



MENA AGENDA 1325  
WORKING TOGETHER FOR PEACE

# NATIONAL REPORT

## LEBANON

**LEBANON**



WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR  
PEACE & FREEDOM

# **Non-Discrimination and Reinforcement of Women Peace and Security Agenda In the MENA Region**

## **Lebanon National Consultation Conference Report**

**Prepared by  
ABAAD-Resource Center for Gender Equality**

**May 2012**

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# Lebanon Consultation Report

## I. Local Context

### I.1 National legal frameworks related to women's rights and women, peace and security:

In 1996, Lebanon ratified, with reservations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women CEDAW. Some of these reservations relate to existing imbalances in Lebanese law, including equality before the law, a woman's right to transmit citizenship, the lack of legal protection against domestic violence and so called "honour killings" and women's legal rights in personal status laws governing marriage, divorce, custody of children and inheritance.

At the **governmental level**, the Ministry of Social Affairs has created a Women's Affairs Unit to advance women's rights in close partnership with women NGOs, to contribute to enhancing the participation of women and promote women's active and inclusive partnership. The Women's Affairs Unit is now engaged in shaping a national strategy to end Gender-based violence against women. Moreover, the Lebanese government has created the national women machinery "National Commission for Lebanese Women", which submits periodic reports regarding the progress made on the implementation of the Convention to the International Monitoring Treaty Body known as the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women (CEDAW Committee).

As for the **legislative level**, the vibrant Lebanese civil society has focused its resources on advocating for a specific number of law amendments to end discrimination against women. The proposals that have been pushed forward are:

- A bill to protect women from domestic violence was prepared by a committee of lawyers and activists. The text was adopted by the cabinet on April 6, 2010, and is under consideration by the parliament.
- A bill to amend the nationality law which denies women their right to full and inclusive citizenship rights. This was submitted to the cabinet in 2009. In 2011, the minister of labour issued a decree allowing families of Lebanese women to obtain three-year residency permit (free of charge).
- Raising the custody age for girls and boys. This bill was submitted to the parliament in 2006 so that women could get extended custody rights over their children. In 2011, the Supreme Islamic Council issued a decision raising the custody age of Sunni women's children to 12 years.

At the national **security level**, women have made a significant break by joining the internal security forces in large numbers (the police) in 2011.

## **I.2 Main provisions in law for the equality of women and men in Lebanon<sup>1</sup>:**

- Women lawyers have the right to represent their clients before all courts and before special judicial bodies. Women may also work in the judiciary in the civil courts, although not in religious courts, as these remain the sole preserve of men, except in the case of the Evangelist sect, which has one woman in its ecclesiastical court.
- Legal concepts apply equally to men and women; women have the right to free legal aid if they are unable to shoulder the costs of legal proceedings and lawyers' fees.
- Lebanese law makes no distinction between women and men in matters of loans and Mortgages.
- Equal and free Education for males and females students.
- Equal Health care for Women and Men
- Allowances and end-of-service benefits are equal for men and women.
- Under the Trade Act, as amended, women have the right to enter into contracts involving credit, real estate and other property. They may also engage in commercial transactions without spousal permission and in their own name.
- Officially, women are treated equally with men as far as their legal competence to enter into contracts and administer their own property is concerned. They may receive birth control care without spousal permission, although this is not the case in a number of remote areas where awareness is lacking or where embarrassment may be felt by either the woman or the man.
- Women may dispose of their possessions, without male intervention. They therefore sell, buy and relinquish such possessions, whether they became theirs before or after marriage, without the prior consent of a spouse, father or legal guardian.
- Women are equal with men before the courts. Legal proceedings may therefore be brought by or against them and they may also lodge complaints in their own name.
- Women have the right to testify before courts and Government institutions and their testimony receives the same consideration as that of men.

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<sup>1</sup> Compiled by WILPF Lebanon

### 1.3 Representation of women in government and decision-making bodies

The reality of Lebanese women is still being shaped by traditions imposed by a patriarchal culture because discrimination and violence are an essential part of the reigning social cultural values women have remained in second place.

Lebanese women won the right to vote and to participate in national elections in 1952, 19 years before women in Switzerland. Yet, today, political participation by Lebanese women remains dismal at the national level<sup>2</sup>. Since the end of the 1975-1990 Civil War, there was an improvement in women representation in the government, despite the fact that progress has been slow.

In the June 2009 parliamentary elections, only 12 women ran for elections and only 4 were elected out of 128 seats. The reasons are complicated but male domination of the country's politics is one major reason. Another is that political parties are focused on sectarian interests and marginalizing women's voices<sup>3</sup>.

Female under-representation leaves women exposed to conflict, as illustrated by the 2006 summer war in Lebanon, where women constituted two-thirds of victims, who suffered from water and medical shortages and trauma-related difficulties<sup>4</sup>.

