

LEBANON



الهيئة الوطنية
لشؤون المرأة اللبنانية
National Commission
for Lebanese Women



LEBANON GENDER ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



ABOUT UNDP

UNDP's work on climate change spans more than 140 countries and USD \$3.7 billion in investments in climate change adaptation and mitigation measures since 2008. With the goal to foster ambitious progress towards resilient, zero-carbon development, UNDP has also supported the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change by working with countries on achieving their climate commitments or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

THE UNDP NDC SUPPORT PROGRAMME

The NDC Support Programme provides technical support for countries to pursue a “whole-of-society”, integrated approach that strengthens national systems, facilitates climate action and increases access to finance for transformative sustainable development. The programme helps countries address these financial barriers by deploying a structured approach for scaling up sectoral investments and putting in place a transparent, enabling investment environment. Beyond direct country support, UNDP facilitates exchanges and learning opportunities on NDC implementation at the global and regional level by capitalizing on our close collaboration with the UNFCCC and other strategic partners.

GENDER INITIATIVE

Coordinating and connecting the interlinked processes of climate change and gender equality, by using NDCs as a platform, offers an opportunity to promote inclusive and successful development outcomes. The NDC Support Programme is supporting the work in 17 countries to ensure that gender equality aspects are factored into the NDC processes by leveraging analysis, strengthening institutional mechanisms, ensuring gender-responsive climate actions and disseminating best practices to enhance national-level capacities.

The Programme, which works in contribution to the NDC Partnership, is generously supported by the German Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU), the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the European Union and the Government of Spain.



DISCLAIMER

The Gender Analysis Summary has included a few additional statistics to provide contextual information to facilitate a better understanding of the context/situation for a broader audience, however, statements/recommendations have not been altered from the Gender Analysis.

I. BACKGROUND

In 2015, Lebanon submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Lebanon's first NDC aimed to reduce its Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario by 15 percent by 2030 through unconditional mitigation targets and a set of adaptation targets in the agriculture, forestry, water and biodiversity sectors. Both mitigation and adaptation measures supported a vision to integrate climate change into Lebanon's sectors' strategies and policies. While the NDC made strides to integrate climate change into national policy and planning, it was not gender responsive, and did not account for the different needs and vulnerabilities to climate change that men and women face and the distinctive roles they can play in mitigation and adaptation strategies.

In 2017, the UNFCCC's Gender Climate Action Plan¹ affirmed the importance of supporting women's full and equal participation in the UNFCCC process and

prioritized ensuring the gender-responsiveness of climate change policies and measures. It is within this context that Lebanon is seeking to improve the gender responsiveness of its climate policies and climate action through the NDC revision and implementation process. To support this, a Gender Analysis was carried out to assess various aspects of the governance, policy and planning processes related to climate change and gender equality and specifically analyzed data collection, existing technical capacities, institutional mechanisms, and gender mainstreaming opportunities. The Gender Analysis relied on secondary data regarding the legal, social, economic, and political aspects of gender relations in Lebanon. The Analysis aimed at providing entry-points to increase the gender-inclusiveness and responsiveness of climate change policies, strategies, planning and reporting aspects and has informed the document, **How to put Gender-responsive Climate Solutions into Action: Lebanon's Approach**, a framework for mainstreaming gender in climate action.



II. GENDER AND CLIMATE

In Lebanon, the impact of climate change will see an increase in natural disasters, warmer temperatures, sea level rise, and variable precipitation patterns that could increase flooding and dry periods alike. These impacts are already having negative consequences on Lebanon's agriculture, water supply, tourism, energy, health, ecosystems, and society.² While climate change will impact society-at-large, it will not affect every person in the same way. **Men and women, households, and communities face differentiated impacts from climate change based on their level of vulnerability, preparation, and resilience to climate hazards.**

Levels of vulnerability are a function of individuals' and communities' social, economic, cultural, and political position in society. Factors such as gender, geographical location, age, livelihood, socioeconomic background, poverty level, and membership to a minority group can influence one's vulnerability.

