



Beirut Critical Environment Recovery, Restoration & Waste Management Program (P176635)

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response Plan Final

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CDR	Council for Development and Reconstruction
CDW	Construction and Demolition Waste
CoC	Code of Conduct
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
IEC	Information Education and Communication
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GoL	Government of Lebanon
GPN	Good Practice Note by World Bank
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
MH-PSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MoE	Ministry Of Environment
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PMU	Project Management Unit
PoB	Port of Beirut
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WB	World Bank

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Port of Beirut (PoB) explosion on August 4, 2020 devastated Beirut city, killing at least 217 people, wounding more than 6,000 and displacing about 300,000 individuals. In addition to causing extensive damage to homes, businesses, infrastructure, and disrupting the city's economic activity, the explosion created multiple environmental challenges. The PoB explosion is believed to have occurred due to the ignition of about 2,750 tons of Ammonium Nitrate at the port and can be attributed to the poor management and storage of chemical and hazardous substances. The disaster is also evidence to the overall weak regulatory oversight of chemicals and hazardous materials in Lebanon. In addition, the PoB explosion has also caused other environmental impacts, such as (i) significant damage to municipal solid waste management (SWM) infrastructure - sorting facility at Karantina and composting facility at Coral, (ii) polluting the marine ecosystem around the explosion site; (iii) loss of green cover/vegetation in the city of Beirut; and (iv) potential increase in dust levels (suspended particulate matter, SPM) that could contain asbestos particles, during the demolition, rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged buildings.

The Beirut Critical Environment Recovery, Restoration & Waste Management Program Project aims at responding to urgent and critical environmental issues arising out of the PoB explosion and minimizing/mitigating public health and environmental risks. The interventions, more specifically designed towards the management and disposal of demolition waste generated from the damaged buildings and asbestos contaminated waste, rehabilitation of damaged solid waste infrastructure and technical assistance measures for their sustainable operation.

2. PROJECT COMPONENTS

The Beirut Critical Environment Recovery, Restoration & Waste Management Program Project activities are divided into 3 components as follows:

Component 1. Rehabilitation of damaged solid waste management infrastructure and management of asbestos-contaminated debris generated due to PoB explosion.

Subcomponent 1.1. Management of asbestos-contaminated debris generated in the explosion affected areas of Beirut at the Bakalian site.

Due to evidence that part of the waste that entered the site is contaminated with asbestos, the following activities will be supported:

- **Management of asbestos contaminated CDW.** The project, with support from an experienced international supervising entity, will finance robust testing and management activities to separate contaminated (including more than 0.1 percent asbestos) from uncontaminated CDW where feasible and adequately manage the contaminated fraction to prepare for transport from the site for safe disposal and subsequent restoration/ remediation of the CDW storage site(s).
- **Identification and preparation of contaminated CDW disposal site.** MoE has identified a shortlist of abandoned quarries as potential site for contaminated CDW disposal. The project in the first six months of implementation, will support the final site selection, planning, public consultations, and due legal process to develop the selected site. Climate and disaster risk screening will be conducted for the selection of the site. This

activity will then further include the preparation of the site to receive asbestos contaminated CDW and the transportation and management of materials generated as a result of the PoB explosion. The development of waste disposal site is complex and may face (public) opposition. If towards the end of 2nd year of the project, the GoL has not been able to secure a location for waste disposal and contaminated CDW cannot be removed from the site(s), the project will, alternatively, finance the long-term safe containment of these materials at these sites based on best environmental practices.

- **Recycling of uncontaminated CDW.** The project will support the recycling of uncontaminated CDW through technical assistance by mobilizing international management capacity, local capacity building and analytical work to support the application of recycled CDW in Lebanon's construction sector. The activities, however, will only be initiated after necessary operational and environmental permits are obtained for recycling activities at the Bakalian site as well as for the potential quarry site to be identified by the MoE or other such site. As part of this activity, the project will also support effective participation of women in recycling uncontaminated CDW especially for women-led businesses/women's groups. Technical assistance will also include specific trainings on how to handle/recycle uncontaminated CDW targeting women-led businesses/women's groups (or quota for their participation) and/or formalization of their activities, etc.