### 1.4 Existing level and occurrence of violence against women, typologies of violence and weapons used, legal responses and service provision

Lebanese women still live under a traditional patriarchal system and suffer from legalized discrimination and deeply-rooted traditions that subordinate them to men, which in turn, exposes them to all forms of violence<sup>5</sup>. Women are victims of multiple forms of violence<sup>6</sup>. According to a 2002 survey carried out by UNFPA, out of the 1419 women surveyed, 33% reported experiencing at least one form of violence (verbal, physical or sexual). Violence against women during wartime is even more severe, as social and legal structures disintegrate.

<sup>2</sup> Article 'A women's Place in Lebanon' by Nadya Khalifeh, huffingtonpost.com, July, 2009.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> Status of Arab Women: Means to strengthen the role of women in conflict resolution and peace building, UN-ESCWA, 2010

<sup>5</sup> Arab Report on Human Development 2009, 'The Human Security Challenges in Arab Countries', UNDP

<sup>6</sup> As per a study conducted by UNFPA in 2003 'Addressing Violence Against Women', the following general conclusions were drawn:

- The percentage of women who disclosed gender-based violence studied was 10.5 per cent
- Women most at risk are between 20 and 35 years of age, although women of all ages are affected.
- Unemployed women are more likely to face violence than women who are working.
- The most common form of gender-based violence was domestic violence.
- Women are vulnerable to multiple forms of violence.

## II. Outputs of the National Consultation Meeting in Beirut – May 2012

### Introduction

ABAAD-Resource Center for Gender Equality, in partnership with Women's League for International Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and in collaboration with the United Nations Interim Forces (UNIFIL) in South Lebanon, organized the **National Consultation Meeting** on May 10<sup>th</sup>, 2012 at Holiday Inn, Dunes Hotel – Verdun, Beirut.

This national consultation came within a framework of a broader regional process set to initiate a regional action agenda that aims at identifying constraints and opportunities for the advancement of women rights in the MENA region. WILPF is taking the lead of this process in partnership with UNDP, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies CIHRS, Kvinna till Kvinna, International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), Women's Network, Geneva Institute for Human Rights (GIHR), Geneva Graduate Institute, Geneva Center for Security Policy (GCSP), Women in International Security (WIIS), Geneva Center for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES).

### Consultation Goal and Specific Objectives

Focusing on current challenges and opportunities related to women, peace and security in Lebanon, the consultation aimed at reflecting on current opportunities and challenges pertaining to women's participation in government reform processes.

More specifically, the one-day national consultation sought to draw a set of recommendations to advance women's participation in issues related to peace and security. The set of these recommendations will be presented in the International meeting in Geneva to be held parallel to the 20<sup>th</sup> session of the Human Rights Council.

### Participants

Around 50 participants representing civil society organizations, women's and human's rights organizations, as well as International NGOs and representatives of UNIFIL in Lebanon, participated in national consultation for Lebanon. (*See Annex 1- List of Participants*)

### III. The National Consultation Approach

#### Phase I: Identifying Key Priority Issues

A questionnaire was developed and sent by email two weeks prior to the national consultation meeting to all NGOs working on women's rights, human rights, development, peace building, as well as citizenship rights in Lebanon. The questionnaire had two objectives:

- a. to open discussions on women's rights and women peace and security agenda in Lebanon internally within the participating organizations and
- b. to identify the participating organizations' mandate and key priorities when it comes to strengthening women's rights and women peace and security agenda in Lebanon.

Amongst the issues that were addressed as key priorities in most of the responses were related to gender-based violence, women's participation and women empowerment. (See *Annex 2- Questionnaire*)

#### Phase II: Consultation Meeting

On May 10<sup>th</sup> 2012, around 50 people met at the Holiday Inn Hotel in Beirut to discuss the country's priorities when it comes to women, peace and security agenda.

The discussion revolved around the four main thematic areas that were provided by WILPF. Each of the themes was transferred to a set of questions that also reflected the local context and the participants' own feedback of Phase One. Other questions were added to the themes to stimulate deeper and more structured discussions.

During the one day session, participants were divided into three groups. Each group worked to provide answers and recommendations on the themes previously prepared. (*Annex 3- Thematic Areas*). In the afternoon, the final session was held openly with all participants who were asked to provide recommendations and identify priorities to the different themes they had discussed during the day.

The meeting highlighted several cross-cutting thematic issues related to both women's rights and peace and security. These areas covered the security of women in general, human-rights defenders, women personal security and self-defence among other things.



## Groups' Discussions

In the group sessions, participants were divided into three working groups. Each group was asked to reflect, discuss and come up with their interpretation of the following themes:

- A. UNSCR 1325 and the Agenda for Peace and Security
- B. Challenges Facing Women in Lebanon When it Comes to Peace & Security
- C. Specificities About Lebanon from a Peace & Security Perspective
- D. The Lebanese Context and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda
- E. Impact of the Arab Uprisings on Lebanon
- F. Private Security
- G. Restrictions and Prohibitions

## Groups' Findings /Outputs

### A. UNSCR 1325 and the Agenda for Peace and Security

The participants agreed that UNSCR 1325 is a complementary tool to other conventions, such as *CEDAW* and *Beijing Declaration*, adopted by the Security Council to specifically acknowledge the right of women to participate in peace and security processes. The resolution consequently urges governments to take necessary measures to empower women and provide them with access to decision making processes especially in processes that affect their lives and the lives of their families in issues and decisions related to war, peace and security.

