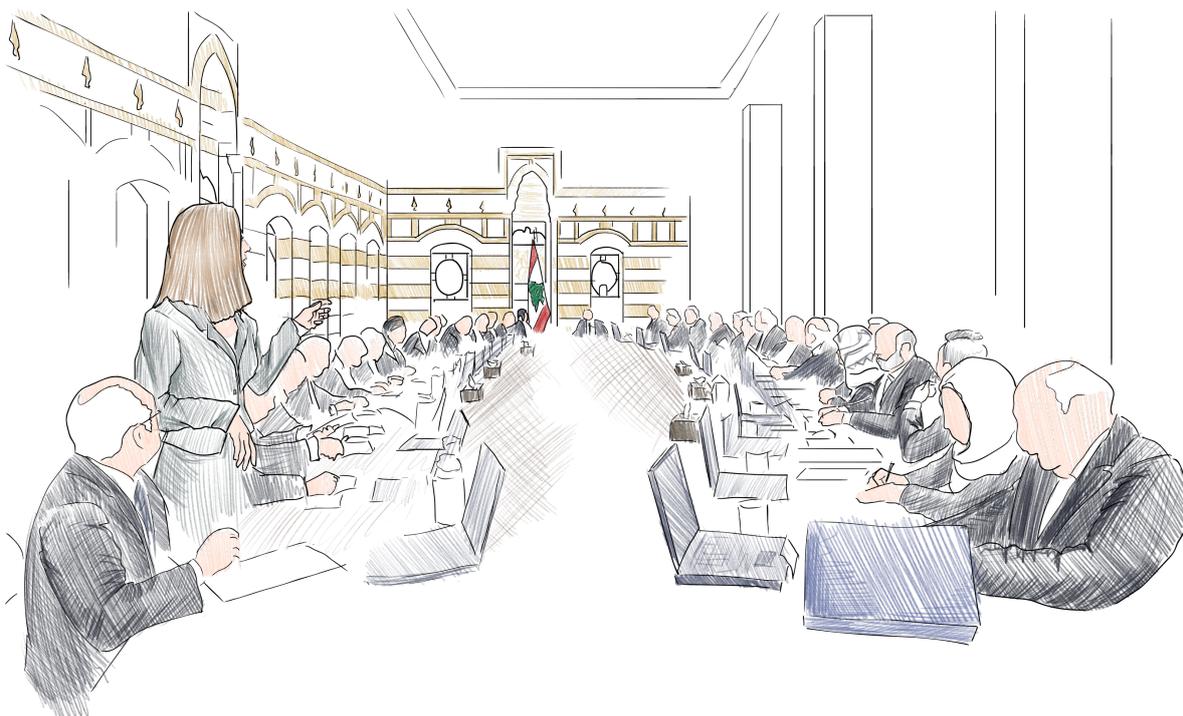
Lebanon's National Action Plan includes five strategic priorities under the four pillars of UNSCR 1325:

- **Strategic Priority I:** [Participation in Decision-Making at All Levels](#)
- **Strategic Priority II:** [Prevention of Conflict](#)
- **Strategic Priority III:** [Prevention of and Protection of Women and Girls from Gender Based Violence](#)
- **Strategic Priority IV:** [Relief and Recovery](#)
- **Strategic Priority V:** [Normative Framework](#)

The actions in the NAP 1325 are not the sum total of all of the work being done on WPS in Lebanon. The NAP 1325 serves as a set of strategic activities that will drive forward and amplify the implementation of the WPS agenda in Lebanon.

Reporting on the NAP will include reporting on all WPS action in Lebanon, with clarity on which of the action falls within the remit of the NAP, and which falls outside.