Sub-component 1.2 Rehabilitation of severely damaged solid waste management facilities serving Beirut area.

This subcomponent will finance the assessment and rehabilitation of one or more severely damaged solid waste management facilities that have been directly impacted by the port explosion. These include two large facilities, Karantina (for the sorting of Beirut's mixed household waste for the extraction of recyclables) and Coral (for composting of the segregated organic fraction), that are located adjacent to the port. Both these facilities were seriously damaged due to PoB explosion. While initial cost estimates of the damage have been prepared by the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), the detailed engineering assessment and actual rehabilitation has not been carried out. Both the facilities are currently inoperable.

Sub-component 1.3 Piloting ISWM in the selected explosion impacted areas of Beirut.

Improvement of the overall waste management system of Beirut is also critical for the longterm sustainability of the facilities proposed to be rehabilitated. With this objective, this subcomponent will also support implementation of demonstration pilot(s) on ISWM in the selected area(s) explosion impacted areas of Beirut. The pilot(s) will be designed at the start of the implementation with active participation of MoE and will strive to demonstrate actions mandated by the Sorting at Source Decree (5605/2019) for waste management through recycling and reuse (including introducing the proof of concept of a "Drop Off Center") in addition to promoting composting to achieve minimum/ zero waste to landfills. The pilot(s) will be implemented by specialized Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ agencies selected through competitive bidding process. To address barriers and constraints for women-led NGOs/groups to access and operate in the formal waste management system, the project will: i) reach out to and inform women-led NGOs/groups of the opportunities offered under the project; ii) encourage eligible women-led NGOs/groups to participate in the pilot

implementation; iii) provide technical (training, formalization, etc.) and/or equipment support to strengthen their implementation capacity.

Component 2. Policy & institutional support for greening Beirut Reconstruction Agenda

Sub-component 2.1. Establishment of a collaborative platform for stakeholders' engagement and planning priority actions for greening Beirut's reconstruction agenda with participation of citizen groups, NGOs, and academia, including marginalized interest groups, as well as relevant government institutions such as MoE, and the Municipality of Beirut. This sub-component will also support the identification and prioritization of strategic and sustainable activities aiming at greening the reconstruction agenda of Beirut city and which includes actions covering (i) mitigation of Environment, Health and Safety risks; (ii) SWM action plan for Beirut city, (iii) integrating climate considerations in the reconstruction agenda; and (iv) engagement plans to adequately address barriers to participation of women and men and identify actions in greening the reconstruction agenda meeting gender-differentiated needs and interests.

Sub-component 2.2. Strengthening monitoring and enforcement for the management of critical hazardous and chemical substances: This sub-component will support environmental monitoring and enforcement activities for the management of hazardous waste in Beirut based on national mandates and international experiences, to prevent similar incidents in future. The sub-component will also support development of an appropriate mechanism that may be used for possible future clean-up and remediation operations during environmental accidents/disasters.

Component 3. Project Management This component supports project management activities to be carried out by UNDP.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established by UNDP for this purpose. In addition, a Third-Party Monitoring Agency will be engaged at the level of the Lebanon Financing Facility (LFF) to undertake independent result verification of all projects and their activities and ensure a transparent and equitable implementation.

3. SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE/SEXUAL HARASSMENT (SEA/SH)-LEBANESE CONTEXT

3.1 DEFINITIONS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (SEA), SEXUAL HARASSMENT (SH) AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) is defined as an actual or attempted abuse of someone's position of vulnerability (such as a person depending on you for survival, food rations, transport or other services), differential power or trust, to obtain sexual favours, including but not only, by offering money or other social, economic or political advantages. It includes trafficking and prostitution¹.

As for **Sexual Harassment (SH)** is a form of harassment and is considered to be as an unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature². Sexual harassment includes many aspects such as actual or attempted rape or sexual assault, unwanted pressure for sexual favors, unwanted deliberate touching, leaning over, unwanted looks or gestures, unwanted phone calls, letters, materials of a sexual nature³. It should be noted that SEA/SH is included and is part of the **Gender Based Violence (GBV)** that includes physical, sexual, mental or economic harm inflicted on a person because of socially ascribed power imbalances between males and females⁴.