The discussions also corroborated the fact that there is a high deficiency in Lebanon when it comes to women's participation in decision making processes in general and in peace and security issues in particular. This is mainly because women are systematically excluded from decision making roles; moreover there aren't clear supportive mechanisms or regulations that ensure women's fair participation in issues that are relevant to both men and women in a country that has been marred with several wars and instabilities throughout the past 20 decades.

## **B. Challenges Facing Women in Lebanon When it Comes to Peace & Security**

When it comes to peace and security, the most crucial challenges for women in Lebanon can be summarized in 15 points that describe deficiencies in the democratic and participatory processes in Lebanon. These 15 challenges are:

1. Almost complete absence of women in crucial decision-making positions within political parties - which in turn reflects a weak representation in the parliament, at the ministries and in the military and security sectors.
2. Lack of solid support of women themselves when promoting women's participation at decision making positions.
3. Insufficient number of independent women who would support women's access to the parliament.
4. Lack of women leaders.
5. Lack of adequate laws that protect women and men from GBV.
6. Absence of legalizations and frameworks that secure women's full and fair participation.
7. Inadequate national initiatives to engage men in promoting women's participation.
8. Great deficiency in national and regional studies focused on women and security, and the role of women before, during and after wars.
9. Lack of women's participation in meaningful initiatives targeting security issues at both southern and northern borders of Lebanon.
10. Absence of women in all dialogue and negotiation processes related to weapons, armament, and disarmament.
11. Absence of any form of stability on the southern border due to recurrent Israeli violations.
12. Lack of fair distribution of power and resources between men and women.
13. A deficiency in most civil rights to the Palestinian refugees<sup>7</sup> who have been living in Lebanon for over 64 years.
14. A complete absence of security measures by the Lebanese government inside the Palestinian camps which has spawned self-security mechanisms within the camps which pose a danger on the populations of the camps and women in particular.
15. Lack of communal and societal support for women living inside the Palestinian camps.

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<sup>7</sup> According to the UNRWA, there are around 455,000 Palestinian refugees living in 12 camps all over Lebanon. The Lebanese government refuses to grant them work permits and has barred them from 73 job categories including professions such as medicine, law and engineering. Palestinian refugees are deprived of many basic rights and are denied access to the Lebanese health care system. According to the law they are not even allowed to own property or land.

### **C. Specificities About Lebanon from a Peace & Security Perspective**

When it comes to Lebanon, there are several issues that distinguish it in the MENA region; among these is the geopolitical situation of the country, which has made Lebanon the spearhead in the Arab-Israeli conflict in the past six decades, a condition that has led to recurrent confrontations with Israel, the last of which was in the summer of 2006. Unfortunately Lebanese women have always been excluded from all negotiations and dialogues related to peace, war and security and from controversial issues such as weapons, armament and disarmament.

To understand Lebanon one must comprehend the confessional and sectarian system that manipulates the country at each and every level. As a result, justice in Lebanon has never been focused on the fair distribution of power and resources among men and women or the different social strata, it has instead revolved around sectarianism and related political and cultural factors. As a result, equalities and power sharing has always been negotiated between the Christians and Moslems at a purely confessional level. Unfortunately, this confessional and patriarchal society has pushed for the exclusion of women away from power and decision making roles even at the level of political parties. Political parties are governed by men, nominate men and elect men as well. As such, the current Lebanese system is not fair to women in elections and even discriminates against women in several laws such as the right of women to transmit their nationality to their own children.

### **D. The Lebanese Context and the Women, Peace and Security**

#### **Agenda**

To move women, peace and security agenda forward in Lebanon, the participants agreed that awareness on SCR 1325 should be raised at all levels especially in grassroots communities. This can be done in collaboration with the media; this can be followed by advocacy initiatives aimed at developing processes and policies that would meaningfully lead to implementing SCR 1325. Moreover, a national action plan should be sought out which should not only provide opportunities to women to participate effectively at all levels but also to ensure that gender budgeting is integrated in all governments' budgets in the future.

In Lebanon, women should be empowered to influence decisions regarding peace and security; this however cannot be achieved until women participate effectively in political parties and are consequently elected into decision making positions. This requires mechanisms that would not only ensure mainstreaming gender issues at the

agenda of political parties but also promoting women's political participation all across the political parties and syndicates as well.

*A key factor to the success of all these initiatives is empowering women to become leaders.*

## **E. Impact of the Arab Uprisings on Lebanon**

There has been no direct impact caused by the Arab uprisings on the issues related to gender. Nevertheless, the uprisings have paved the road to crucial discussions such as the need to see women far and beyond the demonstrations in the street and in decision making positions such as the parliament. Unfortunately, the uprisings that had women demonstrating as equal partners, succeeded in overthrowing the old regimes, but failed when it came to power transmission: women were unfairly excluded from fair and just representation.

