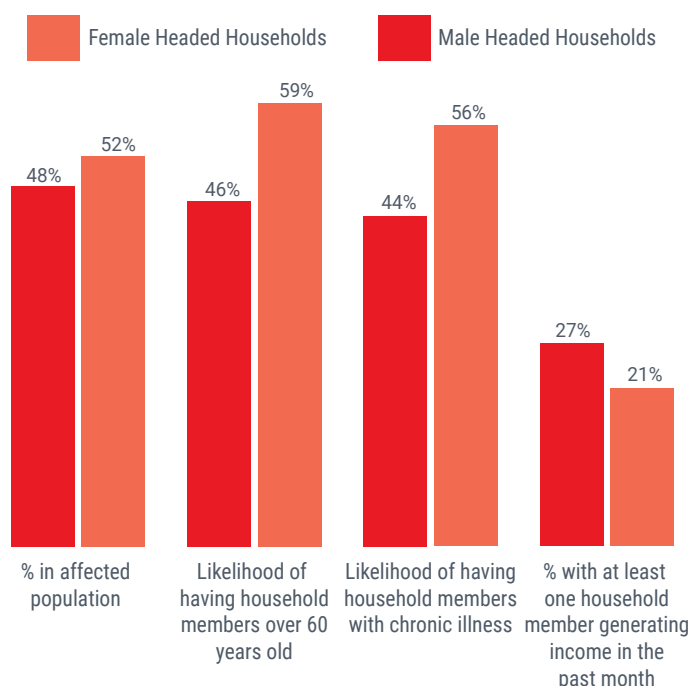


The gender review of the humanitarian response to the Beirut explosion was conducted thanks to dedicated capacity of a Gender Advisor within OCHA team through the secondment from UN Women. The review suggests that the Flash Appeal response to the Beirut Port explosions maintained some attention to gender equality throughout its duration, with several efforts that can be highlighted as best practices for future activities in both Lebanon and other emergency settings - analysis based on data from Activity Info monitoring platform as of 31 December 2020.

## I Gendered impact of the explosions

- 52 per cent of the population were identified as female headed households (FHH).<sup>i</sup>
- Female headed households were more likely to have family members over 60 years old living with them than male headed households.<sup>ii</sup> FHHs were also more likely to have household members with chronic illness.
- Income generation fell sharply across all households but FHHs remain less likely to generate income. In October 2020, 66 per cent of male headed households (MHH) had at least one household member generate income in the previous month while this was true for only 57 per cent of FHH. In December 2020, this dropped to 27 per cent of MHHs reporting income generation versus 21 per cent of FHHs.
- Cash remained the top need for MHHs and FHHs with an increase in the percentage of households reporting cash as the priority need (from 40 per cent of MHHs and FHHs in October to 51 per cent MHHs and 49 per cent FHHs prioritizing cash).
- FHHs (14 per cent) were a little more likely than MHHs (11 per cent) to report medication as a priority need.

### Disproportionate Impact on Female-Headed Households



-i Analysis of data generated through the LRC monthly MSNA (December 2020).

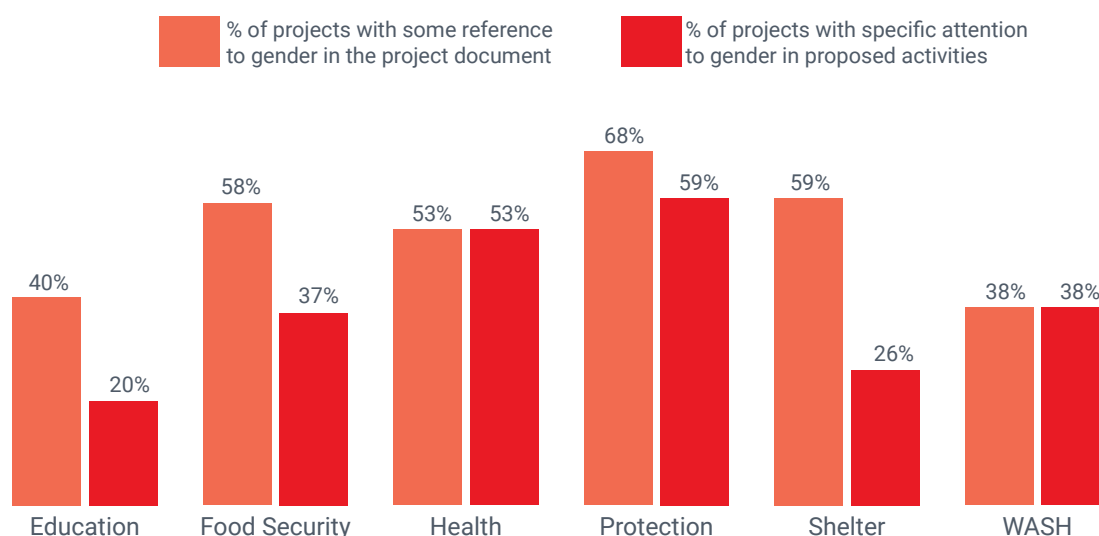
-ii Analysis of data generated through the LRC monthly MSNA (December 2020).

