



مركز بيروت للأبحاث والابتكار
BEIRUT RESEARCH & INNOVATION CENTER

Final Report

Sustainable Peacebuilding by Empowering Women in the City of Tripoli

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I. Background Information

1. Summary of Project Information

- Completed project title: *Sustainable peace building by empowering women in the city of Tripoli*
- Implementing organization: *CLER – BRIC*
- Total number of Direct Beneficiaries: *45*
- Total number of Indirect Beneficiaries: *500*
- Total Budget: *USD 96,000*
- Starting date: *August 2015*
- Actual completion date: *March 2016*
- Name and contact details of the contact person: *Dr. Hassan Ghaziri, President, Tel: 03 222504*

2. Annexes to be Provided

- Implementation Plan for the Methodology
- Project Tools
- Final Situation Analysis Report
- Action Plan for the Women's Coalition for Tripoli (Phase II)

3. Project Objectives Based on the Signed Agreement

The project concept is part of an overall framework to engage various stakeholders and agents of change to coordinate their work and put their resources together to support peace building in the city of Tripoli and its surroundings. Given that 85% of families in Tripoli live in a state of deprivation the city is in urgent need of a complex multi-track approach to re-establish the city's resilience, sustain reconciliation and re-focus the efforts on economic development. Women as an important group of the population and a potentially major agent of change and peace diffusion should be empowered to play this vital role.

The main development objective of the project is to establish infrastructural components for a long term peace building process in Tripoli by empowering women and providing them with instruments, tools and mechanisms for enhancing educational capabilities, opening economic opportunities and promoting political leadership.

While the immediate objectives of the project's activities are focused around: (a) Situation analysis on women's rights and gender equality in Tripoli including mapping of local and international actors in the city and the interventions on women's rights and gender equality in terms of access to education, skills development, economic opportunities and incentives and local governance; (b) Skills development in designing peace building programs, improving their quality, impact and effectiveness addressed primarily to women selected according to the situation analysis above;

and (c) Coalition building and shared agenda among key actors who were exposed to skills development training.

II. Implementation Details

1. Management Arrangements

An implementation plan has been developed detailing the methodology of the project's activities and the managerial arrangements that will govern the overall process. A mapping plan was put in place detailing the mapping methodology including focus groups with women and men from Tripoli in addition to mixed focus groups, semi-structured interviews with the local and national actors and a survey involving around 350 participants from the different communities living in Tripoli.

(Please refer to Appendix I)

The project divided the city of Tripoli into seven areas as follows: "Maarad and Dam w Farez", "Miatain and Azmi", "Zahriyeh and Tall", "Abou Samra and Zaytoun Abou Samra", "Kobbeh and Daher Mogher", "Tabbaneh and Malouleh" and "Jabal Mohsen", taking into consideration the participation of communities from different social and economic levels i.e. the wealthy and well educated people inhabiting the Maarad area and the poor and less educated people living in Tabbaneh. In addition, communities with a heavy presence of Syrian refugees will be intensively involved to facilitate a better understanding of the new trends that emerged and/or were amplified by the refugees influx in the City. Moreover, the above geographical distribution will ensure participation of communities from different sects in the city such as, Alawites in Jabal Mohsen, Christians in Kobbeh and Zahriyeh and Sunnis in the other areas. The seven areas are geographically connected through districts wherein people from similar backgrounds live, which will allow for counterfactual analysis of the data.

The mapping methodology has been designed to include: (a) A desk review phase for secondary data collection through desk research and semi-structured interviews with international and local actors to assess what impact has been achieved throughout the past ten years and set up the baseline for the current analysis. (b) A primary data collection phase where focus groups, structured interviews with local and national actors and surveys will take place referring to the CEDAW clusters on women rights. The primary data collection will help in validating the findings of the desk review phase and will highlight the existing and emerging trends in violating women rights in the city. (c) A data analysis phase which will include disaggregated mapping, causal, roles and responsibilities, capacity gaps, stakeholders and trends analysis. A one day workshop involving all the stakeholders will be held to validate the data and set up the recommendations for the next phase.

A Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework has been designed and developed to identify the approach and tools that will be adopted in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the project's activities.

The MEL approach will refer to the project's LogFrame to assess the progress made towards the set objectives and where necessary, advise on the corrective actions. MEL will focus on the analysis of the project's indicators and relevant data collected through the proposed means of verification in the Logframe, and where applicable, the contribution to change achieved in the field.

The appraisal methods will be used to gather the views and feedback of the beneficiaries and stakeholders, in order to obtain necessary information for the project's mid-term (formative) evaluation. Appraisal methods include: (a) Key Informant Interview, (b) Focused Group Discussion, (c) Community Group Interview, (d) Direct Observation, and (e) Mini-survey.

Reporting templates will be developed to follow up on the project's activities and outputs and track the progress achieved in the field, in addition to collect information related to the constraints faced during the implementation.

2. Contribution to Program Objectives

Activities	Agreed Target	Achieved target	Description of achievement and/or variance
Output 1: Situation Analysis Report on Women's Rights Trends in Tripoli			
Desk Review	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desk Review phase completed and secondary data collected throughout desk research and semi-structured interviews with the key international and local actors. Statistics and reports of studies and projects on women's rights and gender equality produced by the UN agencies, the International NGOs, local NGOs and ministries were reviewed and analyzed; in addition to all documents related to women's rights and gender equality in Tripoli such as statistics, lessons learned from previous analysis reports, government policy, and academic research and media articles.
Survey	350 women from the seven districts of Tripoli	350 women from the seven districts of Tripoli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 350 women from Abou Samra, Tabbaneh, Jabal Mohsen, Al Zahriyeh, Dam and Farez, Miatain and Kobbeh areas participated in the survey conducted by BRIC to assess the women rights trends in Tripoli. - Sampling methodology and participants' selection criteria were set up and put into effect. The survey's interviewees have been selected randomly in each of the seven areas (50 females). - Questionnaires have been designed and tailored to cover the CEDAW clusters with special focus on the educational, economic and political rights. - Survey team trained and capacitated with communication and negotiation skills to conduct the survey in the field. - The questionnaire has been tested on a sample of 10 interviewees to verify its usefulness and ensure that the survey teams are trained to carry out the surveys elsewhere in the city. <i>(Please refer to Appendix II)</i>
Semi-structured Interviews	25 representatives from international, national and local stakeholders	25 representatives from international, national and local stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 25 semi-structured interviews were planned with specialized staff from the UN agencies, international and local NGOs, local NGOs, municipalities and ministries. - The added value of those semi-structured interviews is to validate the primary and secondary data and to engage the key actors in the process with the aim of increasing ownership of the findings and moving towards better program design and planning.

			<i>(Please refer to Appendix II)</i>
Focus Groups	100 women and men from Tripoli	100 women and men from Tripoli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 11 focus groups were conducted covering the seven areas of the City, targeting a total of 86 women and 21 men as participants. - Participants from different socio-economic levels of the communities living in Tripoli were engaged in the discussions. Participants were selected with variables around their marital status, age ranges, educational background and sectarian distributions to ensure proper representation. - The focus groups were designed to be semi-structured and allowing for a platform of interaction and spontaneous feedback among the participants in addition to capitalizing on the local narratives and nomenclature used to describe the situation. <i>(Please refer to Appendix II)</i>
Problem Tree Workshops	33 participants from international and local NGOs acting in Tripoli, in addition to municipal councilors, women entrepreneurs, local experts, university students and youth social activists.	33 participants from international and local NGOs acting in Tripoli, in addition to municipal councilors, women entrepreneurs, local experts, university students and youth social activists.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The two workshops created a platform for discussion and networking among the different actors in Tripoli, which is considered as a first step towards a potential coordination and joint effort for improving the livelihoods of women in the city.
Data Analysis	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary and secondary data were analyzed and validated with the stakeholders to map the existing and emerging women's rights trends, in addition to the violations amplified by the huge Syrian refugee's influx into the city. - Cross cutting trends and violations among the seven districts of the city have been highlighted. - Data correlation has been performed to visualize the links between the socio-cultural barriers, the economic situation in the city and the findings.
Final Situation Analysis Report	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The final report is completed. <i>(Please refer to Appendix III)</i>
Output 2: Selection of 40 Women from Tripoli Capacitated with Different Skills in Preparation for the Women's Coalition Establishment			
CEDAW Awareness Workshops	- 3 awareness raising workshops on	- 3 awareness raising workshops on	- 45 women from Tripoli received awareness sessions around CEDAW clusters and latest law amendments adopted by the Lebanese government in response to the human rights council

	<p>CEDAW clusters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45 women from Tripoli from different socio-cultural context and economic levels 	<p>CEDAW clusters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45 women from Tripoli from different socio-cultural context and economic levels 	<p>recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45 women from Tripoli were introduced to the efforts undertaken by the international and local actors at the national level to improve women's access to their rights. - 45 women from Tripoli were introduced to the national strategy for women rights developed by the national commission for Lebanese Women.
Capacity Building Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45 women from Tripoli from different socio-cultural context and economic levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45 women from Tripoli from different socio-cultural context and economic levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A capacity building program has been designed to support 45 women from Tripoli improving their technical skills with regard to civic engagement, project cycle management, project monitoring and evaluation, entrepreneurship and SME initiation and management. - The capacity building program was designed to provide all women participants with technical skills that will help them improve their livelihoods and their community engagement. At the same time, the capacity building program was one of the preparatory procedures undertaken by BRIC to set up the selection criteria for coalition's members.
Output 3: Establishment of Women Coalition for Tripoli			
Selection Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geographical representation - Level of commitment to the Coalition's mission and vision - Level of community engagement - Age groups ranging from 18 to 60 years old
Coalition Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 women were selected to form the Women Coalition for Tripoli. - Coordination meetings have been intensively conducted to identify the coalition's vision and mission and develop the preliminary governance structure and code of conduct. - Analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) for the coalition's work in Tripoli has been discussed thoroughly with the coalition's members taking into consideration the challenges that they might face while launching the coalition's operations in the city. - Brain-storming sessions with the coalition's members took place to set up the operational modalities and framework within which the members will be divided into working groups and clusters. - Local District Committees (LDCs) approach aiming at mobilizing the women to act as 'probes' in their communities to convey the real-life