This has opened the discussion in Lebanon on the need to consider an electoral law in the future that provides fair opportunity to women - a system such as the quota that can be endorsed even for a temporary period until proper representation has been rectified.

On another breath, the current government has chosen to 'disassociate' itself from the Arab uprisings especially those taking place in Syria. This unique position of disassociation, however, has resulted in the lack of adequate support to the refugees at the Lebanese-Syrian borders and to insecure borders for the Lebanese citizens who feel they are not being protected and thus need some form of self-defence.

## **F. Private Security**

Individual security problems, especially targeting vulnerable women, have been on the rise in the past few years. This situation has been made worse with the lack of personnel, budgets and policies aimed at protecting the individual's security in a country where security is 'negotiable'. This shortage in security and protection has forced large numbers of individuals and smaller groups to acquire personal self-defence weapons. It is true that the local legal system provides a legal framework for individuals to carry personal weapons after they have acquired a license from the authorities provided they can submit persuasive reasons that justify carrying a weapon. These licenses are temporary and need to be renewed every six or twelve months. Many individuals in Lebanon admit to having individual weapons that are not licensed.

Nowadays many people, and in particular women, seek to acquire a self-defence weapon to protect themselves when they are exposed to danger in some unsafe streets at night or even at daytime. Women's first choice is pepper spray, followed by taser and last a small-calibre handgun. These self-defence weapons, however, are not available for purchase in specialized stores; they are usually acquired through close friends or sometimes from members of one's own family. If the security situation in Lebanon deteriorates further, private security and armament will be on the rise again; such was the case during the civil war 1975-1990 where almost everyone had a weapon or more in their possession.

## **G. Restrictions and Prohibitions**

In general, women in Lebanon are not prohibited from learning about security-related issues; nevertheless, they are systemically ignored and not given access to processes, crucial information and to decision making positions. Women can publically discuss and even write about peace and security issues, but their information is limited to what they are allowed to know, an amount that is quite little.

Active women organizations, supportive donor organizations and concerned countries can lobby on the local government to enhance the participation of women in peace and security related issues especially if specific momentums are used such as in the period following the release of Lebanon's periodic review of CEDAW and human rights.

## Recommendations & Priorities

### Expected Results

The Lebanese women agreed that there is a need to adopt a comprehensive national plan that aims at decreasing discrimination against women and increasing women's participation especially in issues related to peace and security by empowering women to develop, participate and maintain functional and effective alliances and networks that collaborate with the Civil Society Organizations and the media; and by forming strong advocacy campaigns targeting decision makers, syndicates and political parties so as to influence processes that would lead to developing, amending or implementing decisions related to women's effective participation in the society.

The participants were quite confident of women's ability to play crucial role in reducing conflicts at different levels of the community from the family level to political parties and national levels. To do so, women must be empowered to participate in all democratic, development and planning processes. In this sense, the following recommendations reflect the national consultation recommendations on five priority areas:

### I. Priority Area One: Knowledge and Attitude

- 1.1 Increase women's awareness about their rights and the necessity to participate effectively in decision making processes.
- 1.2 Enhance women's access to information and decisions that affect their lives.
- 1.3 Enhance women's access to results and evaluations of peace and security plans.
- 1.4 Raise society's awareness on international resolutions related to peace and security.
- 1.5 Develop prevention and early education programs on women's and human rights.
- 1.6 Educate younger generations on peace, conflict resolution and democracy practices.
- 1.7 Empower women to become leaders and increase their self confidence in their own capabilities in making change.
- 1.8 Develop the capacities of the Civil Society Organizations on gender related issues.
- 1.9 Identify area sectors that should be included in gender awareness raising programs at the levels of capacity building and publications.
- 1.10 Engage men to endorse women's active participation and decision making.

## 2. Priority Area Two: Participation in Decision Making Processes

- 2.1 Advocate for the endorsement of a quota system at all levels of decision making positions especially in a modern electoral law that allows fair representation of women.
- 2.2 Advocate for women's active participation at all levels of the society and not only in the parliament.
- 2.3 Advocate ensuring gender budgeting (at ministries, internal security, health sector, banks, etc.).
- 2.4 Advocate to ensure women's active participation and representation in the executive and decision making boards of political parties.
- 2.5 Advocate to mainstreaming gender related issues on decision makers' agendas.
- 2.6 Lobby to lift Lebanon's reservations on CEDAW.
- 2.7 Advocate to ensure women's participation in policy planning processes.
- 2.8 Create alliances and engage all sorts of media to make a change.
- 2.9 Ensure women's active participation in legislation processes.
- 2.10 Encourage the development of joint committees of women and men to work together to influence decision makers, donors, syndicates, etc.