Coordination, Reporting and Implementation of the National Action Plan



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

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

NAP 1325 Costing and Budgeting

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

The total cost of the NAP is USD 15,069,616/LBP 22,604,424,000 for four years. Of this, USD 13,699,652/LBP 20,549,478,000 is dedicated to NAP implementation and USD 1,369,964 is dedicated to M&E (a baseline study (3%), yearly monitoring (years 2 and 3 (4%)), and final evaluation (2%)). Within this total, the Government of Lebanon has committed to contribute USD 1.2m of the overall total (in areas noted within the NAP logframe, marked 'national resources needed'), over the course of the four years.

Through the framework of a UN joint programme, an additional USD 3,260,000 is being sought to support the capacity of the NCLW and partners government entities to coordinate, report and drive forward NAP implementation.

Of the total cost, USD 3,720,672 is already funded through existing funding sources – either the Government of Lebanon (USD 1.2m contribution) or bilateral support to UN/civil society. Because the NAP is not the sum total of all of the work on WPS in Lebanon, and was drafted to fill gap areas, to complement existing work, at the time of drafting, the NAP activities were not funded, with the exception of the areas where the government of Lebanon has committed to providing funding. As the NAP was drafted just under 2 years ago, some of the work has now been funded and initiated. After the passage of the NAP the government and UN have undertaken an exercise to identify areas where NAP activities have been funded.

Therefore, of the overall NAP cost (NAP total plus capacity building budget for NCLW and partner), the funding shortfall is \$14, 608,944 (exclusive of costs related to the management of a UN joint programme).

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

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

Strategic Priority I:

Women’s Participation in Decision-Making at All Levels

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

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

Outcome 1:

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

Potential Responsible Institutions

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

Outputs	Interventions
(1.1) Women’s participation is increased in the security and defense sectors and security institutions have increased gender sensitivity.	(1.1.1) Carry out a baseline gender assessment to assess rate of women’s participation and identify obstacles to participation in the security and defense sectors.
	(1.1.2) Organize gender trainings for the security and defense forces.
(1.2) Women’s participation in the security and defense sectors is encouraged through advocacy and awareness-raising.	(1.2.1) Issue directives from the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister to security sector leaders and decision-makers in security and defense institutions to encourage women’s increased participation in these sectors and in combat brigades.
	(1.2.2) Raise awareness through media campaigns and schools and universities on women’s roles in the security and defense sectors.

(1.3) Obstacles are removed and women are encouraged to participate in the security and defense sectors.	(1.3.1) Remove discriminatory language and ensure gender sensitive language in recruitment notices of the GS, ISF, and LAF.
	(1.3.2) Amend policies to ensure at least one female representative in t committees responsible for recruitment in GS, ISF, and LAF.
	(1.3.3.) Develop gender-sensitive operational procedures in the security and armed institutions.
	(1.3.4) Develop a facilities and infrastructure plan to better accommodate women in the security and defense sectors in accordance to planned gender assessment.
	(1.3.5) Update all websites and outreach materials of security and defense institutions to ensure language and images adopted take into account a gendered perspective.
(1.4) Progress is measured on the status of women in the security and defense sectors.	(1.4.1) Develop a unified gender sensitive mechanism to measure progress on the status of women in the security and defense sectors and conduct trainings on the mechanism adopted.
	(1.4.2) Carry-out gender-sensitive reporting on a yearly basis to measure progress on women’s status in the security and defense sectors.
<u>Outcome 2:</u> Women’s participation and leadership is increased and strengthened in political and public life at local and national levels and gender sensitive institutions are promoted.	
<u>Potential Responsible Institutions:</u> NCLW, Ministry of Interior	
Outputs	Interventions
(2. 1) Electoral frameworks including temporary special measures are promoted at the local and national levels to increase women’s participation and leadership in politics.	(2.1.1) Develop and adopt electoral laws to increase women’s representation in national and local government. (gender quota of at least 30% to reach SDG 5.5; 50-50 by 2030)
	(2.1.2) Lobby political parties to reform policies and procedures to increase women’s representation and participation in party leadership positions.
	(2.1.3) Review and amend electoral arrangements to increase women’s political participation leadership at the national and local level (examples: candidate fees decreased/waived, wome participate in electoral management)