			<p>problems that their community members are facing. This can also be seen as an outreach method to identify the most pressing issues faced in the community, translated by the actual residents themselves, for a more in-depth, as-close-to-reality-as-possible depiction of what is really happening in those societies.</p>
Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 months plan - Phase II project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 months plan - Phase II project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In consultation with the coalition's members, a four-month action plan has been developed as a testing phase for the coalition's work in the city. - The plan has been designed to build on the skills that the coalition's members have in addition to enhancing other skills related to team work, communication and negotiation, conflict resolution and institutional governance. - The members were divided into two working groups focusing on the educational and economic rights of women. The working groups will conduct two studies on: 1) children and youth drop out from schools and 2) women's available skills and market's needs assessment in Tripoli. Both studies will focus on the causal analysis of the issues and will look at the potential opportunities that might induce a positive change to the current situation in the city. - In parallel, BRIC has presented a second phase proposal to the Norwegian embassy as a continuation of the first phase with the aim of sustaining the women's coalition established in Tripoli and launching its operations in the city with an initial focus on women's educational and economic rights. - Phase II is a testing phase for both the coalition and BRIC to better understand the challenges and enabling factors that will support the sustainability of this women's coalition with the aim of launching its full-fledged operations in the third phase through a three-year strategy and action plan. <p><i>(Please refer to Appendix IV)</i></p>
Video Documentary	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BRIC has designed and produced a video documentary on the women's coalition for Tripoli highlighting the importance of the entity in the city and the communities' perception to it which will promote the coalition's vision and mission and will facilitate its operations in the city.
Closing Ceremony	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BRIC has organized a closure ceremony for the project in the presence of representatives from the Norwegian embassy and families of the coalition's members.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation

a. MEL Approach

Given the complex context in Tripoli, and the lack of reliable human rights benchmarks, especially women's rights, in addition to the volatile security situation, BRIC will adopt the following approach and tools in monitoring and evaluating the progress achieved by the project.

- **Grant Matrix:** The project's matrix helps to clarify the objectives and to identify the expected causal links in the following results chain: inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes and impact/change/contribution to change; in addition to the identification of the indicators at each stage in this chain. BRIC will consider the project's matrix during the implementation to assess the progress made towards the set objectives and where necessary, advise on the corrective actions. MEL will focus on the analysis of the project's indicators and relevant data collected through the proposed means of verification in the LogFrame, and where applicable, the contribution to change achieved in the field. BRIC will collect mandatory information related to the project's baseline which will be sorted in a comprehensive database. This will be an initial step towards collecting baseline information on women's rights in Tripoli.
- **Appraisal Methods:** BRIC will make use of the appraisal methods to gather the views and feedback of the beneficiaries and stakeholders, in order to obtain necessary information for the project's mid-term (formative) evaluation. The appraisal methods provide flexibility to explore new ideas and their findings are specific for the targeted communities. Appraisal methods include: (a) *Key Informant Interview*, (b) *Focused Group Discussion*, (c) *Community Group Interview*, (d) *Direct Observation*, and (e) *Mini-survey*. The MEL Expert and the project's team will agree on the appraisal method in light of the project's duration, activities and expected outputs in addition to the organization's capacities.
- **Reporting:** BRIC will tailor simple reporting templates to follow up on the project's activities and outputs and track the progress achieved in the field in addition to collect information related to the constraints faced during the implementation. Please refer to section V, Annexes.

b. Project MEL Framework

Development Objective: The objective of the project proposed is to establish infrastructural components of a long term peace building process in Tripoli by empowering women and providing them with instruments, tools and mechanisms for enhancing educational capabilities, opening economic opportunities and promoting political leadership.		
Specific Objectives	Outputs	MEL Responsibilities
<p>Specific Objective 1: Situation Analysis on Women's Rights and Gender Equality in Tripoli</p>	<p>Output 1.1. Situation Analysis Report on Women's Rights and Gender Equality in Tripoli</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drafting the mapping plan ▪ Design of sampling method and core M&E methods including stakeholders analysis and documentation review ▪ Design of questionnaires and surveys ▪ Key informants interviews with local civil society organizations, national and local authorities ▪ Data analysis ▪ Document best practices and lessons learnt from the mapping exercise in Tripoli
<p>Specific Objective 2: Skills development in designing peace building programs, improving their quality, impact and effectiveness addressed primarily to women selected according to the situation analysis above</p>	<p>Output 2.1. 40 participants from the vulnerable groups in the City of Tripoli have attended workshop sessions on women's rights and gender equality.</p> <p>Output 2.2. Statistical data reflecting the effectiveness of the discussions/awareness sessions in improving the participants' knowledge on women's rights and gender equality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set up of the beneficiaries' selection criteria ▪ Design of pre and post training self-evaluation tool ▪ Generation of statistical figures reflecting the impact of the capacity building activities on the target groups ▪ Documentation of best practices in training delivery as main part of capacity building

Specific Objective 3: Coalition Building and Shared agenda among key actors	Output 3.1. Women's rights and gender equality coalition established in the city of Tripoli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set up of the selection criteria of the coalition members (covering the geographical area of the project) ▪ Coalition building coordination meetings
	Output 3.2. Action plan of activities including roles and responsibilities of each of the coalition members in the three main areas , education, business, public affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation of the applicability of the coalition's action plan (including relevance to the findings of the situation analysis report and sustainability of the proposed interventions) ▪ Documentation of best practices of networking between community members

c. Mapping Monitoring Plan

What information is needed?	Intended use	Main users	How will the information be collected and from which sources?	Time Frame	How will the team learn from the monitoring information?	How will the team make sure that lessons learnt will feed into future planning?	How is the reporting done?	Who gets the reports?
Secondary Data								
Desk Review	Collect data from previous reports, studies and researches related to the situation of women rights in Tripoli in addition to the initiatives undertaken by the National authorities, international and local actors towards improving access of women to their rights with special focus on the Education, Economic and Political rights	Mapping Team	The information will be collected from published reports, studies and analyses describing the situation of women's rights in the country in general with special focus on the city of Tripoli.	Aug-Nov 2015	N/A	The data collected from the desk review will be used in setting up the baseline for the analysis report. Findings will be taken into consideration while designing complementary initiatives to build on the outputs of this mapping exercise.	The data will be included in a comparative table reflecting the findings against each cluster of the CEDAW. A desk review report will be generated to form the baseline for the situation analysis report	Mapping Team and Project Manager
Data Verification	Verification of the desk review findings	Mapping Team	The information will be collected through structured interviews with the international actors and local actors in addition to the national and local authorities	Aug- Nov 2015	N/A	Verification of the desk review findings will help the team identify gaps and better plan for future interventions.	A detailed report is generated after each of the structured interviews.	Mapping Team and Project Manager

4. Sustainability

As a follow up to the current project (Phase I), a spin-off project (Phase II) was created as a result of the formation of a coalition of women in Tripoli (as per objective 3). The coalition was based on the findings of the situation analysis survey, focus group interviews and key informant interviews, executed and analyzed in the previous study. The analysis of the findings, in parallel with the recommendations and that were set, form the framework on which the coalition and its corresponding action plans are based.

The present Phase II project will be a continuation of the first phase and is focused on sustaining the women's coalition established in Tripoli and launching its operations in the city with focus on education and entrepreneurship. Phase II is a testing phase for both the coalition and BRIC to better understand the challenges and enabling factors that will support the sustainability of this women's coalition with the aim of launching its full-fledged operations in the third phase through a three-year strategy and action plan.

The process will entail the collaboration among the widest of networks operating in the city and in close collaboration with city government. This approach is potentially able to transform the local conflicts, improve the humanitarian situation, and create the right incentives to mitigate their root causes in the long run. Overall, the approach for Phase II is seen as 1) **centered on the local level** with an emphasis on the group of women derived from the previous study to create the coalition, 2) **shifting efforts to development and integration**, in the sense where the root causes of male-driven objections to women's development are assessed on a Gender Transformative Approach¹ (GTA). This approach takes into account social norms, attitudes and behaviors, and socio-cultural systems that underlie symptoms of gender inequality, rather than limiting conflicts to their political or religious dimension and 3) **considering women, in conjunction with men (marital and familial affiliation), as the main agents of transformation**. When planning interventions aimed at addressing the worsening humanitarian crisis in Tripoli, a grassroots coalition of organized, skilled and motivated women will prove a powerful tool for identifying gaps in provision, formulating alternative interventions, and building trust amongst the local population.

¹ GTA: "programs and interventions that create opportunities for individuals to actively challenge gender norms, promote positions of social and political influence for women in communities, and address power inequities between persons of different genders. GTA create an enabling environment for gender transformation by going beyond just including women as participants" (Health Communication Capacity Collaborative, retrieved on February 15, 2016 from <http://www.healthcommcapacity.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Gender-Transformative-Approaches-An-HC3-Research-Primer.pdf>)

III. Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Challenges and Actions Taken to Address Them

Challenges	How did these challenges affect the activities?	Actions Taken to address challenges	Recommendations to avoid future similar challenges
Currency exchange rate between NOK and USD	Losses in the budget with negative implications on the activities implementation	BRIC has provided in-kind contribution to cover the financial gap and avoid cancelation of any of the project's activities	Norwegian Embassy to take into consideration the negative impact of such scenarios and develop comprehensive policy that allows coverage of such financial gaps
Socio-cultural barriers in Tripoli	Negative impact on women's commitment and attendance that is usually related to familial restrictions	In the project closure ceremony, BRIC invited the coalition's members and their families to attend, which helped them gain a better understanding of work the women's coalition and mission in the city and has increased acceptance within the communities living in Tripoli	Increase awareness and visibility of the women's coalition work in Tripoli through video documentaries, and more community engagement. BRIC has taken this into consideration in Phase II of the project where men are more involved in the project's components and activities.
Funding sustainability	Concerns around the sustainability of the women's coalition established in Tripoli	BRIC has presented the Phase II project to the Norwegian Embassy with the aim of getting the required funds to support the establishment of the women's coalition for Tripoli and launch its activities in the city.	In the case of such developmental programs, strategic partnerships would ensure sustainability of the results and will lead to better planning.

2. Lessons Learned

In designing Phase II of the project, BRIC took into consideration the challenges encountered during the first phase, especially the socio-cultural barriers and the actual communities' needs in Tripoli, in addition to the internal constraints faced by the team.

M&E reports were generated on a monthly basis documenting the obstacles faced and the corrective actions taken by the team. This practice has proven its effectiveness in internally evaluating the implementation modalities and intervening with the corrective actions in a timely manner.

BRIC has adopted a participatory approach in establishing the Women Coalition for Tripoli and setting up its governance structure and operational modalities. This

approach has increased ownership of the coalition's mission and vision and motivated the members to better engage in the coalition's projected activities in Tripoli.