## 3. Priority Area Three: Security & Peace Processes

- 3.1 Build the capacities of CSOs and women organizations on security and peace processes as per SCR 1325 and all other related resolutions.
- 3.2 Build the capacities of media experts on women, peace and security issues in relation to UNSCR 1325.
- 3.3 Ensure proper legal protection for women through policies and processes with special attention to less privileged women.
- 3.4 Conduct studies on women's role in war and her position in armament.
- 3.5 Ensure that proper measures and account is taken of women's rights and needs in security sector policies and reform.
- 3.6 Ensure women's role in decisions related to the spread of armament or disarmament in the country.
- 3.7 Train women on self-defence mechanisms

#### **4. Priority Area Four: Peacebuilding and Negotiations**

- 4.1 Ensure women's participation in all local and international dialogues and in delegations related to peace negotiations and processes.
- 4.2 Ensure a gender perspective is integrated into all peace agreements and peace processes.
- 4.3 Ensure women's participation in decision-making processes in post-conflict situations and peacebuilding efforts.
- 4.4 Mainstream SCR 1325 in all initiatives aimed at resolving disputes and conflicts.
- 4.5 Conduct studies and research on women, peace, security, defence and armament
- 4.6 Integrate a gender perspective in all peace building and conflict resolution efforts.
- 4.7 Empower women to contribute to raising less aggressive generations
- 4.8 Ensure the role of women in peace talks and negotiating a solution to the Palestinian cause without bargaining for women's rights.

#### **5. Priority Area Five: Monitoring and Reporting**

- 5.1 Monitor, document and report all gender related violations and specifically those related to peace and security.
- 5.2 Collaborate with the ministries, agencies and other actors that can receive support related to SCR 1325.
- 5.3 Collaborate and coordinate across all sectors, ministries, research institutes, universities and NGOs
- 5.4 Encourage the development of active sectoral committees to enhance networking amongst and between NGOs and the government.
- 5.5 Follow up, monitor and report the work of these committees.
- 5.6 Ensure transparency and accountability at all levels.



## Annex I - List of Participants

#	الإسم	الجهة الممثلة	الهاتف/الفاكس	الخليوي	البريد الإلكتروني
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<a href="mailto:upwlebanon@yahoo.com">upwlebanon@yahoo.com</a>	03-969 238	-	الإتحاد النسائي التقدمي	سلمى صفيير 19.
<a href="mailto:evelyneaccad@aol.com">evelyneaccad@aol.com</a>	71-618 190	01-749 498	بيت الحنان	إيفلين عكاد 20.
<a href="mailto:cynthiachammas81@hotmail.com">cynthiachammas81@hotmail.com</a>	70-726 550	01-749 498	بين الحنان	سينتيا الشماس 21.
<a href="mailto:manarzaiteer@hotmail.com">manarzaiteer@hotmail.com</a>	03-517 233	01-370 120	التجمع النسائي الديمقراطي	منار زعيتير 22.
<a href="mailto:Nawal-khoury@hotmail.com">Nawal-khoury@hotmail.com</a>	71-985 951	-	تيار المجتمع المدني	نوال الخوري 23.
<a href="mailto:bassimahalabi@live.com">bassimahalabi@live.com</a>	03-732 629	01-362 280	تيار المستقبل-قطاع المرأة	باسيما حليبي 24.
<a href="mailto:rsabat@ndu.edu.lb">rsabat@ndu.edu.lb</a>	70-326 923	-	جامعة اللوزية	د. ريتا سبات 25.
<a href="mailto:north.roc@cbra-lebanon.org">north.roc@cbra-lebanon.org</a>	03-328 861	-	جمعية التأهيل المجتمعي	منال فرغاوي 26.
<a href="mailto:nnajah.sleiman@cbra-lebanon.org">nnajah.sleiman@cbra-lebanon.org</a>	70-842 568	-	جمعية التأهيل المجتمعي	نجاح سليم سليمان 27.
<a href="mailto:barakatmaysaa@hotmail.com">barakatmaysaa@hotmail.com</a>	70-373 784	07-505 477	جمعية شؤون المرأة اللبنانية	ميساء بركات 28.
-	03-386 241	-	الجمعية اللبنانية لدعم مكافحة الفساد	نادين موسى 29.
<a href="mailto:mouvementsocial@mouvementsocial.org">mouvementsocial@mouvementsocial.org</a>	03-293 385	01-390 335	الحركة الإجتماعية	رندي رحال 30.
<a href="mailto:m_haddad@jwf.org.lb">m_haddad@jwf.org.lb</a>	03-621 980	01-890 877	عدل بلا حدود	ميريام حداد 31.
<a href="mailto:mziadeh@eclmc.org">mziadeh@eclmc.org</a>	03-145 546	01-502 550	كاريتاس - مركز الأجانب	مايا زيادة 32.