	(2.1.4) Conduct a study on obstacles facing women in public and political life (women in parliament, municipalities, trade unions, government, etc.)
(2.2) A cadre of diverse women and youth political leaders is formed.	(2.2.1) Increase the technical capacity of women and youth to engage in leadership (capacity development, public speaking, engaging with constituents, budgeting, campaigning, engaging media).
	(2.2.2) Establish a network/platform between women parliamentarians and women civil society leaders to promote women's issues.
	(2.2.3) Establish networks of women in municipalities per governorate to promote women's leadership and exchange experiences.
(2.3) Women are perceived as equally legitimate and effective political leaders as men.	(2.3.1) Increase community understanding of gender equality and women's rights to political participation.
	(2.3.2) Train the media to (television, radio, print) to promote fair portrayal of men and women to help eliminate gender stereotypes and promote gender equality.
	(2.3.3) Lobby political leaders to promote gender equality (male champions for gender equality).
(2.4) Women are promoted as leaders and gender is mainstreamed into programs and policies to build gender sensitive institutions.	(2.4.1) Conduct gender audits in government institutions (parliament, ministries, municipalities and political parties).
	(2.4.2) Monitor budgets to track expenditures on women's issues.
	(2.4.3) Establish a unit of experts to conduct gender trainings for parliamentary committees to ensure gender is mainstreamed in all laws before parliament.
(2.5) Public sector policies are amended to increase women's participation and promote more gender sensitive policies in the public sector.	(2.5.1) Conduct a mapping on women's participation in the public sector to measure women's participation in leadership positions in the public sector.
	(2.5.2) Adopt incentive policies to encourage women's appointments to administrative councils (See: Strategy for the Reform and Development of Public Administration in Lebanon).

Outcome 3:

Women's participation in the economic sector is increased through policy reforms and a favorable environment and decent work and protections are provided for women in the formal and informal sectors.

Potential Responsible Institutions:

Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of State for the Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth

Outputs	Interventions
(3.1) Networks are created on women's participation in the economy to ensure synergized efforts and non- duplication.	(3.1.1) Develop a network comprised of national institutions, international and local non-governmental organizations on women's economic participation.
	(3.1.2) Conduct a national mapping to assess opportunities, needs, and gaps to promote women's economic empowerment.
(3.2) Favorable conditions including decent work and protections are created for women in the formal and informal sectors.	(3.2.1) Raise awareness through campaigns and trainings among employees and employers including those in the formal and informal sectors on social protections (equal pay, benefits, workplace harassment).
	(3.2.2) Conduct a study to develop strategies to ensure protections for women workers in the informal sector based on international legal standards.
(3.3) Gender-responsive lending and investments are eased for women through increased engagements with development banks and investors, increased access to productive resources, income generating activities and access to short-term credit facilities.	(3.3.1) Adopt a policy on gender responsive budgeting and provide trainings to ministries.
	(3.3.2) Issue a directive to Central Bank to adopt a policy allocating percentage of funds to wo entrepreneurs.
	(3.3.3) Devise a scheme with international development institutions in cooperation with the Central Bank and other finance institutions aimed at increasing lending for women with an appropriate support system.
(3.4) Financial well-being is promoted for women in rural areas and disadvantaged urban areas.	(3.4.1) Develop capacities on financial literacy /well-being in rural and disadvantaged urban areas.