It is important and vital to define and explain what SEA/SH and GBV means as one of the main principles of the UNDP is the zero tolerance of any form of SEA/SH. UNDP stands with social protection, female empowerment, informal workers protection, migrants and youth empowerment, adaptive social protection systems⁵. It is essential to note that the World Bank (WB) is also committed to fostering a safe working environment that is free from harassment and abuse and that part of the WB's Action Plan is the prevention and the addressing of SEA/SH⁶. It is important to speak and raise our voices in subjects related to SEA/SH and GBV as this is how we fight them and we work into making the world a better place to live in.

3.2 SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE/SEXUAL HARASSMENT (SEA/SH) IN THE LEBANESE CONTEXT

The PoB explosion has introduced new vulnerabilities, the explosion has even exposed women and girls to bigger risks of violence and exploitation⁷. These risks were already existing due to the economic crisis, the rise in the poverty rate, the COVID-19 lockdown, the devaluation of the Lebanese pound, etc. The previously mentioned components as well as others had already made life hard for people living in Lebanon but even harder for women living in Lebanon.

¹ What is Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment? – UNHCR [UNHCR - What is Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment?](#)

² What is Sexual Harassment? Women Watch UN - [Whatishh.PDF \(un.org\)](#)

³ Ibid.

⁴ Gender-based violence in emergencies – UNICEF [Gender-based violence in emergencies | UNICEF](#)

⁵ Statement on Sexual Harassment, [Statement on Sexual Harassment | United Nations Development Programme \(undp.org\)](#)

⁶ World Bank Group Statement on Sexual Harassment, [World Bank Group Statement on Sexual Harassment](#)

⁷ Gender Based Violence Annual Report – 2020, [UNFPA GBV Report Edited 02042021](#)

In the first two quarters of 2021, data reported by the GBVIMS shows that 97% of survivors seeking the case management service are females and 3% are males. Compared to 2020 reports, there is a very slight 1% increase in the percentage of female survivors seeking GBV services⁸. Women's participation in the labor force and employment has fallen severely in Lebanon. The quality and types of employment women have access to has deteriorated during the crisis⁹. This affects a significant range of factors starting from their food security to their risks of violence.

Women, girls and marginalized groups are facing increasing challenges in accessing food and basic goods, paying for their accommodation and accessing services, including sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and mental health and psychosocial support (MH-PSS) services. Incidents of sexual exploitation could often go unreported especially among female refugees and migrant workers this is due to many reasons such as the fear of retaliation and the shame, lack of information on reporting mechanisms, limited legal support. For refugees, this can also be related to the lack of legal residency.

In Lebanon, concerned stakeholders (including legal bodies, employers, etc.) are not sufficiently and properly equipped to deal with the growing number of GBV cases. Moreover, legislative protection from GBV is limited in the country.

It is important to note that in late 2020, Lebanon passed a law that makes sexual harassment a crime. Even though this landmark legislation, called Law number 205¹⁰, is considered a step forward, human rights groups claim that it fails to meet international standards and protect women who dare to speak up¹¹. The law defines sexual harassment as “any bad and repetitive behavior that is extraordinary, unwelcome by the victim, and with sexual connotation that constitutes a violation of the body, privacy, or emotions.” The law notes that sexual harassment can occur through speech, actions, and electronic means. The law also considers single or repeated acts that use, “psychological, moral, financial, or racist pressure to obtain benefits of sexual nature” as sexual harassment. The law punishes sexual harassment with up to 1 year in prison and fines of up to 10 times the minimum wage. In certain contexts, including in the context of subordination or a work relationship, it is considered a serious crime, and prison time and fines can be increased to up to 4 years and 50 times the minimum wage¹².