<a href="mailto:maymakarem@live.com">maymakarem@live.com</a>	03-841 731	05-360 829	اللجنة الأهلية لمتابعة قضايا المرأة	مي مكارم هلال	.33
<a href="mailto:ramzr@cyberia.net.lb">ramzr@cyberia.net.lb</a>	70-645 576	-	اللجنة اللبنانية للسلام والحرية	سناء روضة	.34
<a href="mailto:mmrad10@hotmail.com">mmrad10@hotmail.com</a>	03-372 314	04-870 314	المجلس النسائي اللبناني	منى قمر مراد	.35
<a href="mailto:npa@cyberia.net.lb">npa@cyberia.net.lb</a> <a href="mailto:gender@npa-lebanon.org">gender@npa-lebanon.org</a>	03-874 929	01-702 551	المساعدات الشعبية الترويجية	هيفا جمّال	.36
<a href="mailto:Creadel-lib@hotmail.com">Creadel-lib@hotmail.com</a>	03-871 186	08-373 212	المنتدى المدني الأورو المتوسطي	د. بتول يحفوفي	.37
<a href="mailto:ssmoot@ndi.org">ssmoot@ndi.org</a>	76-490 900	-	المعهد الديمقراطي الوطني	سمنتا سموت	.38
<a href="mailto:nisreen.rammal@hotmail.com">nisreen.rammal@hotmail.com</a>	03-025 718	-	مؤسسة عامل الدولية	نسرين رمال	.39
<a href="mailto:a.saadeh@makhzoumi-foundation.org">a.saadeh@makhzoumi-foundation.org</a>	70-809 582	01-361 913 01-363 498	مؤسسة مخزومي	أرليت سعادة	.40
<a href="mailto:rghamlouch@gmail.com">rghamlouch@gmail.com</a>	03-977 004	01-662 899	الهيئة اللبنانية لمناهضة العنف ضد المرأة	راغدة غملوش	.41
<a href="mailto:pcdd@pcdd.org">pcdd@pcdd.org</a>	03-454 743	01-303 911	PCDD	لينا علم الدين	.42
<a href="mailto:talineh1@gmail.com">talineh1@gmail.com</a>	03-610 878	-	CitiAct	تالين حيدر	.43
<a href="mailto:Hiba29hammoud@hotmail.com">Hiba29hammoud@hotmail.com</a>	70-694 959	-	CitiAct	هبي حمّود	.44
<b>اليونيفيل UNIFIL</b>					
<a href="mailto:rahlr@un.org">rahlr@un.org</a>	03-793 397	01-925 000 Ext.: 3307	اليونيفيل	رنا رحال	.45
<a href="mailto:romanazzi@un.org">romanazzi@un.org</a>	70-614578	01-925000 Ext.: 6840	اليونيفيل	لورا رومنزي	.46
<a href="mailto:unifil-cimicunit-fltso2@un.org">unifil-cimicunit-fltso2@un.org</a>	71-665 907		اليونيفيل	توماسو دي ماركو	.47
<a href="mailto:turyk-mazurek@un.org">turyk-mazurek@un.org</a>	76-632 363	01-925512	اليونيفيل	إيوا توريك مازوريك	.48

## Annex II – Questionnaire

### Non-Discrimination and Reinforcement of Women Peace and Security Agenda in the MENA Region

#### Lebanon National Consultation Feedback of the Participating Organizations

**Subject** : National consultation related to women’s rights, peace and security agenda in Lebanon.

**Objective** : Identification of organizations’ mandate and key priorities set for strengthening women’s rights and women peace and security agenda.

**Name of Organization** : \_\_\_\_\_

**Name of Person Filling the Questionnaire** : \_\_\_\_\_

**Position in Organization** : \_\_\_\_\_

**At which level has your organization been involved in when it comes to women empowerment, rights and peace and security? Can you please tick only the right level at which your organization has been involved during the last five years?**

Theme Area	Involved at Program Level	Involved at Project Level	Involved at Activity Level
– Gender related studies & research			
– Empowerment & Education			
– Capacity Development			
– Peacebuilding, conflict resolution and security Issues			
– Advancing the rule of law to protect women against all forms of discrimination and violence			
– Advancing the rule of law to ensure women political participation			
– Developing fair policies and regulations to mainstream a gender perspective at all levels			
– Empowering women to participate in decision-making processes			
– Protection of women’s economic, social, political and cultural rights and representation			
– Advocacy for gender equality			
– Gender Based Violence			

– Mainstreaming working with men in ERAW			
– Other:			

**I. Identification of current national/regional and international frameworks for women’s participation and the women, peace and security agenda:**

**1.1 How does your organization define the relation between women’s participation and the women, peace and security agenda in general?**

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**1.2 Can you please list legislations, national policies and judicial practices related to women's rights and elimination of discrimination and women peace and security in Lebanon that you know of?**

List legislations, national policies & judicial practices	Objective of this policy and/or practice
–	
–	
–	
–	
–	
–	

**1.3 Can you please identify obstacles that are hindering the advancement of women in participating in security sector issues and their equality with men at the local and national levels?**

Obstacles hindering the advancement of women	How? Can you elaborate?
–	
–	
–	
–	
–	

**2. Identification of obstacles and opportunities for women’s full participation and equal access to human rights:**

**2.1 Can you please identify some solid achievements and obstacles of ending discrimination against women through the promotion of human rights in Lebanon?**

Achievements of ending discrimination against women	Obstacles to ending discrimination
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—

**2.2 How safe are women human rights defenders and what can be done to ensure their security in Lebanon?**

**2.3 Is the women’s rights agenda being addressed in peace building and conflict resolution and in decision-making processes at government and grassroots level in Lebanon? How? Can you elaborate?**