Across Lebanon, how women experience gender inequality varies greatly as gender roles can be quite different, most visible in the roles women play in urban and rural environments. For instance, in rural areas, women tend to carry a higher burden of both unpaid productive and reproductive work. In agriculture systems, women undertake a significant proportion of agricultural work.³ Along with their male partners, women are heavily involved in harvesting, weeding and post-harvesting tasks and decisions, whereas men are responsible for pest control and fertilization. The share of women's work in agriculture is seen as part of their housework duties and therefore not counted as paid work.⁴ **The social structure and cultural beliefs that justify women's extensive role in unpaid work can limit women's free time and in turn, their opportunities.**

In addition, the different roles and responsibilities placed upon women and the rights that women

may or may not be afforded often result in unequal power relations that disadvantage women's access to and control over resources and decision-making. As a result, women may have restricted access to economic opportunities, education, health services, and technology, especially in rural areas. The social and cultural beliefs that shape such structural gender inequalities rely on a discriminatory legal framework. In Lebanon, there is no harmonized law for all Lebanese citizens regarding family matters. Marriage (including child marriage⁵), divorce, inheritance rights or guardianship and child custody are dealt with by personal status laws that are different for each sect⁶ and discriminate between women and men in many regards.⁷ This institutes a *de jure* discrimination between citizens, since their rights depend on the sect they are affiliated with and their sex. Discriminatory laws related to inheritance, under the personal status laws, have a direct impact on gender equality with regard to land ownership. According to FAO, women in Lebanon represent only 7.1 percent of agriculture holders.⁸ Women's land ownership can have an empowering effect by reducing reliance on male relatives, increasing their bargaining power in the household, improving their prospects for accessing extension and credit, and in turn, their ability to undertake investments in their land and agricultural production.⁹ Gender gaps in land ownership can undermine social preparedness to tackle climatic changes in the agricultural sector.

In regards to education, men and women have similar average years of schooling, 8.5 percent for women and 8.9 percent for men.¹⁰ The main inequality in education is between urban and rural areas where higher education is not always available. Despite near equal access to education, only 23.5 percent of women are part of the labor force as compared to 70.9 percent of men.¹¹ The cultural norms imposed on both

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men and women set out specific social roles that might make it difficult for a woman to chart her own course in building a strong career, in sharing domestic chores with her spouse, and/or in choosing whether to marry or have children. These gender roles also limit men, who might be judged for doing domestic work or earning less than their spouse. Women in the labor force are susceptible to wage disparities that see women earning, on average, less than men. The *2018-2019 Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey* found that the average monthly gender pay gap for Lebanese employees was 6.5 percent, indicating that Lebanese men earn, on average, 6.5 percent more than Lebanese women.¹² Depending on level of education, however, this gap greatly varies as shown in Figure 1 below. Previous studies on the gender wage gap found that common factors for both men and women such as years of experience, age, educational level and position, could not explain the wage gap, therefore implying that the gap is due to “culture, traditions and weak governmental policies.”¹³

Figure 1: Gender Wage Gap of Lebanese Employees at Main Job by Level of Educational Attainment (percentages)¹⁴

Level of Education Attainment	Men (thousands LBP)	Women (thousands LBP)	Wage gap (%)
Total	1,334	1,248	6.5
Elementary	912	666	27.0
Intermediary	1,094	766	30.0
Secondary	1,311	1,045	20.3
University and above	1,785	1,424	20.2

27 percent of newly appointed positions in the diplomatic corps are held by women. That figure corresponds to 30 percent of the Electoral Management Body, 23 percent of officials in national security positions, 17 percent of the Social and Economic Council, and 47.5 percent of positions in the justice sector.¹⁵ Despite an increase in the number of women candidates in the 2018 elections, only 4.7 percent of seats in the Lebanese parliament are held by women. Furthermore, women constitute only 5.4 percent of local government.¹⁶