3. Relationship with the Donor

a. Managing the Relationship with the Donor

BRIC adopted the approach of continuous information sharing with the Norwegian Embassy with regard to the progress of the project's activities in the field, challenges encountered by the implementation team and corrective actions taken into consideration. This approach has enhanced the relationship with the Norwegian Embassy and has provided a better understanding of the complexity of the context in which the project is being implemented.

BRIC has abided by the Embassy's guidelines in regards to compliance and auditing and has liaised with the audit firm two months prior to the project's closure to ensure that all requirements are available for the audit process.

BRIC has facilitated the direct contact between the Embassy and the direct beneficiaries during the project's closing ceremony where the Embassy's representatives had the chance to meet with the beneficiaries first hand and better assess the impact of the project's activities and its quick wins in the field.

b. Recommendations

With the support of the Norwegian Embassy in Beirut, BRIC has succeeded in establishing a women coalition for Tripoli with a comprehensive development vision and mission for the city. However, challenges in sustaining this coalition and supporting its acceptance and operations in the city are huge and will require a lot of effort from the donors, BRIC and the coalition's members.

BRIC is currently in the process of developing a comprehensive strategy for enhancing the capacity of the coalition in Tripoli and launching its operations to achieve quick wins and increase its acceptance within the communities living in the city. This strategy will include a transition phase where the coalition will operate under BRIC's umbrella while developing its governance structure and ensuring its self-sustainability.

In this context, BRIC is looking forward to building a strategic partnership with the Norwegian Embassy in Beirut to enhance the outputs achieved through this first-phase project and support long-term and sustainable changes to the communities in Tripoli, namely women and youth and improve their roles in the society as "change agents".

IV. Appendices

1. Appendix I – Implementation Plan of the Project Methodology

Definition

A situation analysis of women rights in a complex context such as the city of Tripoli is an in-depth description of the extent to which women’s rights are being enjoyed and an analysis of the obstacles to, and enablers of, their realization. The analysis will be informed by a range of perspectives, including those of women and young people. The contents of the analysis will vary depending upon the context, but it would be expected to include:

- Methodology used
- Country facts
- Situation in relation to rights enshrined in the CEDAW
- Cross-cutting factors and key actors
- Recommendations

The Reporting Clusters of the CEDAW

The Analysis report will take into consideration the following clusters of the CEDAW, following the UNICEF most relevant articles that directly impact the situations of young and adolescent girls and women.

CEDAW Provision	Description
Right to Equality and non-discrimination Articles 1 to 4	States must adopt this principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislations and ensure the procedural recommendations of this principle.
Traditional Practices Articles 2 (f) & 5 (a)	States should modify any harmful aspects of certain traditional, customary or modern practices which effect women.
Temporary Special Measures Article 4.1	States should take temporary special measures in order to fulfill their obligation to promote de facto equality and eliminate discrimination
Common responsibility of both parents & Best interests of the child Article 5 (b)	To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being understood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases.

Equality in Marriage and Family Articles 16 (b), (d) and (e)	b) The same right freely to choose a spouse and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent. (d) The same rights and responsibilities as parents, irrespective of their marital status, in matters relating to their children; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount. (e) The same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights;
Freedom from Sex Trafficking/exploitation	Governments should suppress the sexual exploitation and trafficking of women
Nationality Article 9 (2)	States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children.
Access to education and reduction of female student dropout rate Article 10 and 10 (f)	States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women: including (f) the reduction of female student dropout rates and the organization of programs for girls and women who have left school prematurely.
Protection from discrimination on grounds of maternity Article 11	(a) To prohibit, subject to the imposition of sanctions, dismissal on the grounds of pregnancy or of maternity leave and discrimination in dismissals on the basis of marital status; (b) To introduce maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits without loss of former employment, seniority or social allowances; (c) To encourage the provision of the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life, in particular through promoting the establishment and development of a network of childcare facilities
Access to health care Article 12 (1)	States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning.
Health care during pregnancy and post natal care Article 12 (2)	States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the postnatal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.
Prohibition of Child Marriage Article 16 (2)	The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.
Implementation of CEDAW Article 17	For the purpose of considering the progress made in the implementation of the Convention, a Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women shall be established.

Specialized agencies, as well as United Nations funds, programs and other entities, can have voice in analysis of implementation of CEDAW Article 22	The specialized agencies shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their activities. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities.
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Types of Analysis

Types of Analysis	
Disaggregated Mapping	A situation analysis should articulate a clear picture of who does and who does not enjoy the rights to which they are entitled and identify the gaps in provision and violations of women's rights.
	Data disaggregation will to some degree be dependent on the context, but routinely will include whether the situation is different for men and women or whether there are other differences, e.g., age, ethnicity, caste, religion, or geographic or economic factors.
Causal Analysis	Also known as 'problem tree analysis', this helps to identify underlying causes of the non-enjoyment of rights – e.g., gender and other power factors.
Role/responsibility Analysis	Mapping of who <i>should</i> be taking responsibility, what their and other actors' roles should be, and how duty bearers' roles and responsibilities are linked. Analysis will need to be informed by different perspectives, ensuring that generational and gender factors are taken into consideration.
Capacity Gap Analysis	Analysis of reasons why duty bearers are not meeting their responsibilities, whether due to lack of political will or authority to act, lack of access to or control over resources, the absence of personal motivation, or a combination of these.
Stakeholder Analysis	Analysis of who is doing what for change and the impact they are having and will have.
Trend Analysis	Identification of past and future trends of significance to women's rights.

Overall Approach

The central task in managing a Women's Rights Situation Analysis is to gather sufficient information to produce a 'good enough' analysis to inform actors' strategic decision-making.

The Analysis process includes a review of secondary data, meetings with key informants, and the gathering of data from primary sources. These are combined in a concluding analysis workshop. The eventual use of the Analysis in strategic planning should be central to decisions about how much information to gather and from whom.

Two components of the process should be stressed:

- The sources of information (secondary data, key informants, primary sources) provide different perspectives on the situation of women and the realization of their rights. Sources may agree or differ in their understanding of what is happening and why. Different sources will have access to different information, and may interpret (and articulate) it in ways influenced by their circumstances and agendas. The Analysis team gathering the data should endeavor to sample a cross-section of sources, deal with them impartially and objectively, and then use them in the creation of their own overall analysis at the end of the process.

- The Analysis process draws not only on sources of information but also on the capacity and insights of the Analysis team who, at the conclusion of the data gathering, bring together information and process it using the analysis tools.

Data Gathering Sequence and Process

A situation analysis will need to draw on available data and analyses (secondary data) across a wide range of rights and data from a diverse range of informants and other sources (primary data). The process will be more manageable by careful sequencing and by engaging key informants/knowledgeable experts who can help with identification of relevant secondary data and with verification/cross-checking of findings and analysis.

OVERVIEW OF DATA GATHERING SEQUENCE	
Key Informants	Help to identify secondary data to review plus external documents such as government policy, research, media, academia
Secondary Data	Reviewed and organized using the CEDAW clusters Output used to determine primary data requirements, agree sampling, identify questions for verification and alternative perspectives
Key Informants Meetings	Enable: a) initial completion of CEDAW matrix for general measures, key actors and key factors; and b) identification and planning of primary data requirements
Primary Data	Gathered from sample of respondents: rights holders, duty bearers, other key actors/influencers. To include a combination of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open consultations – respondents facilitated to identify and explore issues for women important to them • Guided discussion – seeking specific information/perspectives on issues identified in secondary data Findings sorted and recorded to feed into analysis workshop

Analysis Workshop and Recommendations	<p>Analysis workshop Bring together and analyze: a) secondary data review (document and/or reviewers); and b) primary data part analyzed, representation of primary data covering sampling undertaken. Ensure all clusters of CEDAW articles covered</p> <p>Recommendations Once analysis concluded, participants make recommendations to management based on their knowledge and the analysis they have developed</p>
Initial Drafting	Analysis workshop output written up as: a) a record of findings (detailed analysis, with references, no recommendations); and b) a document to circulate (summary, together with recommendations)

OVERVIEW OF CRSA SEQUENCE	
Verification Workshop	Findings presented to key constituencies/key informants for verification and comment
Final Document(s)	Two parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation Analysis organized around CEDAW clusters • Recommendations

2. Appendix II – Project Tools

a. Focus Group Interview Guidelines and Questions

Characteristics of a Focus Group

Participants. Carefully recruited, 10 to 15 people per group (12 preferably), and from the same area

Environment. Comfortable, circle seating

Moderator. Skillful in group discussions, uses pre-determined questions, and establishes permissive environment

Scenario

- The meeting will start by identifying the main reasons why the interview is being conducted. The following key information should be delivered to the discussants:
- The questions are being asked to better assess the situation of women in Tripoli.
- The commissioning party is Norwegian Embassy and Beirut Research and Innovation Centre.
- The purpose is to better understand conditions and to develop a strategic approach to support women in Tripoli.
- The focus group will be followed by individual and household questionnaires to assess the situation of the women in Tripoli.

- The meeting will take approximately one and a half hour to two hours of their time and will be an open and honest discussion. No one will be quoted directly and no word by word transcript will be made available to anyone. The purpose of documenting the session is to define the general mood of the women in Tripoli and the general problems facing them. (It would be preferable to document the session only through written notes, but in case the interviewer opted to use a voice recorder, s/he must first ask permission of the participants in the discussion).
- The focus group meeting will be informal and will concentrate around eight thematic areas. Each theme will take approximately 10 -20 minutes of discussion. The interviewer should make sure to have every one of the participants make at least one comment while covering that theme.

Guidelines

There is no right or wrong answer, only differing points of view. One person must speak at a time. Participants don't need to agree with each other, but must listen respectfully as others share their views.

Rules for cellular phones. Participants are kindly asked to turn off mobile phones.

Moderator's role. Guiding the discussion

Reporting. The report from each focus group must include the following:

- ✓ An overall assessment of the main issues covered under that theme
- ✓ Important direct quotations that can best describe the general feelings of the participants
- ✓ Any points of disagreements that have caused certain tension among the participants

Questions Sequence

i. Awareness Level on Women's Rights

- Have you ever heard the term 'women's human rights'?
- Have you ever attended any awareness sessions about women's rights?
- What is your understanding of women's human rights?

ii. Prejudice and Culture

- What kind of practices do you encounter at home that makes you feel uncomfortable?
- What kind of practices do/does your parents/husband do/does that limit your involvement in the community where you live? Please give examples.
- What are the practices that you think should be stopped or changed? For which reasons? And what would be the impact on your life? Please give examples.