**2.4 Using your experience and knowledge, can you list the emerging challenges and potential opportunities for effective participation of women in state building and governance processes in Lebanon?**

Potential Opportunities	Emerging Challenges
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—

**3. Identification of main priorities for ensuring peace, security and equality for women implementing the UNSCR 1325 in the region, and fostering networking and cooperation among the different activists:**

**3.1 In your opinion and in the Lebanese context, how can the women peace and security agenda be moved forward, including national strategies for implementation of UNSCR 1325?**

**3.2 Do you think there is any relationship between human rights obligations and women, peace and security in Lebanon? How? Can you please highlight this relationship?**

**3.3 With the best of your knowledge, have the UN mechanisms (CEDAW, HR committees, UPR process) been used for reporting on women peace and security issues in Lebanon? Can you please identify how these UN mechanisms can be used more effectively or creatively in the local context to report on women peace and security issues?**

Currently Used UN Mechanisms	Proposed Effective Mechanisms
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—

**4. Identification of national/regional/international networks to strengthen women’s participation and equal access to human rights:**

**4.1 Can you think of practical ways and methodologies that would lead to promoting a stronger network mechanism among women organizations and groups working for realization of CEDAW and the women, peace and security agenda in the MENA region?**



## Annex III – Discussion Themes

### محاوَر النقاش - مجموعة الأسئلة الأولى

1. ماذا يعني لك قرار مجلس الامن 1325 وكيف ترى/ين ابعاد هذا القرار؟ ما الذي ينقصه برأيك؟ وماذا يجب أن تتضمن أجندة شاملة للأمن والسلام؟  
1. What do you see in SCR 1325 and what do you see far and beyond 1325? What is missing? What would a comprehensive agenda for peace and security look like?

---

2. ما هي أهم القضايا بالنسبة للنساء في لبنان فيما يختص بموضوع الأمن والسلام؟ من منظور الأمن والسلام، ما هو الإطار الخاص بلبنان كبلد ضمن منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا؟ ما الذي يميز لبنان؟  
2. What are the most crucial priorities for women in Lebanon when it comes to peace and security? From a peace & security perspective, what is specific about Lebanon in the MENA region? What sets it apart?

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3. كيف يمكن الدفع قدماً بأجندة النساء والأمن والسلام ضمن الإطار اللبناني؟  
3. In the Lebanese context, how can women, peace and security agenda be moved forward?

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4. ما هي الآثار التي أحدثتها الثورات العربية على لبنان؟ هل هناك أي آثار أو تداعيات على الأمن؟ لأي مدى أو كم هم أمناء النساء المدافعات عن حقوق النساء؟ وماذا يمكننا أن نقوم به لضمان أمنهن وسلامتهن في لبنان؟  
قدم/ي امثلة.  
4. What impact has the Arab uprisings had on Lebanon? Are there any security effects or implications? How safe are women human rights defenders? And what can be done to ensure their security in Lebanon? Give examples.

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5. هل هناك من توجه لزيادة الأمن الشخصي؟ لماذا؟ هل من إطار قانوني يحكم حمل الأسلحة الخاصة؟ هل يمكن للنساء الدفاع عن أنفسهن؟ كيف؟  
5. Is privatize security increasing? Why? Is there a legal framework controlling carrying of personal weapons? Can women defend themselves? How?

---

6. ما هي الأسئلة القضايا بالأمن التي يمكن إعتبارها "مقبولة إجتماعياً" للنساء (مثالاً: الأكاديميات، الناشطات ..) لمعرفتها ومناقشتها والمشاركة بها؟ هل من مخاطر قد تواجه النساء اللواتي يحاولن العمل على قضايا الأمن والسلام؟  
6. What kinds of security-related Issues are considered 'socially acceptable' for women (activists, academics) to know about, discuss and participate in? Are there any dangers that might face women who try to work on issues related to peace and security?

## محاو النقاأ - ماموءة الأسلءة الأناوءة

1. ماذا عئني لك قرار مامس الامن 1325 وكيف ترى/ين ابعاد هذا القرار ؟ ما الذي ينقصه برأئك؟ وماذا يجب أن تتضمن أامءة شاملءة للأمن والسلام؟  
1. What do you see in SCR 1325 and what do you see far and beyond 1325? What is missing? What would a comprehensive agenda for peace and security look like?

---

2. ما هي أهم القضايا بالنسبة للنساء في لبنان فيما يختص بموضوع الأمن والسلام ؟ من منظور الأمن والسلام ، ما هو الإطار الخاص بلبنان كبلد ضمن منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا؟ ما الذي يميز لبنان ؟  
2. What are the most crucial priorities for women in Lebanon when it comes to peace and security? From a peace & security perspective, what is specific about Lebanon in the MENA region? What sets it apart?

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3. كيف يمكن الدفع قءماً بأامءة النساء والأمن والسلام ضمن الإطار اللبناي؟  
3. In the Lebanese context, how can women, peace and security agenda be moved forward?