The status of women in the family, in the work force, in the economy and in political institutions has a direct impact on their vulnerability to climate change. The

inequalities that women face result in diminished economic, political and legal clout. This means women are less able to cope with—and are more exposed to—the adverse effects of a changing climate. Yet, we know that **climate change solutions cannot be successful without the meaningful participation of women.**

Women are on the forefront of resource management, responsible for domestic aspects of energy and waste management, and have a key role to play in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Their central role in maintaining social relations within their family and community provides them with the opportunity to influence others, which importantly includes increasing awareness around behaviors and actions that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. To promote gender equality and avoid further entrenching existing inequalities, it becomes essential to apply a gender lens to climate change action and ensure that climate change governance, policies, and planning are gender-sensitive and gender-responsive.¹⁷



Despite near equal access to education, only 23.5 percent of women are part of the labor force as compared to 70.9 percent of men.

III. RELEVANT SECTOR(S)

In Lebanon, the anticipated changes in climate will likely impose direct and indirect economic costs on the country.¹⁸ It is predicted that higher temperatures, changes in precipitation, and extreme weather events will reduce agricultural productivity, adversely impacting human health, and cause floods and damage to various segments of the Lebanese economy and society.¹⁹ Rising sea levels and increasing temperatures are expected to impact the densely populated coastal urban areas that host not only 89 percent of the population but also infrastructure and industry that is critical to the economy.²⁰ These impacts will hinder and slow economic growth, negatively affecting Lebanon's GDP and business activity, as well as the incomes of workers and households, while exposing the government to lower revenues and higher costs.²¹

While all sectors that will be affected by climate change will have some impact on women, **Lebanon**

has prioritized the energy, waste, and water sectors to undertake capacity building and gender mainstreaming to better support gender-sensitive climate action. The selection of these three sectors was based on five components:

1. **Impact:** importance that gender relations play in the related sector and level of impact that the integration of gender can have on gender relations;
2. **Status:** current status of the sector regarding gender inclusion;
3. **Opportunity:** current opportunity to integrate gender including updating of strategies, policies or new institutional mechanisms;
4. **Human Resource:** existing human resources with capacity to integrate gender in policies; and
5. **External support:** existing financial support already provided to include gender.

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Figure 2 below provides a snapshot of the prioritized ranking of sectors that will support gender mainstreaming.

Figure 2: Prioritized Ranking of Sector Impact on Gender

SECTOR	IMPACT	STATUS	OPPORTUNITY	HUMAN RESOURCES	SUB-TOTAL	EXTERNAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT	TOTAL
Energy	High	Low	High	Low	8	No	11
Water	High	Low	High	Low	8	No	11
Waste	High	Low	Medium	Low	7	No	10
Transport	High	Low	Low	Low	6	No	9
Tourism	High	Low	Low	Low	6	No	9
Agriculture	High	Medium	High	High	11	Yes	8
Disaster risk reduction	High	Medium	High	High	11	Yes	8
Biodiversity	Low	Low	Unknown	Low	3	No	6
Public health	Medium	Unknown	Low	Unknown	3	No	6
Land change, land-use change, forestry	Low	High	Low	High	8	Yes	5
Land degradation neutrality	Low	Unknown	Low	Low	3	Yes	0

In the three sectors prioritized, women are generally responsible for the domestic aspects of energy, waste, and water management:

Energy: Energy plays a key role for household needs, education, health care, access to clean water and other services. Energy has a direct impact on women’s lives as women are often responsible for domestic work that requires energy and act as primary household-energy managers. Women have a critical role to play alongside their male counterparts in the success of energy related measures.

Solid waste: Gender roles are often clearly defined when it comes to solid waste management. Women are responsible for domestic tasks such as gathering the waste, while men will collect and dispose of it (depending on the region). As both men and women are involved in solid waste management, both need to be part of the solutions the sector seeks. For instance, if women are involved in waste management at the household level, increasing their participation in recycling and designing capacity-building activities can provide opportunities for source reduction as well as increasing re-use and sorting-at-source.