- Do you contribute to the decisions related to your family? (Or if you are not married, who makes the decisions in your family? i.e. buying or renting the house, food expenses, children schools, etc.)
 - What is your opinion on how women are viewed in society?
 - How do Lebanese people in general view men and women's primary roles? Has this view changed over time? Why do you think there has been such a change?
- iii. Early Marriage**
- What are the marriage trends in your area of living?
 - Do you have the chance to choose your partner and discuss this choice with your parents?
 - What is the average age of marriage in your area of living?
- iv. Women's Healthcare and Domestic Violence**
- How often do you visit the doctor? When was the last time you visited a doctor for an illness?
 - Is there any special medical services provided by the municipality or NGOs in your area of living?
 - How often do you hear about domestic violence cases in your area of living?
- v. Economic Rights**
- Please state the reasons why you think you are not able to find a job? (If the participant is unemployed)
 - Have you ever thought of/tried to initiate a home-based business? Did you ever receive any kind of support, financial or technical, to launch a home-based business or any kind of income generation activity? Please explain.
 - What is the opinion of your partner in this regard? Is he supportive? Is there any limitation/restriction that you are encountering in this regard? Please give examples.
- vi. Civic Engagement and Political Rights**
- Are you registered to vote?
 - How many among you have participated in an election process? When was the last time you voted?
 - Have you ever been engaged in an election process at your school and/or university?
 - Are you able to decide whether or not to vote or campaign free of any influence from male family members?
 - Do you think women are well represented in the parliament and municipality? Would a national or political party quota system work in the Lebanese context?

- What would be the most effective ways of changing the public's attitude towards women's political participation among men and women, boys and girls?
- Would you participate in any political activity in the future? Do you have any restrictions on this matter? Please give examples.
- How do you describe the activity implemented by local NGOs concerning women's empowerment?
- How many among you are active on Facebook? Do you think that social media is important? In what way?
- Are women and men portrayed equally in the media?

vii. Law and Court Practices

- Do you feel there are legislative or state level policy gaps (concerning women) that need to be addressed?
- What do you think about the Sharia/Religious court practices?

viii. Ending Questions

- Kindly share with us your reflections around the situation of women in Tripoli. What would you like to tell us?
- What are your ambitions/dreams?
- What changes would you wish to make in your life at the moment?

b. Key Informant Interview Guidelines and Questions

General Tips

- Begin by introducing your project and purpose. Remind the respondent about the research purpose and the ultimate use of the information. Also, explain who will have access to the interview notes and whether the respondents will be identified in any reports or public discussions.
- Open with an easy question to set the respondent at ease and provide a context for analysis.
- Ask the most important questions in the beginning.
- Don't move to a new topic prematurely.
- Be prepared to ask the same question in another way. Prepare several questions that try to elicit the same information. Turn to the alternate questions when the first question is not getting the message across.
- Don't get stuck on a question. Know when to move on to avoid antagonizing the respondent by trying to elicit information that he or she does not have, cannot articulate, or isn't willing to share.
- Don't let the interview go beyond an hour.
- Record the interview if possible but do not forget to get the respondent's permission to make an audio recording.
- Take notes, as with focus groups, transcribe the recording and type up the notes as soon as possible after the interview is completed.

Questions Sequence – With Official Key Informants (ministries, government agencies)

- For how long have you been in your current position?
- What are the different departments in [entity]?
- What kind of support does [entity] provide to Lebanese ministries?
- What kind of involvement does the [ministry] have in targeting women's economic rights?
- Is there any kind of capacity building and/or awareness for staff around women's rights, CEDAW and women's economic rights?
- What kind of support would you wish to have from international actors?
- How do you see the role of local actors vis-à-vis improving women's economic rights in Lebanon?
- Would it be possible for you to describe the trends related to women's economic rights from the past ten years? Was there any kind of positive or negative change?
- How do you describe civil society engagement in improving women's economic rights and access to employment for women over the past ten years?
- How has the Syrian crisis affected the economic system in the country? How do you link this to situation of women's economic rights?
- What are your visions for the up-coming 3 to 5 years in this regard?

Questions Sequence – With Local Actors and NGOs

- Can you tell me about the main challenges Tripoli faces today?
 - Prompt: Could you describe what sort of challenges women face?
- From your experience, what do you think is being done, or could be done, to overcome these challenges in Tripoli?
 - Prompt: Can you describe how to best overcome obstacles that women in particular face?
 - Prompt: How might gender disparities be reduced?
 - Prompt: Could you tell me about some of the actions your company/ministry/organization has taken to tackle these obstacles?
 - Prompt: Can you give some examples of capacity building or awareness trainings launched by your organization regarding women's rights and CEDAW?
 - Prompt: Do you feel there are legislative or state level policy gaps that need to be addressed?
- Can you point to any actions or programs you have implemented, or are currently implementing, in Tripoli as they relate to women?

- Prompt: What are some of the key lessons learned during this implementation?
- Could you describe any noticeable trends relating to the situation of women over the past ten years?
 - Prompt: How has the situation changed since the onset of the 2010 Syrian Crisis?
 - Prompt: Are there certain areas in Tripoli that are typically more problematic than others?
- How important is collaboration with other government ministries, local actors or international organizations in the successful implementation of your programs?

c. Situation Analysis Survey - Questionnaire

Women's Rights Situation Analysis Survey in Tripoli

i. Interviewer Information

Name of the interviewer	
Location of the interview	
Date of the interview	
Interview No.	

ii. Respondent Information

Age	<input type="radio"/> 15 – 25 <input type="radio"/> 25 – 35 <input type="radio"/> 35 – 45 <input type="radio"/> 45 – 55 <input type="radio"/> 55 – 65
How old is your partner	<input type="radio"/> 15 – 25 <input type="radio"/> 25 – 35 <input type="radio"/> 35 – 45 <input type="radio"/> 45 – 55 <input type="radio"/> 55 – 65
Marital Status	<input type="radio"/> Single <input type="radio"/> Married <input type="radio"/> Divorced/Separated <input type="radio"/> Widow
Number of sons	
Number of daughters	
Nationality	
Are you part of a multi-sectarian family?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Number of years residing in this area	
Highest Education Level	<input type="radio"/> No formal education <input type="radio"/> Primary school

	<input type="radio"/> Secondary/technical school <input type="radio"/> Bachelor degree <input type="radio"/> Postgraduate degree
Partner Highest Education level	<input type="radio"/> No formal education <input type="radio"/> Primary school <input type="radio"/> Secondary/technical school <input type="radio"/> Bachelor degree <input type="radio"/> Postgraduate degree
Is the respondent a head of the household?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Profession	<input type="radio"/> Blue collar job <input type="radio"/> White collar job <input type="radio"/> Public servant <input type="radio"/> Private Business <input type="radio"/> Farming <input type="radio"/> Management <input type="radio"/> Home maker <input type="radio"/> Other Specify

iii. Common Responsibilities of Both Parents and Best Interests of the Child

- a. Does your husband live with you?
 - Yes
 - No
- b. Does your Father live with you?
 - Yes
 - No
- c. Who in your family usually has the final say in how you spend money?
 - Yourself
 - Husband/partner
 - Jointly with your partner
 - Someone else
 - You and someone else
 - Father
 - Mother
 - Jointly Mother and Father
- d. Do all your children go to school/University?
 - Yes
 - No
- e. Do your daughters attend public or private school/University?
 - Public
 - Private
 - Don't go to school/University
- f. Do your sisters attend public or private school/University?
 - Public
 - Private
 - Don't go to school/University
- g. Do your sons attend public or private school/University?

- Public
 - Private
 - Don't go to school/University
- h. Do your brothers attend public or private school/University?
- Public
 - Private
 - Don't go to school/University
- i. Does your husband help you in home chores?
- Never
 - Occasionally
 - When I am sick
 - Very often
 - Shared equally or done together
 - All the time
 - Partner does everything
- j. In what areas of home Chores your husband support you?
- Laundry
 - Cooking
 - Kitchen work
 - Cleaning
 - House repair
 - Follow up children
 - Children Education

iv. *Equality in Marriage and Family*

- a. Did your parents consult you before deciding on your marriage?
- Yes
 - No
- b. For how long you knew your husband before your marriage?
- c. Did you face restriction from travelling and going out of the house by your husband?
- Yes
 - No
- d. What is your reference concerning the personal status law?

v. *Access to Education and Reduction of Female Student Dropout Rate*

- a. If you stopped going to school (even for a short period of time) what was the reason?
- My parents believe that girls should not attend school
 - I don't like school
 - I got married
 - I had to work to support my family
 - No answer

- b. What is the minimum education level that you want your daughter to achieve before you accept her marriage?
 - High school
 - University degree
 - I don't care
 - Until she stops being successful at school

- c. What do you think are the most convenient majors that your daughter can study?
 - Whatever she wants to study
 - Business
 - Medicine
 - Nursing
 - Engineering
 - Education
 - I don't care
 - Other

vi. *Early Marriage*

- a. How old were you when you got married?
 - 12-15 years
 - 15-20 years
 - 20-25 years
 - 25-30 years
 - More than 30 years

- b. What do you think is an early marriage for girls?
 - 14 years old or less
 - 15-18 years old
 - 19-24 years old
 - Above 24 years old

- c. If you have a daughter, would you accept to marry her before the age of 18 or 20?
 - Yes
 - No
 - Unsure
 - It is her father's decision

- d. Is early marriage common in your family and in your society (less than 18 years)?
 - Yes
 - rarely
 - Not at all

- e. How do you describe it?
 - Good
 - Bad
 - I don't know

- f. Did you ever attend an awareness session around the health risks of the early marriage?
 - Yes
 - No

- g. What are the marriage trends in your area of living?
 - Early marriage
 - Late marriage because of the bad economic situation
 - Marriage after getting University degree
 - Second marriage
 - Second marriage from a Syrian woman
 - Getting married without parents agreement

- h. In your area, are extra marital affairs affecting family bonds?
 - Yes
 - Not very much
 - Not at all

vii. *Women's Healthcare*

- a) How often do you go to the doctor?
 - Every time I am sick
 - When I am very sick
 - I go regularly for regular check up
 - When about to die
 - Never go to see a doctor

- b) If you want to see a doctor do you go to a male or female doctor?