Outcome 4:

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

Potential Responsible Institutions:

National Commission for Lebanese Women, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Outputs	Interventions
(4.1) The active participation of women in local, national, regional and international dialogues and delegations including in political parties is increased.	<p>(4.1.1) Issue a statement committing to the equitable participation of both sexes in the formation of committees and negotiating delegations.</p> <p>(4.1.2) Issue government statement providing recommendations to political parties to ensure equitable representation of both sexes in negotiating delegations.</p> <p>(4.1.3) Increase the representation of males and females from refugee communities in nation dialogues to have a voice on issues affecting them.</p> <p>(4.1.4) Implement Law No. 105 on enforced disappearances to set up a national committee to carry- out its responsibilities as stipulated in Article 26 of the law.</p>
(4.2) Gender sensitive provisions are included in peace negotiations and dialogue outcomes and gender expertise is provided to all peace negotiations and agreements.	<p>(4.2.1) Develop a national network of female mediators comprising of representatives from all 8 governorates and supervising national gender machinery.</p> <p>(4.2.2) Carry out trainings for local mediators on dispute resolutions relevant to their context.</p> <p>(4.2.3) Develop and carry out a gender sensitive training program to build the capacity of mediators at the national level.</p> <p>(4.2.4) Issue governmental directive to integrate gender issues into national reconciliation/ peace agreements.</p>

Strategic Priority II:
Prevention of Conflict

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

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

Outcome 1:

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

Potential Responsible Institutions

Ministry of Education and Higher Education, National Commission for Lebanese Women, Ministerial Committee for the Implementation and Monitoring of the PVE Strategy

Outputs	Interventions
<p>(1.1) The awareness and capacities of concerned stakeholders on women’s roles in peace-building and conflict resolution are increased.</p>	<p>(1.1.1) Develop a gender sensitive curriculum on peace education and human and women’s rights in universities and schools (including in schools with displaced/refugee populations, prisons, juvenile reform centers, scouts and youth centers).</p>
	<p>(1.1.2) Build the capacity of national stakeholders on UNSCR 1325.</p>
	<p>(1.1.3) Produce information, education materials (IEC) (i.e. booklets, film, plays, theater) on peace- building, citizenship, tolerance and co-existence.</p>
	<p>(1.1.4) Raise awareness of women, girls, men and boys, religious leaders at community and individual levels on peacebuilding, tolerance, co-existence, through the use of media, theater, and peer-to-peer groups, male role models as champions for women’s rights.</p>
	<p>(1.1.5) Include interventions on women’s participation in the prevention of violent extremism PVE action plan.</p>

(1.2) Tensions are decreased between communities through dialogue, increased presence of women police officers, greater trust between law enforcement personnel and communities through coordination and cooperation.	(1.2.1) Advocate for the recruitment of women municipal police officers in communities and train them to mitigate conflict, decrease tensions, and foster greater trust between law enforcement and communities.
(1.3) The spread of small firearms is prevented.	(1.3.1) Review and amend all gun laws related to importing weapons and issuing permits to limit the spread of small weapons.
(1.4) Women participate in and lead in effective early- warning systems to prevent conflict, violence, and extremism.	(1.4.1) Develop gender sensitive early warning systems.
	(1.4.2) Build the capacity of women’s networks to identify and respond to emerging threats; t early-warning networks especially in communities susceptible to conflict/ violence.

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

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

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

Outcome 1:

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

Potential Responsible Institutions

National Commission for Lebanese Women, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice

Outputs	Interventions
(1.1) A holistic protection system for victims/survivors of GBV is institutionalized with adequate capacities to protect women and girls from violence.	(1.1.1) Implement the National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women and Girls.
	(1.1.2) Develop unified definitions of types of violence against women for ISF, courts, hospital service centers according to agreed-upon standards to improve data collection and analysis.