Water: Women are often the main water resource manager at home because of their responsibilities in food production and preparation, hygiene, cleaning, washing, waste disposal and care of children and the elderly. As such, women should be directly involved in decisions regarding water to increase efficiency of water distribution and improve water management by understanding behaviors and practices around water usage.



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IV. GOVERNANCE

In Lebanon, the Ministry of Environment is responsible for coordinating, facilitating and planning climate change related actions. In this role, it coordinates the UNFCCC process in Lebanon and established a NDC Committee in 2018 to follow up on NDC implementation regarding needs, gaps, reporting, mainstreaming, capacity building and technical support for climate change (including the NDC updates). Importantly, a representative from the National Commission for Lebanese Women sits on the NDC committee. Since having its first meeting in 2019, NDC Committee members have been capacitated on their roles and responsibilities in the committee as well as on climate change and gender themes.

Other coordination mechanisms related to climate change have been established in Lebanon such as the Sustainable Development Goals committee and the Disaster Risk Management Unit under the Prime Minister's office. The Disaster Risk Management Unit is responsible for managing DRR in the country and works with DRR national and local committees (including all ministries, governorate, international and national CSOs). Both the SDG committee and the DRM unit consider gender within their activities.

The Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) also has a role to play in climate action, as it manages and implements projects that are relevant for all sectors and all ministries. The Council for Development and Reconstruction is accountable to the Council of Ministers through the Prime Minister. Gender has not been mainstreamed into the Council for Development and Reconstruction's actions and projects but it is envisioned that the Standard Operating Procedures described in the Planning section will support the mainstreaming process. It is also noteworthy that the Economic and Social Fund for Development (ESFD), which sits under the Council, supports socio-economic projects, including projects that have a women's empowerment component. It provides credit access to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) with the aim to increase opportunities for employment in Lebanon's marginalized regions. Women hold 19 percent of the total loans provided through the Economic and Social Fund for Development.²²



The public institution responsible for mainstreaming gender into national policies or administrations is the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW). The General Assembly of NCLW is composed of 24 members appointed by the Council of Ministers. Established in 1998, the NCLW is mandated to promote women's rights in the Lebanese society and enhance gender mainstreaming in public institutions. The NCLW administers a Gender Focal Points network and has designated Focal Points in public institutions including in the three prioritized sectors: water, energy, and waste. The Gender Focal Points are designated by each Minister and their role is to make sure that gender considerations are taken into account in planning processes and policies, to identify gaps and obstacles for gender mainstreaming and to communicate regularly with other Focal Points to share experience and reinforce their capacities.²³ A Gender Focal Points unit at the NCLW is responsible for managing and coordinating the network. The Gender Focal Points have received substantial capacity building in gender equality and climate change concepts and linkages, in sectoral aspects of gender and climate change, and in best practices for mainstreaming gender across all levels of a ministry. In fact, in Lebanon, a Gender Focal Point is being nominated to the UNFCCC to participate in gender climate negotiations. This will provide good exposure and participation to the NCLW on international climate negotiations and how these discussions link to national gender-responsiveness.

The NCLW works in collaboration with civil society organizations (CSOs) and international organizations for financing, capacity-building and technical support related to gender, women's rights and gender mainstreaming. CSOs have been critical in capacity building activities for women's empowerment and should have a role in building capacity around gender-sensitive climate change action at all levels.

RECOMMENDATION 1

Strengthen the Gender Focal Points network through continuous capacity-building on gender, and the gender and climate change nexus.

RECOMMENDATION 2

Increase awareness in public institutions, especially the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Energy and Water, on the benefits of women's participation in decision-making by sharing the results of the gender census²⁴ that was undertaken in these ministries.

RECOMMENDATION 3

Establish indicators to assess and track the level of participation of women in institutional processes and include these indicators in climate transparency mechanisms.

RECOMMENDATION 4

Build a strong CSO network, including women-led organizations and academia, to reinforce national capacities on climate change and gender. Ensure that organizations participate in climate change related workshops, events and trainings and that they are connected to the NCLW.