- c) Where do you go if you are sick?
 - Public hospital
 - Private hospital
 - Public clinic
 - Private clinic
 - NGO clinic
 - Municipal clinic
 - Local sheikh
 - Traditional healer

ix. Gender-Based Violence

- a) How often do you hear about domestic violence cases in your area of living?
- Never
 - Rarely
 - Very frequently
 - It's a dominant feature
- b) How often women who suffer from domestic violence are beaten?
- Everyday
 - Every week
 - Every month
 - Every year
- c) Have you or someone very close to you ever suffered from domestic violence?
- Never
 - Once
 - More than one time
- d) Has a male partner ever threatened your life?
- Never
 - Once
 - More than one time
- e) In your opinion what are the main causes of domestic violence?
- Mental disorder
 - Economic situation
 - Alcohol addiction
 - Drugs addiction
 - Other

x. Economic Rights

- a) Who provides the source of income in your home?
- Yourself
 - Partner/husband
 - Your parents
 - Your partner's parents
 - Other relatives
 - Pension
 - Other (specify)
- b) How do you describe your economic situation?
- Very poor
 - Poor

- Middle class
 - Well to do
 - Rich
 - Very rich
- c) Do you both earn the same amount of money?
- Same
 - I earn more
 - He earns more
- d) Your partner's work or employment situation is mostly stable
- Yes
 - Partly
 - No
 - I don't know
- e) What is your employment status?
- Never worked
 - Currently unemployed, looking for work
 - Currently unemployed, not looking for a job
 - Formally employed
 - Informally employed
 - Just studying
 - Studying and working
 - Retired
 - No answer
- f) What is your partner's employment status?
- Never worked
 - Currently unemployed, looking for work
 - Currently unemployed, not looking for a job
 - Formally employed
 - Informally employed
 - Just studying
 - Studying and working
 - Retired
 - No answer
- g) How many hours per week do you normally work?
- h) Did you personally face exclusion in job vacancy as a result of gender discrimination?
- Yes
 - No
 - A little
- i) Have you ever being engaged in women groups for joint work at home?
- Yes
 - No
 - Once
- j) Have you ever attended training course on how to create your home-based job?

- Yes
 - No
 - Once
- k) Have you ever tried to get a loan to launch a small business?
- No
 - Tried once and failed
 - Tried and succeeded
- l) Would your husband accept that you work or initiate your own home-based business?
- He will support me
 - He will refuse
 - I don't dare to negotiate this issue with him
 - My parents will not accept
 - His family will not accept
 - No answer
- m) What skills do you have?
- Leadership skills
 - Organizational skills
 - Technical skills
 - Social skills
- n) Why do you think work is important for you as a woman?
- To be financially independent
 - To be able to make my own decision
 - To be financially independent and be able to make my own decision
 - To increase the family income
 - To feel I am a productive member in the society
 - Not important
- o) Did you personally face discrimination on your heritage rights?
- Yes
 - No

xi. Civic and Political Rights

- a. Do you think women are well represented in the parliament and municipality?
- Strongly agree
 - Agree
 - Neither agree nor disagree
 - Disagree
 - Strongly disagree
- b. How would you describe your level of community involvement?
- Very involved
 - Moderately involved
 - Somewhat involved
 - Not very involved
 - I don't know

- Other (please specify)
- c. Are you currently registered to vote?
- Yes
 - No
 - I don't know
- d. Do you usually participate in the election process?
- Yes, I have participated in last election
 - Yes, I have participated once
 - Yes, I have participated more than one time
 - No
 - No answer
- e. Are you member of a political party?
- f. Who do you think represent your political view?
- NGO
 - Member of municipality council
 - Political party
 - Informal group on social media
 - Informal group of citizen
 - A local notable
 - Local religious leader
 - Member of parliament
 - Other
 - No one
- g. Who do you think acted against your political view?
- NGO
 - Member of municipality council
 - Political party
 - Informal group on social media
 - Informal group of citizen
 - A local notable
 - Local religious leader
 - Member of parliament
 - Other
 - No one
- h. Where do you express your political point of view?
- NGO
 - Political party
 - My religious establishment
 - Social media
 - Among friends
 - Among family
 - I don't discuss politics
- i. Have you ever voted in the election at your school or university?

- Yes
 - No
 - I don't know
 - Not applicable
- j. How many days a week you watch any of the news shows on TV?
- Zero
 - Less than once per week
 - Once per week
 - Twice per week
 - Three days per week
 - Everyday
 - No answer
- k. Do you currently belong to any group on social media?
- Yes
 - No
 - Unsure
- l. Does any of the social media groups you belong to take stands for or against a specific political or social cause or issue?
- Yes
 - No
 - Unsure
 - I don't know
 - No answer
- m. I often discuss and think about how larger political and social issues affect my community.
- Strongly agree
 - Agree
 - Neither agree nor disagree
 - Disagree
 - Strongly disagree
- n. I try to find the time or a way to make a positive difference in my community
- Strongly agree
 - Agree
 - Neither agree nor disagree
 - Disagree
 - Strongly disagree

xii. Awareness Level Around Women's Rights

- a. Do you know that there is a global convention around elimination of all forms of discrimination against women?
- Yes
 - No

- b. If yes, from where did you hear about that?
 - TV/Radio
 - Internet
 - Social Media
 - Friend
 - Newspaper/Magazine
 - By one of the NGOs
 - Other (Specify)

- c. IF yes: Do you think it is respected by the country through laws, policies?
 - Yes
 - No

- d. Did you ever attend an awareness session on women rights?
 - Yes
 - No

- e. Does/did any local or international organization implement any type of projects concerning women empowerment in your area?
 - Yes
 - No
 - I don't know

3. Appendix III – Final Situation Analysis Report

a. Introduction

Tripoli is Lebanon's second city, with a population of around 550,000². Tripoli accounts for 20.7% of the Lebanese population and has a population density³ of 398 capita/km². **Expanding conflict within Tripoli, the increasing influx of migrants and Syrian refugees, coupled with an increase in population growth, especially in poorer areas, has led to a decrease in the access to even the most basic of needs and services.** Currently, there are approximately **257,736 persons of concern**⁴, pertaining to the Syrian crisis in North Lebanon, which are creating **demographic pressures** in Tripoli, with impacts related to the economy, education, violence and abuse, political situation and security.

The severity of today's political and economic situation in Tripoli has been extensively studied by the Lebanese State as well as international and local NGOs, yet few interventions appear to have made any significant dent in the accelerating rates of deprivation and poverty⁵, where 51% of the residents of Tripoli live with less than 4 USD per day and 25% of families make less than 500 USD per month. **When combined with the impact of the Syrian civil war and influx of refugees, all evidence now points towards a mounting humanitarian crisis in Tripoli.**

² UN-OCHA, 2014

³ Fawaz Hamidi, 2014

⁴ UNHCR, 2016

⁵ Naameh, 2014; UNDP/MoSA, 2008

Moreover, the high level of socio-economic deprivation is interconnected with the city's high degree of violence and conflict and thus **there is a clear call for a multi-pronged research-led approach to sustainable peace building through humanitarian interventions.**

What this conflict has at its core is a number of material factors that are determined by the city's deeply unequal distributions of wealth and power, as well as the collapse of state institutions, the degradation of the rule of law, loss of sovereignty and the withdrawal of civil society more generally. State measures that might be imagined elsewhere as concerned with unequal wealth distribution, i.e. welfare mechanisms, typically become themselves over-determined by sectarianism and patrimony.

Given the force of this conflict and violence, the central challenge to be overcome in Tripoli is the establishment and maintenance of sustainable peace. But context specific and solid peace building initiatives must also take into account the lived economic and social totality as well as the **depth of the humanitarian crisis.**

Thanks to traditional female gender roles, as well as vulnerability more generally, especially in conflict-zones, women are far more likely to be the first victims of post-conflict challenges like corruption, food shortages, human trafficking, gender-based violence (GBV), unemployment and crime. Syrian refugee women are particularly affected in such situations. **Therefore, this report proposes an alternative approach that seeks to address simultaneously the worsening political, economic and security conditions in Tripoli via gender and women's empowerment projects, factoring Syrian women into the refugee crisis.**

Women occupy a central role in the approaches to short and long-term peace building. The increased prescience of women in political and economic decision-making positions will lead to the gradual improvement of institutional effectiveness, legitimacy and responsiveness to slowly and rapidly emerging grievances. Successful peace building requires increasing women's political participation. Local empowered women can offer better direction for relief efforts, help build sustainable development programs, and assist the international community in identifying gaps in service provision.

In sum, improving the condition of women in Tripoli should not be read as some secondary objective but as an essential component for sustainable peace building initiatives that might, in the long-term, begin to reverse the negative humanitarian situation the city witnesses today. Therefore, this 8-month project funded by the Norwegian Embassy in Beirut and implemented in Tripoli, aims to establish infrastructural components for critical peace building processes in Tripoli by empowering women and providing them with instruments, tools and mechanisms for enhancing educational capabilities, opening economic opportunities, **responding to the city's humanitarian crises**, and promoting political leadership.

b. Objectives

The overall objective of this report is to produce an accurate mapping of women's human rights and gender equality trends in the city of Tripoli. The emphasis here is on legal reforms, participation in decision-making, political and economic rights and education. More specifically, the report will highlight cross-cutting multi-area challenges regarding, 1) the level of women's participation in economic and political decision-making, 2) the degree to which women can access and realize their rights, 3) the ability of women to live in the absence of physical and mental abuse and 4) the role of patriarchy in de-limiting educational attainment.

The specific objective of this report is as follows:

A **situation analysis** concerning women's rights and gender equality in Tripoli including mapping of local and international actors in the city and existing interventions on women's rights and gender equality in terms of, access to education; skills development; economic opportunities and incentives and local governance

c. Methodology

For the collection of primary data, the project divided the city of Tripoli into seven areas⁶, taking into consideration the participation of communities from different social and economic levels i.e. wealthy/well educated people and poorer /less well educated people. In addition, communities with a heavy presence of Syrian refugees were intensively involved to facilitate a better understanding of the new trends that emerged and/or were amplified by the refugees influx in the city. The seven areas are geographically connected through districts wherein people from similar backgrounds live, allowing for counterfactual analysis of the data. This section of the study was tackled in three main parts.

First, in order to fulfill the objective of the report, a total of 350 randomly selected women were chosen to participate in the survey, from the seven study areas. The survey questionnaire had been designed to take 45 minutes and was administered by interviewers who were selected among universities students and/or fresh graduates with previous experience in conducting similar surveys.