Having a carefully worded anti-sexual harassment policy does not suffice. Even though this law is considered as a first step to protect the Lebanese, and in specific women to being subject to sexual harassment and gender biased violence, however, without the enforcement of the law within public and private institutions, as well as clear and safe reporting mechanisms, the perpetrators will continue to subject innocent victims to abuse, and victims may continue to suffer in silence. Especially that such a topic is still considered as taboo within mainly the underprivileged communities, that are often quietly holding their pain.

⁸ Gender-Based Violence Information Management System Ongoing Impact of the compounded crisis (COVID-19, financial an economic crisis) on the GBV <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-gender-based-violence-information-management-system-ongoing-impact-compounded>

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Lebanese Law no. 205: [Link](#)

¹¹ Sexual harassment in Lebanon: A crime that goes unnoticed, <https://www.france24.com/en/middle-east/20220120-sexual-harassment-in-lebanon-a-crime-that-goes-unnoticed>

¹² Lebanon: Sexual Harassment Law Missing Key Protections, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/03/05/lebanon-sexual-harassment-law-missing-key-protections>

4. PROJECT'S POTENTIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE/SEXUAL HARASSMENT SEA/SH RISKS

Gender-based violence (GBV), including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), is a predominant global challenge and its manifestations are likely existing in every environment in which the WB operates. Violence against women and children, and sometimes even against men, plays a major role in creating physical and mental harm, while challenging the ability of survivors, and often their families, to engage in meaningful and productive lives.

The World Bank Good Practice Note (GPN)¹³ for Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works provides a comprehensive understanding of the nature and kinds of GBV. The GPN establishes an approach to identifying risks of GBV, in particular sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, that can emerge in major infrastructure projects with civil works contracts. The GPN builds on World Bank experience and good international industry practices, including those of other development partners.

Rehabilitation of two solid waste management facilities (Karantina Sorting Facility and Coral Composting Facility) and Management of Asbestos Contaminated CDW at Bakalian Site (which includes identification and preparation of a disposal site for the contaminated CDW) will be supported under the Beirut Critical Environment Recovery, Restoration & Waste Management Program Project. Such infrastructure projects, which are considered relatively large, involve major civil works, that include construction, maintenance and rehabilitating activities in addition to related supervision oversight, as well as technical assistance activities. This said, the project will require labor force and associated goods and services that cannot be fully met by local supply. Accordingly, workers will be brought in from outside the project area. Therefore, if not carefully managed, an influx of labor in the form of rapid migration and settlement of workers or locals can negatively impact a project area. Below are the major SEA/SH Risks associated with the project:

- The Project may create changes in the communities in which it operates and can cause shifts in power dynamics between community members and within households. Accordingly, abusive behavior may potentially occur between the project staff and the local community.
- Labor influx is expected to take place during the implementation phase of the project. Laborers are predominantly younger males, away from their homes, their families, and their normal sphere, this could result in inappropriate behavior such as sexual harassments of women, girls, minors but also of other laborers that could be younger and not fully professionally experienced.
- Male jealousy, a key driver of GBV¹⁴, can be triggered by labor influx on the project when workers are believed to be interacting with community women. This could then create abusive behavior not only on site but also within households.

¹³ World Bank Good Practice Note: [SEA-SH-Civil-Works-GPN-Third-Edition-Final-October-12-2022.pdf](#)

¹⁴ "We saw that jealousy can also bring violence": A qualitative exploration of the intersections between jealousy, infidelity and intimate partner violence in Rwanda and Uganda
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953621009254>

- The risk of incidents of sex between laborers and minors, even when it is not transactional, may also increase. Increased interactions between the incoming workforce and the local community may result in increasing rates of communicable diseases, including STDs and HIV/AIDS.

5. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) CAPACITY-IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

UNDP is the implementing agency of this project. UNDP adheres to the Secretary-General Bulletin on sexual exploitation and abuse, (ST/SGB/2003/13¹⁵) applicable to all UN staff including those working for UNDP and other separately administered organs and programmes of the United Nations. In addition, guidelines on sexual exploitation and abuse are also included in the UNDP Code of Ethics¹⁶. Moreover, standards of conduct related to sexual harassment are covered by the Policy¹⁷ on harassment, sexual harassment, discrimination, and abuse of authority which UNDP adheres to.