## II Prioritization of Gender Equality in Humanitarian Response

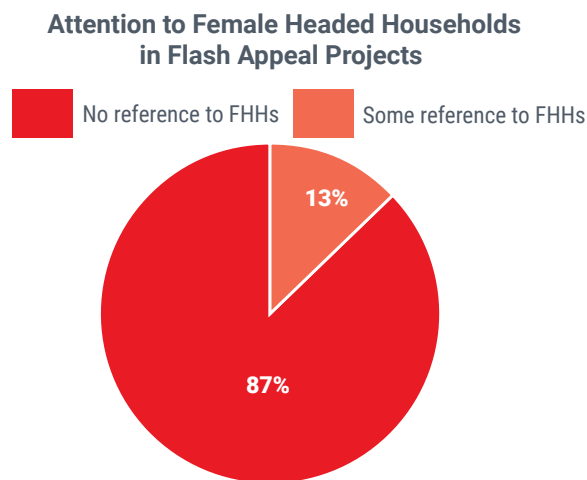
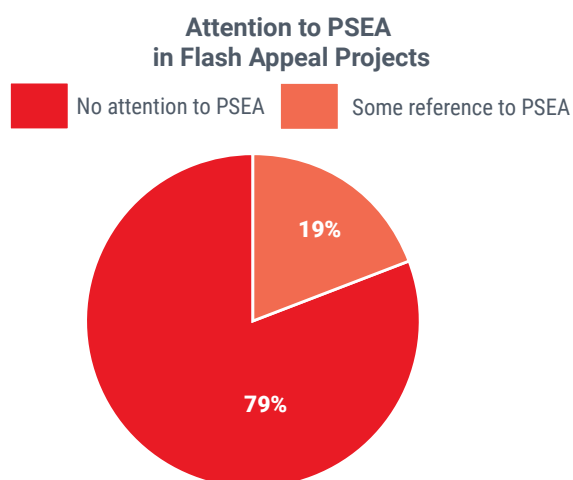
Of the 103 projects selected to be a part of the 2020 Lebanon Flash Appeal to respond to the Beirut Port explosions,

- 56 per cent of projects demonstrated a recognition of the gendered inequalities and referred to specific needs of women and girls, female-headed households, or LGBTIQ persons.

### Gender in Flash Appeal Projects



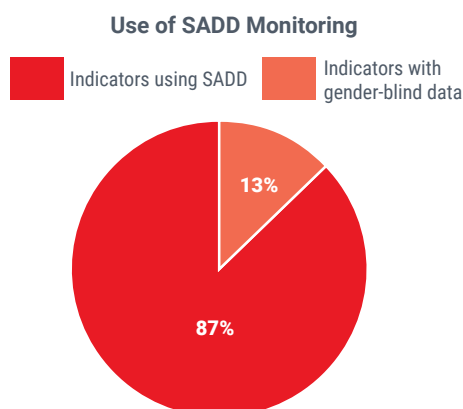
- However, this did not always translate to concrete activities or provisions being proposed in the project plan to address the identified inequalities and needs. Only 43 per cent of projects integrated gender concerns in the proposed activities.



- Only 19 per cent included some reference to Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and 13 per cent contained references to female headed households.

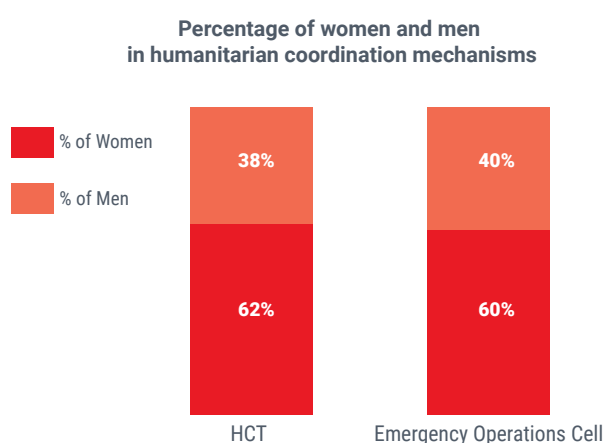
### III Disaggregation by Gender and Age in Monitoring Exercise

- 88 per cent (21 of 24) of indicators established by sectors to monitor progress track numbers of persons reached with sex and age disaggregation.