Second, a total of 11 focus groups were conducted covering the seven areas of the city, targeting a total of 96 women and 21 men as participants. Participants from different socio-economic levels of the communities living in Tripoli were engaged in the discussions. Participants were selected with variables around their marital status, age ranges, educational background and sectarian distributions to ensure proper representation. The focus groups were designed to be semi-structured and allowing for a platform of interaction and spontaneous feedback among the participants in

⁶ The 7 study areas in Tripoli: 1) Dam wa Farez and Maarad, 2) Azmi and Miatain, 3) Al Zahriyeh and Tall, 4) Abou Samra and Zaytoun Abou Samra, 5) Kobbah and Daher Mogher, 6) Tabbaneh and Malouleh and 7) Jabal Mohsen

addition to capitalizing on the local narratives and nomenclature used to describe the situation.

Third, international, national and local stakeholders were identified and interviewed. A total of 25 semi-structured key informant interviews were planned with specialized staff from UN agencies, international and local NGOs, municipalities and ministries. The added value of these semi-structured interviews was to validate the primary and secondary data and to engage the key actors in the process with the aim of increasing ownership of the findings and moving towards better program design and planning.

Results of the situation analysis survey for the 350 participants over the 7 study areas were analyzed for descriptive statistics using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS Version 23.0). Pearson's correlation analysis was conducted in order to determine statistically significant correlations between multiple cross-cutting issues that were observed in the situation analysis findings. A 90% confidence interval limit was set, with acknowledgment of a 10% margin of error, corresponding to the selected *p*-value for the correlation analysis. Frequency graphs were also generated using SPSS for visual representation of the situation analysis findings.

d. Main Findings

This report was categorized into four main pillars, 1) women's rights and economic participation, 2) gender-based violence, 3) women's civil and political rights and 4) women's educational participation. For each pillar, the findings of the situational analysis and interviews were compiled and investigated.

Women's Rights and Economic Participation

There is a clear overarching understanding that empowering women economically reduces gender disparity and fosters the support of women's rights to work, to earn fair wage, and contribute actively to their societies. **Having economically empowered women means job creation, which then means defraying the significant degree of unemployment amongst Syrian refugee women.** In fact, more and more women are already seeking to launch their own businesses, based on skills and competencies they have acquired, either through formal academic settings or vocational and technical training. Support through financial instruments such as loans and grants is required in order to motivate more women to embark on their own business ventures, without any objections or repercussions from their male partners.

Men's support and involvement in such female-oriented business endeavors is essential to the progress of women and their proper integration as active members of the community. Our research revealed that male consent is often the "make it" or "break it" factor in the relationship between the two partners. **Therefore interventions ought to focus on fostering a collective understanding that by helping women become financially independent, the livelihood of the entire family will improve. This improvement, in turn, will benefit all residents of Tripoli, from local Lebanese women to Syrian refugees.**

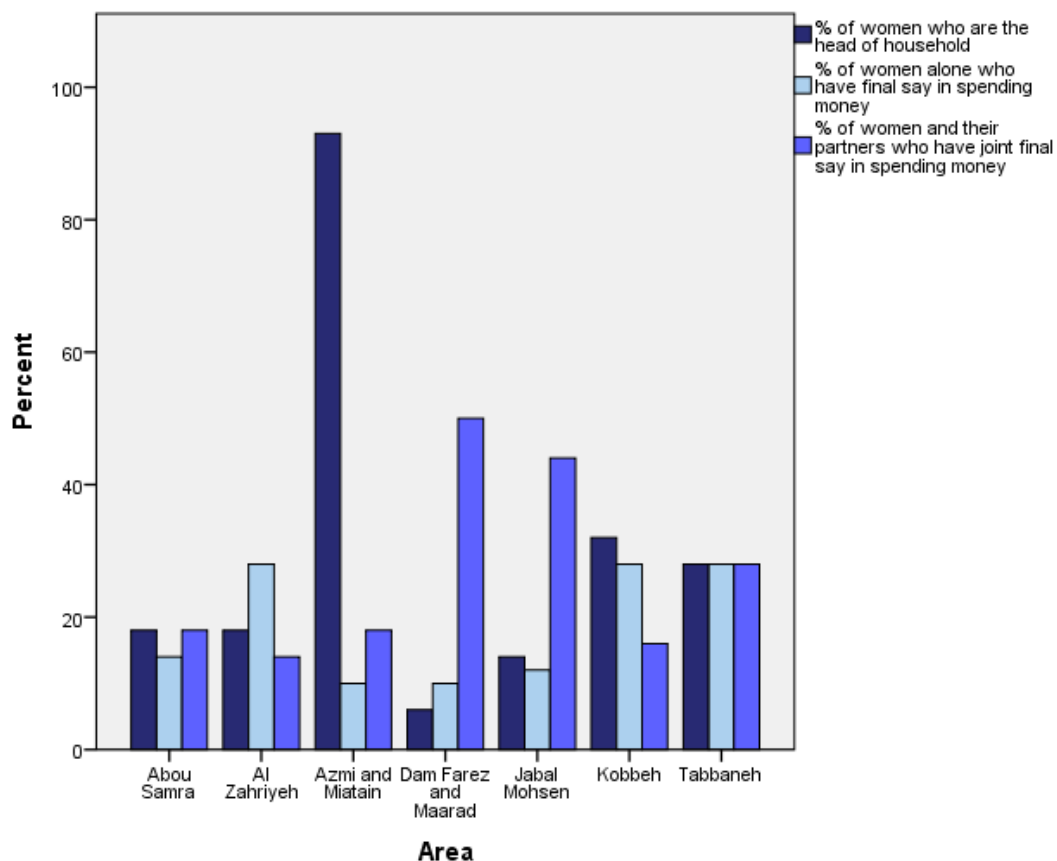


Figure1 : Frequency graph showing the percent of women who are heads of household and have a say in household income management

Gender-based Violence

The areas that showed a high percentage of women who reported hearing about GBV but a low percentage of women who actually self-reported cases of GBV can be seen as an example of the common fear that women in those areas face towards their male partners. **Numerous GBV cases remain critically under-reported.** Many women are afraid of complaining about their situation, however severe, for fear of added repercussions exercised by their male counterparts in case they found out about their wives' "misconduct". There is an overarching patriarchal system that shows men's desire to prove or impose their masculinity on women, either physically or verbally. This ties to the cultural practices and norms that are geared towards glorifying men and the roles they play in society and subsequently downplaying, or in some cases, oppressing women and their potential to be active contributors in their communities.

Still, despite such circumstances, **great efforts have been made to push violence against women into the spotlight, through a number of interventions and activities, on a humanitarian, social, political and legal level.** This is especially true given the increase in the communication platforms available now to women that aim to help them report cases of GBV and reach attainable solutions to their

problems. Some examples of such include hotlines, guidance and counseling centers, as well as active groups on social media to support women and women’s rights.

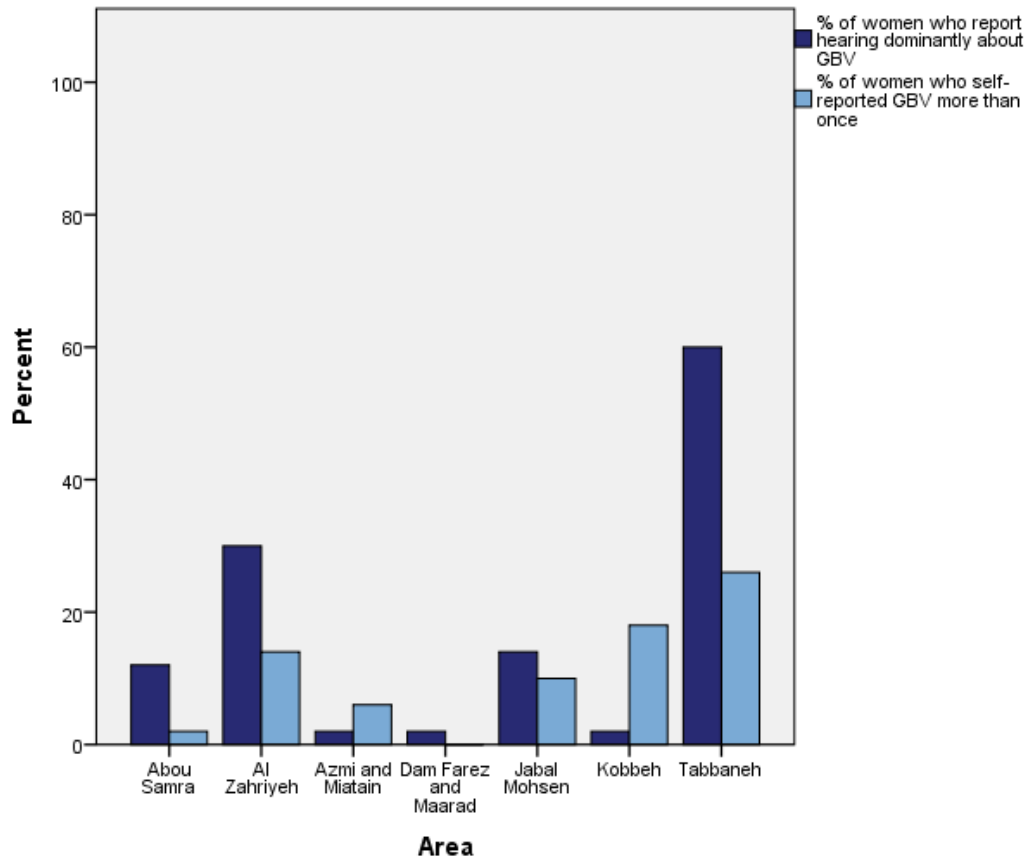


Figure 2: Frequency graph showing the percent of women who reported ‘hearing dominantly’ about GBV in their areas relative to the percent of women who self-reported GBV ‘more than once’

Women’s Civil and Political Rights

Voting registration seems to be common in most areas but this does not imply that women are actually participating in elections and the voting process. Men’s desires to impose their opinions on women, in the political sphere as well as others, are drawing women to become indifferent about their own participation in political life.