All UNDP personnel are committed to the Policy on harassment, sexual harassment, discrimination, and abuse of authority. Moreover, UNDP has developed and requires all personnel to take inter-agency on-line training courses on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment in the workplace.

UNDP has an established SEA/SH Grievance Mechanism, which can be found on the UNDP website at this [Link](#). In case of an SEA/SH case is reported through the UNDP Grievance Mechanism, the Office of Audit and Investigations conducts the preliminary assessments and investigations on the matter.

UNDP has institutional experience in responding to gender-based violence. In collaboration with its partners, UNDP takes action to offer psychosocial assistance and medical treatment to victims/survivors.

At the Annual Session in June 2021, UNDP provided the Executive Board with an update on progress and presented our new Strategy and Action Plan on the Prevention of Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), 2021-2022. This new Strategy and Action Plan builds on the last strategy (2019-2020) and continues to focus on the four priority areas of Prevention; Reporting and Response; Support to Victims/Survivors and Accountability – while taking into consideration the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic¹⁸.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (STATUS/PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS)

To properly manage the project's potential SEA/SH risks, the Project Management Unit (PMU) prepared an action plan (Refer to Section 7 below) in line with the World Bank Good Practice

¹⁵ <https://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=ST/SGB/2003/13>

¹⁶ Code of Ethics – UNDP
<https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskqke326/files/undp/library/corporate/ethics/UNDP%20CODE%20OF%20ETHICS%20-%202017%20version.pdf>

¹⁷ Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures,
<https://popp.undp.org/SitePages/POPPSubject.aspx?SBID=352&Menu=BusinessUnit>

¹⁸ UNDP ACTION PLAN ON RESPONSE TO SH AND SEA, 2021-2022
<https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskqke326/files/UNDP%20Action%20Plan%202021-2022.pdf>

Note (GPN) for Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works. UNDP, through the PMU, will ensure proper implementation of the action plan. This will be done through monitoring, regular reporting and follow-up with the consultants and contractors. Moreover, an SEA/SH grievance mechanism (provided separately) includes multiple channels for reporting any SEA/SH related incident and includes referral pathways for the survivor's care and protection. The GM adopts a survivor centered approach and treats all allegations in a confidential and safe manner. The referral pathways for this project shall include local GBV service providers that were identified by the PMU's Social and Gender Associate based on the scope of services and previous experience with UNDP (**Appendix A**). A GM Operator/Focal Point and a SEA/SH Committee will comprise this SEA/SH GM. The GM Operator/Focal Point will be the PMU's Social and Gender Associate and will operate in close coordination with the Project Manager. As for the SEA/SH Committee, it will comprise the following:

- PMUs (Project Management Unit) Social and Gender Associate,
- PMUs (Project Management Unit) Environmental Engineer and Safeguards Analyst,
- Contractor's Social Expert: To be recruited before the start of work,
- Local Gender Based Violence (GBV) Services provider(s).

Finally, as indicated by the action plan, the PMU will be sanitized on dealing with SEA/SH and GBV allegations through capacity building and technical support. This will aid in enhancing the capacity of the PMU in dealing with SEA/SH and GBV allegations.