V. POLICY

Lebanon’s NDC is based on climate change sectoral policies included in strategies, action plans and programs in the sectors of energy, transport, waste, agriculture, water, biodiversity and forestry.²⁵

At the sectoral level, most policies and strategies that make up Lebanon’s NDC do not thoroughly address gender dimensions in climate change as illustrated in the figures below:

Figure 3: Gender Dimensions in Sectoral Policies

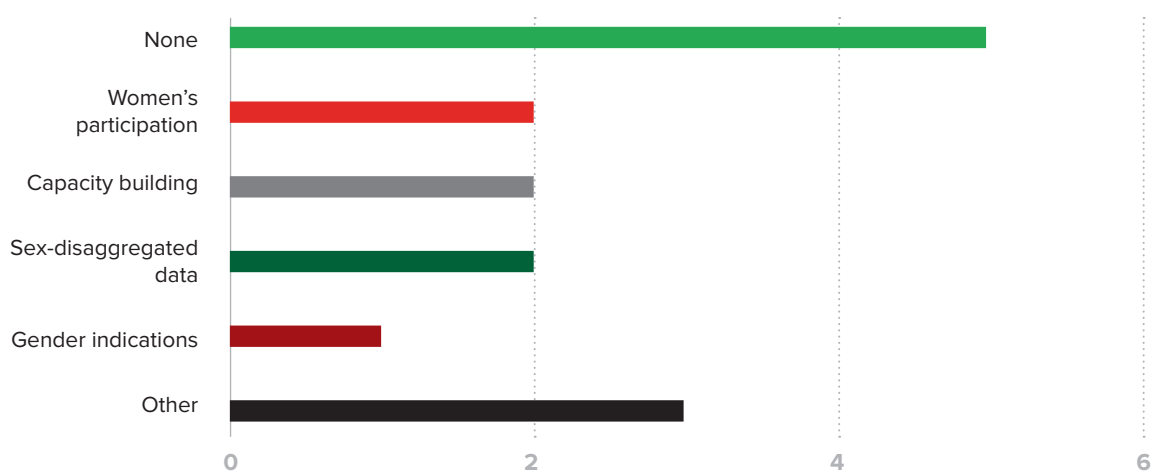
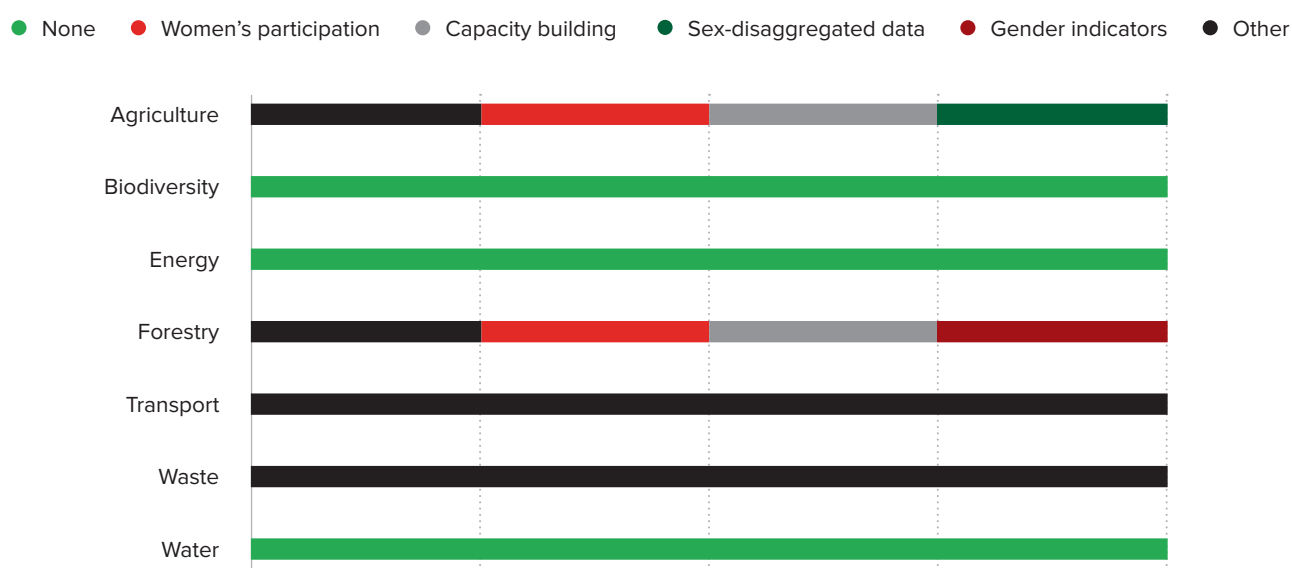