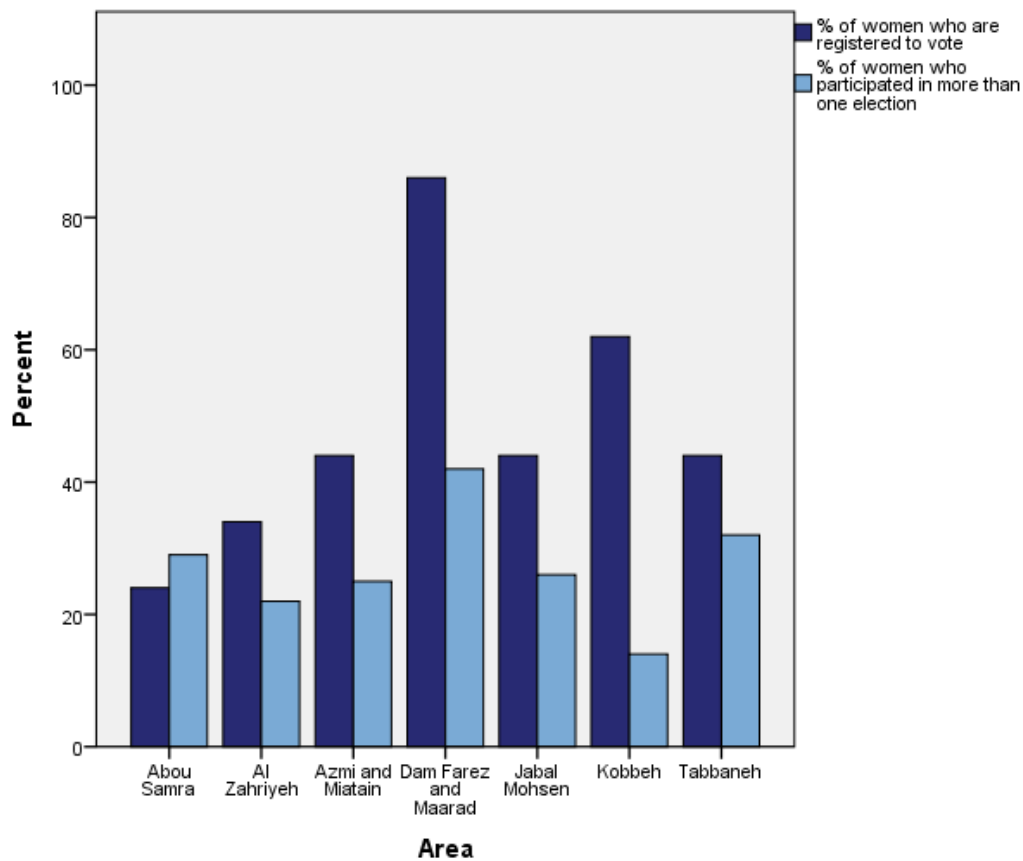


Figure 3: Frequency graph showing the percent of women who are registered to vote relative to the percent of women who had participated in an election process more than once before

There are also high levels of skepticism experienced by women in the political sphere, namely in the success of establishing quota system for women in Parliament and the approval of Parliamentary representation. This is a clear indication of the lack of trust that many women face when it comes to their government and political systems.

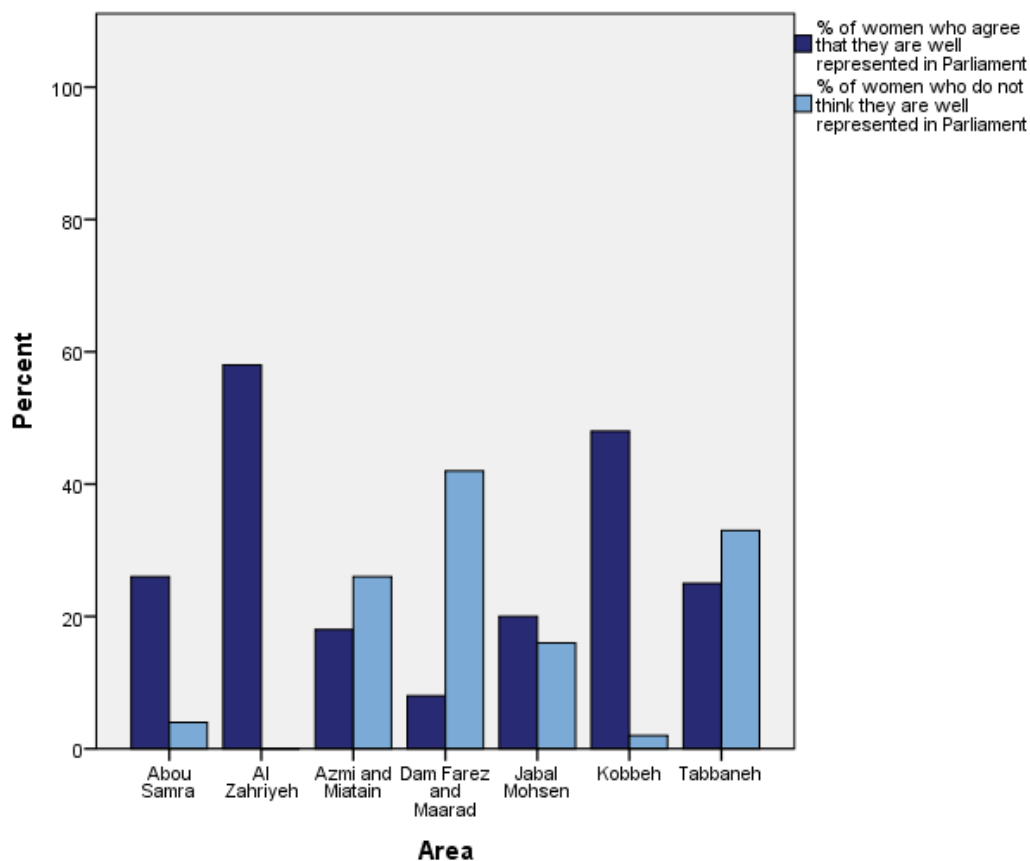


Figure4 : Frequency graph showing whether or not the participants agree that they are well represented in Parliament

It has been widely acknowledged that the challenge facing women’s political participation remains bound to the need for continuous pressure to:

- Adopt a formula to bring about a qualitative leap in women’s participation in political life
- Work on the attitudes of both men and women, especially among youth of both sexes
- Encourage women to assume leadership positions in political parties by creating sections pertaining to women’s affairs within the political parties themselves, in order to push forward the access of women to leadership positions⁷

Women’s Educational Participation

Educational levels are highly varied among the study areas, with the same area showing high public school attendance rates but non-existent (zero percent) rates of higher education (as taken by the number of Bachelor degrees attained) among women. **Education rates are likely even lower amongst Syrian refugee women,**

⁷ CEDAW, 2014

as increased conflict has had a continued impact on schools and attendance rates among female students.

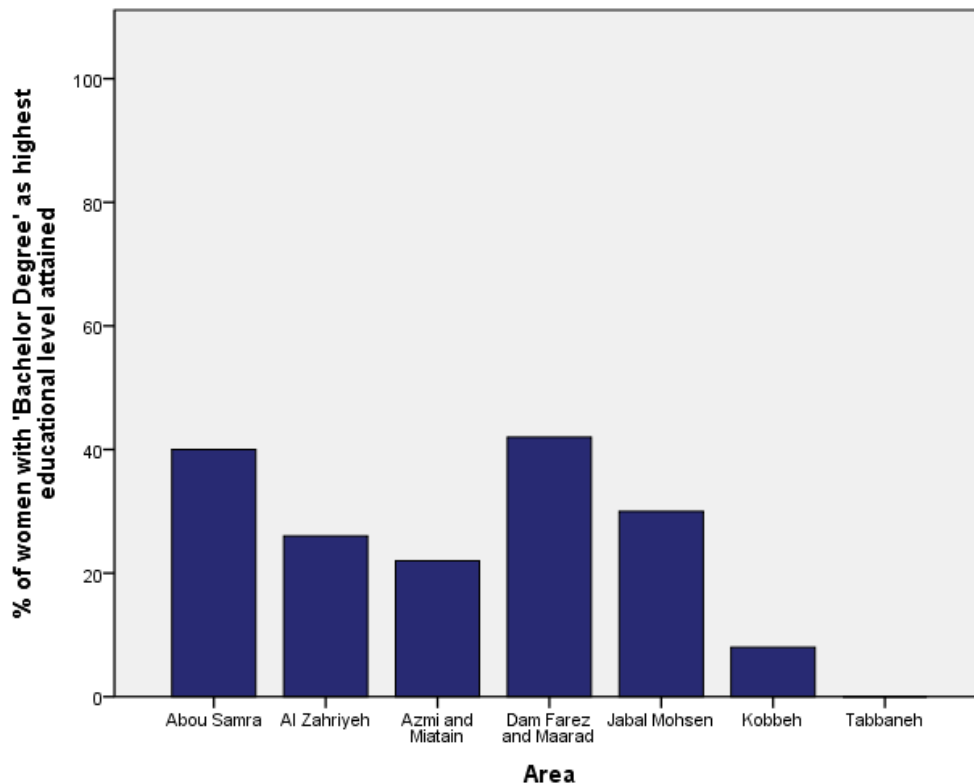


Figure5 : Frequency graph showing the percent of women who have earned a Bachelor's degree as highest educational level attained

In parallel, the main reason for the drop-outs in these areas was attested to the fact that female education does not appear a priority or a necessity for some families. In this spirit, some families consider that it is acceptable for their daughters to reach high school levels of education but not university levels. This can be tied to a patriarchal, masculine mentality that claims that women should not bother with attaining better education, given their imagined sole roles as homemakers and caregivers. In fact, it is not uncommon for poorer families to withdraw their daughters from schools on the basis of saving money and lessening their economic burden, which may prompt the occurrence of early marriage, especially in marginalized societies. This trend is marked amongst Syrian refugee families.

As a matter of fact, our research reveals that it is local women themselves, when empowered, who are best equipped to overturn the current situation that limits their education attainment. An improved education system in Tripoli will benefit all residents of the city, refugees and locals.