7. ACTION PLAN (PROVIDED IN THE TABLE BELOW)

Activity to Address SEA/SH Risk	Steps to be Taken	Timeline	Indicator(s)	Responsibility(s)
Capacity Building - Sensitize the PMU on the importance of addressing SEA/SH on the project, and the mechanisms that will be implemented				
Capacity building and technical support for PMU on SEA/SH to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountability and response framework Responsibilities and reporting Confidentiality and whistle blower protection clauses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training/orientation session carried out to sensitize PMU on importance of addressing GBV/SEA/SH risks on the project and the mechanisms that will be implemented Training/orientation sessions carried out to sensitize project workers on GBV/SEA/SH risks and mitigations. Awareness sessions to be carried out for Local communities on SEA/SH risks and mitigations. Extra sessions for training for Social and Gender Associate from PMU 	Throughout the project's preparatory and implementation phases.	<p>Number of trainings conducted</p> <p>Regular reports by social and gender expert</p>	PMU and World Bank
Mapping - Map out GBV-SEA/SH prevention and response service providers able to provide care to SEA and SH survivors				
Map out and review capacity and quality of GBV and SEA/SH service providers able to provide care and support SEA and SH survivors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review World Bank reports and UN reports on existing and capacity service providers Conduct a mapping exercise to identify additional SEA/SH service providers and assess their capacity. 	Throughout the project's preparatory and implementation phases.	Monthly Reports	UNDP/PMU
Provide stakeholder consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All stakeholders should be properly informed of SEA/SH risks and project activities (frequent consultations with a variety of stakeholders). Identify stakeholders related to SEA/SH risks and who will be the reference in case support services are not available. Conduct stakeholder meetings 	Throughout the project's preparatory and implementation phases.	<p>Number of Consultations</p> <p>Monitoring the Implementation of the Stakeholders Engagement Plan.</p>	
Development of SEA/SH and GBV referral pathways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a GBV - SEA/SH referral list for service providers based on the mapped GBV - SEA/SH prevention and response service providers Disseminate the referral pathway/list to stakeholders 	Maintained throughout project Implementation	<p>Developed Referral Pathway(s)</p> <p>Number/type of GBV/SEA preventive and response services available.</p> <p>Number of referrals of SEA/SH incidents to the project GM</p>	
Inform affected communities about GBV - SEA/SH risks				
Develop Stakeholder Engagement Plan which includes GBV - SEA/SH related issues	Develop a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan which includes GBV - SEA/SH related issues	Maintained throughout project implementation	Stakeholder Engagement plan developed	UNDP/PMU
Establish partnerships (when applicable or possible) with NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs)/ Civil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and select partners and officially inform them 	Maintained throughout project implementation	Number of partnerships formed	

Activity to Address SEA/SH Risk	Steps to be Taken	Timeline	Indicator(s)	Responsibility(s)
Society Organization (CSOs) and local government institution in the project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage partners, conducting joint community meetings and awareness raising Inform partners about the SEA/SH GM, the SEA/SH Focal Points and the SEA/SH Committee 			
Conduct community sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with focus groups Disseminate documents related to SEA/SH aspects. Also, inform the community about the SEA/SH GM, the SEA/SH Focal Points and the SEA/SH Committee 	Maintained throughout project implementation	Number of meetings conducted SEA/SH related documents dissemination	
GBV-SEA/SH sensitive channels for reporting in Grievance Mechanism				
Develop/Review GM for specific GBV - SEA/SH procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GM to have a clear procedure on the whole process of Reporting, Assessment and Feedback/Closing of SEA/SH/GBV cases. 	Throughout the project's preparatory and implementation phases.	Established GM for GBV-SEA/SH allegations Ongoing monitoring and reporting on GM to verify it is working as intended.	UNDP/PMU
Review GM reports/logs for GBV - SEA/SH sensitivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review logs for GBV - SEA/SH documentation to ensure it follows standards for documenting GBV - SEA/SH cases as per the developed GM 	Throughout the project implementation phases.	Number of GBV-SEA/SH cases documented Ongoing reporting	
Define and reinforce GBV - SEA/SH requirements in procurement processes and contracts				
Include in the project's social assessment (an assessment of the underlying SEA/SH risks and social situation) in the contract documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the project's social assessment results and proposed mitigations are incorporated in all contracts for contractors. Provide guidance to contractors (using the SEA/SH risk Assessment Tool) on keeping to safety and ethical considerations related to GBV data collection 	During Project Implementation/Procurement Phase	The presence of the Project's Social Assessment in the contract documents Training of the contractor's SEA/SH focal points on considerations related to GBV data collection	UNDP/PMU
Incorporate GBV-SEA/SH requirements and expectations in all contract documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that GBV-SEA/SH issues are incorporated in all contracts signed by contractors and consultants Clearly define SEA/SH requirements and expectations 	During Project Implementation/Procurement Phase	GBV/SEA standards in procurement/contract document Contract documents with clearly defined SEA/SH clauses/requirements	UNDP/PMU
Define the requirements to be included in the bidding documents for a CoC which addresses SEA/SH.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define the requirements to be included in the CoC which addresses GBV-SEA/SH Review CoC for provisions/clauses that guard against GBV-SEA/SH 	During Project Implementation/ Procurement Phase	Documentation of measures taken to reduce GBV risks. The contractor's proposed resources to meet the project's	UNDP/PMU