Figure 4: Gender Inclusion by Sector Policies



As shown above, gender integration differs from one strategy to another. The agriculture and forestry sectors are the most advanced in terms of gender integration and its consideration of four key gender dimensions, while the biodiversity, energy and water sectors' policies do not have gender considerations at all. As for transport and waste, gender was briefly mentioned in the respective strategies but lacked transformative action.

Nonetheless, being a signatory to international frameworks surrounding women's equality, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the UNFCCC is providing Lebanon with an entry point to strengthening the gender-responsiveness of its policies.

Under the NCLW, the National Strategy for Women (2011-2021) is a roadmap for NCLW to promote gender equality in Lebanon. The strategy has 12 strategic objectives that focus on 12 areas of intervention such as the legal framework, health, women's political participation and place in decision-making positions, environment (by stressing women's participation and capacity building) and gender mainstreaming (through the Gender Focal Points). Climate change is mentioned twice in the strategy under objective 9 ("Enhancing the contribution of women to

environmental protection") and 11 ("Protecting girls and women in situations of emergency, armed conflict, war and natural disaster"). The document highlights the positive role that women can play along with men to improve social behaviors to mitigate climate change and to adapt to its impacts because of the gender role they hold for household management and education of children to eco-friendly behaviors. It also mentions climate change impacts and the importance of including women in DRR planning, action and capacity building.

Increased awareness and capacity-building on the importance and benefits of gender-responsiveness has ensured its consequent inclusion in the process of the NDC update.

RECOMMENDATION 5

Advocate for national approval of the revised NDC which includes gender considerations and prioritizes comprehensive integration of gender-responsiveness at the policy-making level.

RECOMMENDATION 6

In key NDC sectors, take advantage of policy revision processes as and when they arise to integrate climate and gender considerations.



VI. PLANNING

Lebanon's NDC, which acts as the country's climate action plan, was constructed using a bottom-up approach. The plan considered endorsed ministerial strategies for targets and mitigation and adaptation actions. Therefore, gender-responsiveness should happen both at the NDC level and in the sectoral plans that make up the NDC. Yet, in Lebanese institutions, gender is often misunderstood as directly relating to 'women' and as such not mainstreamed into planning of policies, including those related to climate action. Gender-responsiveness may be interpreted solely as the number of women employees and not mainstreamed into sectoral work and/or used strategically to respond to a structural issue. In Lebanon, gender mainstreaming is often linked to international donors' funding requirements, relying on CSOs to support the mainstreaming process, rather than through an institutional process within the ministries. In turn, gender-inclusiveness is not standardized across Lebanon.

In Lebanon's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2016) it noted a lack of staffing, budget and institutional arrangements to plan for gender mainstreaming within climate action, a lack of gender disaggregated data especially for vulnerability assessments, and a lack of indicators to monitor gender mainstreaming in climate change issues.

The NCLW has the mandate to mainstream gender into national policies and planning. Gender Focal Points are seen as key to gender mainstreaming in ministries' work, including on climate change. Under the NCLW, the National Action Plan (2017-2019) supports the implementation of the National Strategy for Women in Lebanon (2011-2021). It is updated every two years and includes specific actions, their outcomes and expected impacts, indicators to measure the advancement of gender equality and the involved stakeholders in the action plan's realization. Although no specific aspect of climate change is currently integrated into the action plan, the NCLW plans on mainstreaming climate change concepts into their work, from the strategy level to capacity-building.