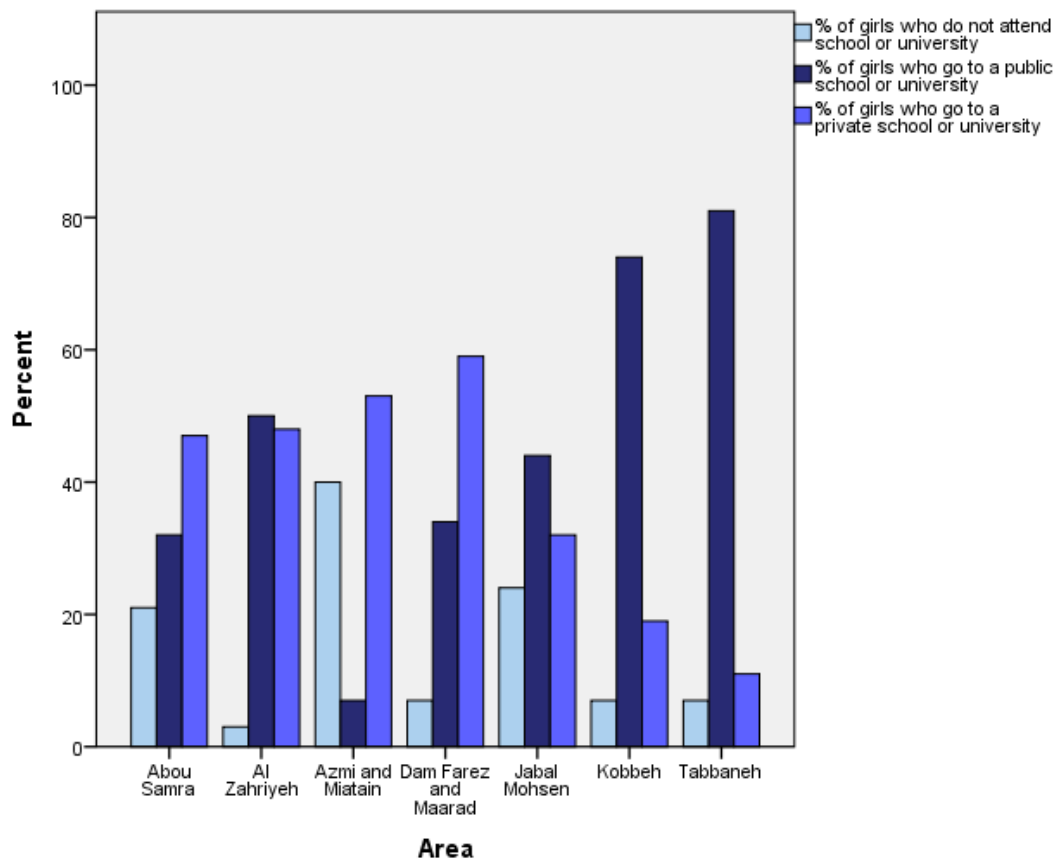


Figure6 : Frequency graph showing female attendance to public and private school/university and female 'drop-out' rate as expressed by the percent of girls who neither attend school nor university

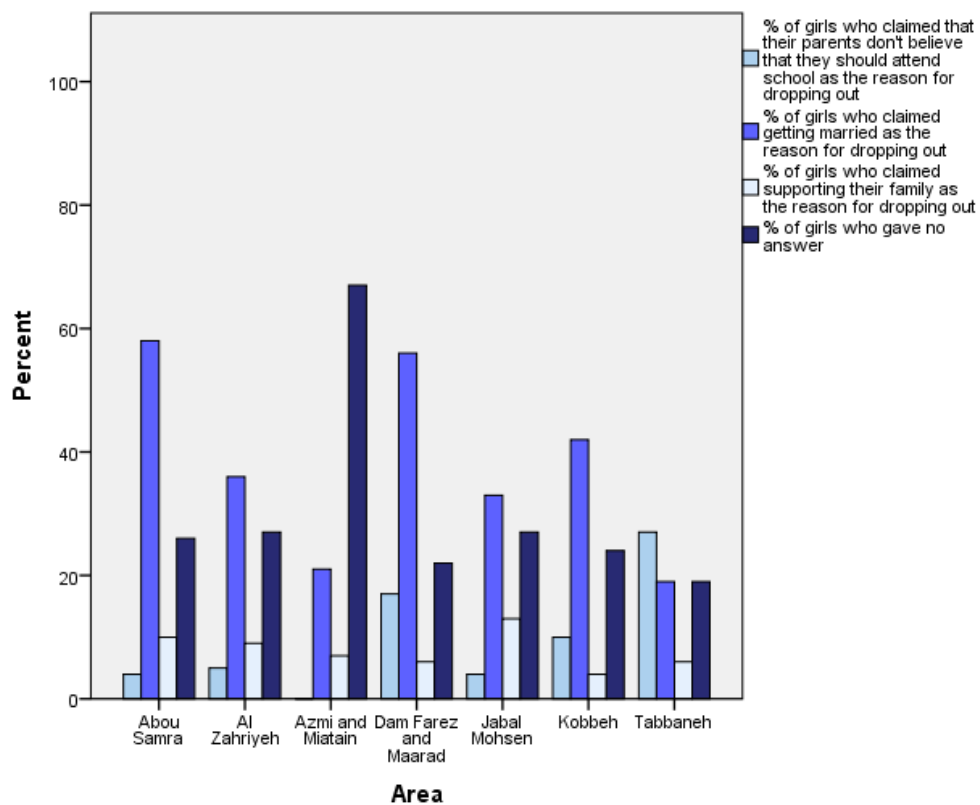


Figure7 : Frequency graph showing the reasons attested by the participants for not attending school/university

e. Intersectional Analysis

Based on an examination of the situational analysis and the interview results, there were multiple cross-cutting issues that emerged in the study that served as an intersectional analysis for the various relationships that were identified among the four study pillars.

Income relative to men (women earning more than their male partner) versus GBV prevalence

There was a positive correlation between the percentage of women who earned more than their male partners and the percentage of women who self-reported having been exposed to GBV more than once. Increased women’s earnings potentially heightened the risk of reactionary violence from men.

Income relative to men (women who earn more than their male partners) versus women as the sole decision makers in the household

There was a positive correlation between the percentage of women who were the sole “decision maker” in the household or who have the final say about spending in the household and the percentage of women who earned more than their male partner. This indicates that as women’s economic capacity increases so does their role in making household decisions.

Income relative to men (women who earn more than their male partners) versus girls' education

There was a positive correlation between the percentage of women who earn more than their male partner and the percentage of girls who attend both public and private schools/universities. Higher earning women are more able to enroll their daughters in school/university; however, more emphasis is shown towards public school attendances given the differences in tuition fees between private and public educational institutions.

Participation in home-based job creation workshops/trainings versus effort into launching home-based business

There was a positive correlation between the percentage of women who tried and succeeded at getting loans to launch their own home-based businesses and the percentage of women who attended training courses or workshops on home-based job creation. This highlights the importance of giving women access to capacity building platforms vis-a-vis training courses and workshops so as to boost their financial prospects. This, in turn, will help foster women's independence and solidify them as active members and economic contributors to their society.

f. Gap Analysis

A gap analysis was conducted in order to highlight the areas of intervention on behalf of national and international agencies concerning women and women's rights in Tripoli, with a snapshot of the gender-rights programs that were implemented in the period of 2011-2015.

Table 1: Snapshot of the gender-rights programs implemented in Tripoli (2011-2015)

Organization Name	Women and Gender	Areas covered by the situation analysis				Areas outside of the situation analysis					
		Economic Participation	GBV Prevention	Political Participation	Educational Participation	Conflict Prevention	Disarming	Health	Human Rights	Mediation	Youth
ABAAD											
ADYAN											
Aie Serve											
ALEF											
Amen Association											
Anti-Racism Movement											
Association Najdeh											
Danish Refugee Council											
Dialogue for Life and Reconciliation											
Heartland Alliance											
Lebanese Center for Human Right											
LECORVAW											
Lebanese Transparency Association											
MARCH											
Nabaa											
North Media											

Peace Labs											
Permanent Movement	Peace										
Safardi Foundation											
Sakker el Dekkene											
Wahatouna Khalasouna											
Women's Association	Work										
LEGEND		Gender component and within situation analysis focus		Gender component but outside situation analysis focus		No gender component but within situation analysis focus		No gender component and outside situation analysis			

There is a clear disparity in the coverage of women and gender in general and GBV, political and educational coverage in specific. This suggests the urgent need for fresh intervention around these four themes. GBV is weakly covered but shows a significant problem in the situation analysis, across all areas of intervention in Tripoli.

g. Wrap-up Statements

Multiple intersectional, cross-cutting issues were identified in this study, namely: the income of women relative to men was shown to be a dominant factor that cross-cuts with girl's education, GBV, home-based job creation for women and women as heads of household. Based on the findings of the study, the most prominent action plan that can be suggested based on our evidence is an intervention that enhances women's rights to economic participation. Specifically, it is recommend that future actions promote the creation of home-based businesses that women can start in their own homes using skills they have already acquired. **Many Syrian refugee women are also equipped with useful handicraft skills, like needlework or cookery. These women, however, currently represent an untapped labor force and remain a population desperately in need of employment. Successfully bringing women together in economic participation in Tripoli stands as a real opportunity for co-development that might rapidly alleviate the worsening humanitarian situation.**

Given the results of the situation analysis, one strongly suggested approach is the hosting of co-ed workshops. Workshops that include both men and women would help relatives understand the different perceptions each one has towards home-based business creation. Carefully involving husbands in their wives' potential business prospects is important given how important it appears that methods for reducing patriarchal objections to women's business ventures are found. Thus, **further research into the influence of men over women's economic and political mobilizations amongst Lebanese and Syrian women is needed.**

4. Appendix IV – Action Plan of the Women’s Coalition for Tripoli (Phase II)

Table 2: Women Coalition for Tripoli Action Plan from April 2016 to July 2016

Women Coalition for Tripoli																
Action Plan																
April - July 2016																
Activity	Description	Working Group	April		May				June				July			
			W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4
Intensive Capacity Building	The coalition members shall receive intensive capacity building activities on the following topics: 1. Team work 2. ICT (Microsoft Office + Internet) 3. Communication skills 4. Negotiation skills 5. Conflict resolution skills 6. Assessment mechanisms and methodologies 7. Proposal writing 8. Report writing	Coalition members	X	X	X	X										
School Drop-out Mapping	This study is intended to map the number of children (with % of boys and girls and their age groups) who are out of school in Tripoli, highlight the main causes behind their drop out and set up recommendations for potential future interventions.	Education rights working group					X	X	X	X	X	X				
Women's Economic Skills Mapping	This study is intended to map the available skills of women in Tripoli, in addition to assessing the market needs and recommending potential new SMEs and vocational training	Economic rights working group														

	accordingly.															
Data Analysis and Reporting	Secondary and primary data will be consolidated, validated and analyzed to produce the final reports of the two studies.	Coalition members											X	X	X	X

V. Launch Ceremony of the Women's Coalition for Tripoli

During the ceremony that was held on Saturday April 9, 2016 at 5pm, at the Chamber of Commerce Industry and Agriculture in Tripoli, the Women's Coalition for Tripoli was launched in the presence of the 20 participating women of the Coalition and the team members from BRIC. The attendees were very responsive to the outcomes of the Coalition and the activities that the women took part in. A making-of video was shown to the audience at the start of the ceremony to highlight the collaborative spirit that the women experienced during their journey. The women of the Coalition were awarded certificates of participation and were joined by their family and friends at a reception, following the farewell concert held in honor of the women, by the A'awad Tarablous band.

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