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4. ما هي الفرص المتاحة من أجل ضمان مشاركة فاعلة للنساء في بناء مؤسساء الدولة ووضع آليات الحكم في لبنان؟ كيف يمكن الاستفااء منها؟  
4. What are opportunities for effective participation of women in state building and governance processes in Lebanon? How can we build on these opportunities?

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5. ما هي الأءااء والعقبات التي تعيق تقدم المرأة في المشاركة في قضايا قطاع الأمن ومساواتها مع الرجل على الصعيدين المحلي والوطني؟ كيف يمكن معالمتها؟  
5. What are the challenges and obstacles that are hindering the advancement of women in participating in security sector issues and their equality with men at the local and national levels? How can these be addressed and reduced?

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6. كيف برأئك/كن، يمكن اءعيم آليات تشبيك ضمن المنظمات والمجموعات النسائية العاملة على تطبيق إءفاقية سيءاو وأامءة النساء والسلام والأمن في المنطقة بحيث تصبح هذه الآليات أكثر فاعلية وقوة؟  
6. How do you think stronger network mechanisms among women organizations and groups working for realization of CEDAW and women's, peace and security agenda in the MENA region can be strengthened to become more effective?

## محاو النقاأ - ماموءة الأسلءة الأالءة

1. ماذا يعنل لك قرار ماملس الامن 1325 وكلف ترى/لن ابعاد هذا القرار ؟ ما الذي لنقصه برألك؟ وماذا لجب أن نلنضمن أامءة شاملءة للامن والسلام؟
  1. What do you see in SCR 1325 and what do you see far and beyond 1325? What is missing? What would a comprehensive agenda for peace and security look like?

---

2. ما هل أهم القضايا بالنسبة للنساء فل لبنان فلما لخلص بموضوع الأمن والسلام ؟ من منظور الأمن والسلام ، ما هو الإطار الخاص بلبنان كبلد ضمن منطءة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفرفقلا؟ ما الذي لممز لبنان ؟
  2. What are the most crucial priorities for women in Lebanon when it comes to peace and security? From a peace & security perspective, what is specific about Lebanon in the MENA region? What sets it apart?

---

3. كلف لمكن الدفع قءماً بأامءة النساء والأمن والسلام ضمن الإطار اللبناى؟
  3. In the Lebanese context, how can women, peace and security agenda be moved forward?

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4. ألى نلضع الءكومة اللبناىة نفسها حلال هواامس الأمن الوطنىة والإقللمىة ؟ هل لثم طرء وتناول هذه المواقف علناً؟ هل نلخرط النساء بهذا النقاأ؟ كلف؟
  4. How does the Lebanese government position itself vis-à-vis national and regional security concerns? Is this position publicly debated? Are women involved in this discussion? How?

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5. ما الذي برألكم/كن لجب القلام به من أجل ضمان طرء أامءة حقوق المرأة على مسلوى القلاعلن الءكومل والشعبى فل لبنان خاصة فل القضايا الاللىة: ا) بناء السلام؛ ب) حل النزاعات؛ و ج) آلىاء صنع القرار؟
  5. What do you think should be done or adopted to have the women's rights agenda addressed at both government and grassroots level in Lebanon in a) peace building, b) conflict resolution and c) in decision-making processes?

---

6. كلف لمكنا بناء "أنظمة دعم" للنساء حلىن لقررن الوصول إلى مواقف قلالدىة أو مواقف صنع القرار؟
  6. How do we build support systems for women when they decide to enter leadership and decision making positions?

## القرارات والأولويات

1. ما هو الأثر الذي قد يحدثه التمثيل العادل للمرأة في مواقع صنع القرار على مختلف نواحي "أجندة النوع الاجتماعي/الجندر"؟

1. What impact does women's just representation in decision-making have on different aspects of the 'gender agenda'?

2. كيف يمكننا ضمان وضع الأطر والنظم القانونية والأعراف الثقافية وذلك لتحقيق المساواة الجندرية والمشاركة الفعالة بشكل عام، بموضوع الأمن والسلام خاصة؟

2. How do we ensure that the legal systems and cultural norms are established so as to realize gender equality and effective participation in general and in particular peace and security issues?

3. على مستويات مختلفة، يتم التعاطي مع قضايا الأمن والجنود بصورة منفصلة. كيف يمكننا ضمان ربط قضايا النساء بأجندة السلام والأمن؟ كيف يمكننا دمج قضايا الجنود في الأمن والأمن في الجنود؟

3. At several levels, gender and security are dealt with separately. How do we engage gender into security and security into gender? How do we ensure that issues of women are closely linked to the peace and security agenda?

4. ما الأولويات التي يجب ان نركز عليها؟ من أين نبدأ؟ ما هي القضايا التي يجب طرحها أولاً ، وثانياً ، وثالثاً؟ وكيف نرى دورنا؟

4. What are the priorities that we need to focus on? Where do we start? What issues need to be addressed first? Second? Third? How do you see your role?

5. ما هي النتائج النهائية التي تود/ين رؤيتها بموضوع الأمن والسلام؟

5. What do you want to have as a final result?