	(1.1.3) Develop a coordination system for health, police, justice, and social services to better protect girls and women (standards and guidelines for service provision across sectors)
	(1.1.4) Expand newly established 1745 hotline to report cases of GBV and link it to a referral/coordination system.
	(1.1.5) Establish a women's unit (within ISF) and train personnel to receive complaints and make referrals through hotline.
	(1.1.6) Equip SDCs with functioning facilities and qualified human resources to provide quality multi- sectoral services to survivors of violence and other vulnerable populations.
	(1.1.7) Develop one comprehensive national training curriculum for law enforcement, judiciary, social affairs, and health on effectively responding to gender-based violence.
	(1.1.8) Carry out an assessment of existing shelters to provide recommendations to standardize services and operations and develop monitoring tool.
	(1.1.9) Conduct yearly audit of shelters to ensure compliance with national operating standards.
	(1.1.10) Conduct a study on the protection needs of vulnerable women and girls in Lebanon to identify existing and additional required protection services.
(1.2) Improved capacity of the justice, security and health sectors to provide adequate protection for girls and women.	(1.2.1) Increase the capacity of justice, security, and health sector personnel through education and training based on national curriculum to respond to GBV.
	(1.2.2) Increase the awareness of the justice sector including judges in religious courts to promote gender-sensitive attitudes.
	(1.2.3) Increase awareness of communities on exploitative practices and women's rights violations through the use of media, outreach to community and religious leaders.
	(1.2.4) Revise manual on trafficking in persons to guide security, justice, and service providers with how to appropriately deal with traffickers and survivors.

Strategic Priority IV:
Relief and Recovery

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

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

Outcome 1:

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

Potential Responsible Institutions

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

Outputs	Interventions
(1.1) Women’s participation in response planning and relief operations is increased.	(1.1.1) Incorporate gender analysis to inform humanitarian crisis response plans and program Lebanon Crisis Response Plan).
	(1.1.2) Conduct a gender analysis of disaster risk management plans in 8 governorates.
(1.2) Protection of women’s refugee rights and provision of economic opportunities in displaced/host communities is promoted.	(1.2.1) Increase the capacity of humanitarian personnel in governmental agencies to facilitate rights of refugee/displaced women to obtain identification documents, and other forms of documentation.
	(1.2.2) Create economic opportunities for women in host communities in consideration with the needs of displaced women in accordance with laws in force.

Strategic Priority V:
Normative Frameworks

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

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

Outcome 1:

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

Potential Responsible Institutions

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

Outputs	Interventions
(1.1) Law 293 of 2014 on domestic violence is amended to strengthen protections against domestic violence.	(1.1.1) Amend Law 293 of 2014 on domestic violence to provide better protections for women survivors of violence and their children.
	(1.1.2) Issue a decree to establish a special fund to assist survivors of violence.
(1.2) Law on sexual harassment in the workplace and in the public sphere is adopted and implemented.	(1. 2.1) Adopt and implement the draft law on sexual harassment in the workplace and in the public sphere.
(1.3) Law to ban child marriage is adopted to provide better protections for girls.	(1.3.1) Adopt and implement draft law on child marriage setting the age of marriage at 18 with well-defined exceptions.
(1.4) Law 164 of 2011 on trafficking in persons is amended to ensure greater protections for women and girls.	(1.4.1) Amend the anti-trafficking law to: a. Re-define trafficking in persons and the imperative of non- criminalization of survivor. b. Take effective measures to provide physical and psychological treatment for survivors of trafficking.
(1.5) Labour Code is amended to provide better protections for women workers.	(1.5.1) Amend discriminatory provisions in the Labour Code.
(1.6) Social security law is amended to provide better protections for women.	(1.6.1) Amend discriminatory provisions in the social security law.
(1.7) Nationality Law giving Lebanese women equal rights to pass on their nationality to their children is amended.	(1.7.1) Amend the nationality law to give Lebanese women equal rights to pass on their nationality to their children, with respect to the provisions of the Lebanese Constitution.
(1.8) Decree 1306 of 18 June 1971 is amended.	(1.8.1) Amend decree 1306 to allow married women to enter diplomati competitions.
(1.9) Decree for compulsory education for male and female youth up to age 16 is issued and implemented.	(1.9.1) Issue and implement decree to ensure compulsory education for both male and female youth up to age 16.
(1.10) Legal provisions related to undocumented persons are amended.	(1.10.1) Amend legal provisions for undocumented persons to decrease/waive fees related to DNA testing and ensure more rapid judi proceedings.