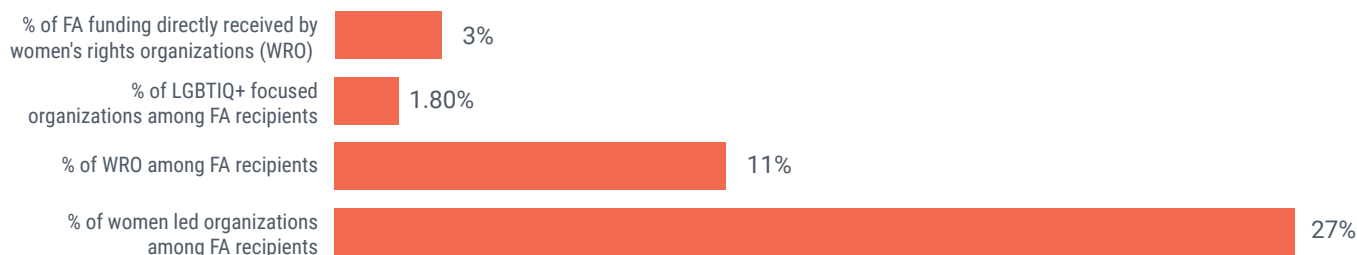
### IV Participation and Leadership of Women and Women's Groups in Response

- With 62 per cent of the Lebanon HCT comprising of women, the decision-making body is one among only five globally in which at least 50 per cent of the HCT comprises of women.
- The gender breakdown of the representatives participating in the EOC is also similar with 60 per cent<sup>iii</sup> of the membership estimated to be women.



<sup>iii</sup> Both estimates based on data available from UNOCHA.

## Breakdown of Recipient Organizations in the Flash Appeal



- Of the 56 organizations that received funding directly through the Flash Appeal, 27 per cent were women-led organizations<sup>iv</sup> and six (11 per cent) were women's rights organizations explicitly and primarily focusing on gender equality and women's rights.<sup>v</sup>
- This included one receiving organization specifically focused on the needs of LGBTIQ+ persons.
- However, of the US\$156 million that was channeled through the Flash Appeal, less than 3 per cent of funding went to the six organizations principally working towards gender equality and women's rights (including national NGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies) despite a strong presence of national and international women's rights organizations in Lebanon.<sup>vi</sup>

-iv "Women-led organization" must be headed by a woman as director/head of organization. Adopted from criteria used by the Women, Peace and Humanitarian Fund. For multi-country/international organizations, an organization was categorized as "women-led" if the Lebanon office is led by a woman.

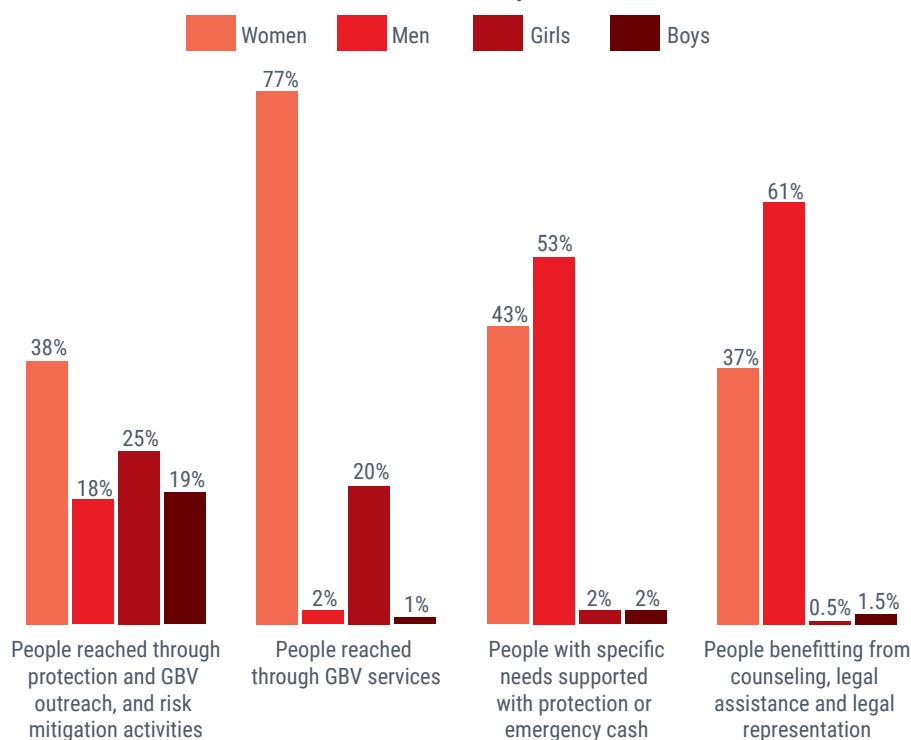
-v To be considered a "Women's Rights or Feminist Organization," the organization's official mission/vision statement must reflect its commitment to addressing multiple/intersecting forms of discrimination and advancing gender equality and women's rights. Adopted from criteria used by the Women, Peace and Humanitarian Fund.

-vi This was calculated based on data extracted from the Financial Tracking Service website as of 31 December 2020 and only covers direct recipients of the Lebanon Flash Appeal. Any funding that was subsequently transferred to women's rights organization from recipients of the Flash Appeal is not included here.

## V Humanitarian Services Reaching Women and Girls

- Although women and girls formed the majority of recipients for GBV outreach and response services, they were under-represented among those receiving protection and emergency cash assistance as well as legal representation.<sup>vii</sup>

### Gender Breakdown of Beneficiaries per Services Provided



-vii For a full overview of the monitoring data, including the gender and age breakdown of the progress made by individual sectors under selected areas of work, please refer to OCHA's Flash Appeal - Beirut Port Explosions Response Dashboard