Activity to Address SEA/SH Risk	Steps to be Taken	Timeline	Indicator(s)	Responsibility(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the contractor's SEA/SH Accountability and Response Framework in the C-ESMP Confirm prior to finalizing the contract the contractor's ability to meet the project's SEA/SH prevention and response requirements. Set out clearly in the procurement documents how adequate SEA/SH-related costs will be paid for in the contract during contracting works. 		SEA/SH prevention and response requirements	
Implementation				
Develop an Accountability and Response Framework as part of the ESMP or as a standalone document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clear Accountability and Response framework for resolving SEA/SH Allegations 	Prior to commencement of works	Project's Accountability and Response framework revision and approval	PMU, contractors, consultants
Review Contractor's C-ESMP to verify that appropriate mitigation actions are included.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision of the contractor's C-ESMP for the mitigation measures regarding the GBV-SEA/SH risks. Revision of the contractor's C-ESMP for the detailed plan by which the contractor will implement the SEA/SH measures outlined in the project ESMP/ESIA. 	Prior to commencement of works	Contractor's C-ESMP revision and approval	
Review the GBV-SEA/SH GM's reception and processing of complaints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and monitor GBV-SEA/SH GM's log along with the processing and closure of complaints 	During Project Implementation	Regular reporting on SEA/SH/GBV GM cases and log.	
Codes of Conduct signed and understood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have CoCs signed, at least, by all those with a physical presence at the project site. Train project's staff and personnel on the behavior obligations under the CoCs. Disseminate CoCs and discuss with project's staff and personnel and surrounding communities. The CoC must include mentions of SEA/SH behaviors and related disciplinary sanctions 	Initiated prior to contractor mobilization and continued during implementation	Regular reporting that CoCs are signed and that workers have been trained and understand their obligations Number of signed COCs Number of staff/workers/personnel trained	
Undertake regular Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) of progress on GBV-SEA/SH activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct regular field visits. Review quarterly the action plan and progress against indicators listed Provide regular reports Review the GM's reception and processing of complaints to ensure that 	During Project Implementation	Successful implementation of agreed SEA/SH Action Plan (Y/N). Regular Reports	

Activity to Address SEA/SH Risk	Steps to be Taken	Timeline	Indicator(s)	Responsibility(s)
	<p>the protocols are being followed in a timely manner. Also, refer SEA/SH related grievances to an established SEA/SH GM for review, feedback and response.</p>			
<p>Implement appropriate project-level on-site activities to reduce SEA/SH risks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Have separate safe and easily accessible facilities for women and men. o Locker rooms should be located in separate areas, well-lit and include the ability to be locked from the inside. o Separate toilet facilities for men and women o Visibility display signs that signal that the work environment is an area where SEA/SH is prohibited. o As appropriate, public spaces around the project grounds should be well-lit. 	<p>During Project Implementation</p>	<p>Regular Reports Monitoring</p>	

ANNEX A: SELECTED GBV SERVICE PROVIDERS LIST FOR THE BEIRUT CRITICAL ENVIRONMENT RECOVERY, RESTORATION & WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PROJECT

Sector	Organization Name	Phone number / email address	Area of Work (Services)
Legal Protection	Justice Without Frontiers	961 1 890 877/ jwficc@yahoo.com	Legal and protection services
SGBV and Child Protection	Abaad	961 81 790200/ abaad@abaadmena.org	Protection, legal, psychological support
People with disabilities	Arcenciel	961 3 243 965/ aec@arcenciel.org	Physical rehabilitation