To further address gender gaps in climate action, Lebanon has taken steps to support gender

mainstreaming as outlined in *How to put Gender-responsive Climate Solutions into Action: Lebanon's Approach*. It has developed a 7-step process to provide the framework for the integration of gender-sensitive climate action at the sectoral level as shown in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5: Lebanon's Approach to Mainstreaming Gender-sensitive Climate Action



Building off of the gender analysis (Step 1) and after identifying priority sectors for gender-sensitive climate action (Step 2), Lebanon then **identified gender indicators and sectoral linkages** (Step 3) in order to enhance the understanding of relevant stakeholders on the linkages and the benefits of integration in the Energy, Water, and Waste sectors. Examples of gender-responsive indicators suggested for each sector can be found in the Figure 6 below:



Figure 6: Proposed Gender-responsive indicators

	ENERGY INDICATORS	WASTE INDICATORS	WATER INDICATORS
Gender role in the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of energy used and consumption of energy by users (by sex) Level of awareness of energy efficiency practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of tasks related to the waste sector (sex-disaggregated) Number of employees in the waste sector disaggregated by position, type of work and sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of M/F trained members of Water Users Association (WUA) Share of women in WUA Number of water users satisfied by WUA (sex-disaggregated)
Participation in the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women-headed businesses in the energy sector Number of women engineers working in the energy sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women represented at local and national levels in discussion on Solid Waste Management (SWM) Number of women-headed companies working in SWM Increase (%) of women's participation in SWM activities (type of activity to be defined) % of women taking part in decision related to treatment and disposal strategies for SWM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of woman-headed private companies involved in water distribution and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Number of women at managerial positions in private companies working in water management
Capacity building and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of women taking part in awareness activities % of women having access to information on financing options, energy efficiency mechanisms, and renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of municipality and ministry M/F employees enrolled in capacity building activities on SWM Number of M/F participants by type of training delivered Number of capacity building activities organized by municipalities (include number of participants, type and sex) Number of municipalities where a partnership between civil society actors and SWM actors exist Type of public targeted by media campaign (by age, socio-economic profile, sex) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of M/F participating in awareness activities and education programs on conservation initiatives Share of women in education programs Number of M/F involved in awareness campaigns on irrigation technics (sex-disaggregated)
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of women accessing green loans 		

After identifying indicators, Lebanon undertook capacity building training (Step 4) for climate change, sectoral and gender experts in cooperation with NCLW.

Step 5 developed two sets of **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) with the NCLW**:

- i. Standard Operating Procedures to Integrate Gender into Climate Related Policies and Strategies
- ii. Standard Operating Procedures to Integrate Gender in Climate Reporting and Planning

The SOPs provide a step-by-step guide for gender mainstreaming at the sectoral level and in climate reporting and planning. Figure 7 below provides the SOP for integrating gender at the sector level. The NCLW is in the process of producing a draft legal document to mainstream these SOPs in all ministerial policies. The implementation of these SOPs will be facilitated by the designated Gender Focal Points (Step 6) present in the different line ministries who are to ensure that gender is integrated into climate related policies and projects (Step 7).

Figure 7: Steps from SOPs to integrate gender into climate relate policies and strategies



RECOMMENDATION 7

Advocate for the two SOPs developed to be adopted by the Council of Ministers.

RECOMMENDATION 8

Utilize SOP to mainstream gender in NDC priority sector policies, strategies, plans, and projects.

RECOMMENDATION 9

Utilize SOP to mainstream gender in climate planning and reporting, including NDC, UNFCCC communications, NAMAs, NAPs, and LEDS.

RECOMMENDATION 10

Include identified sector indicators in the Enhanced Transparency Framework that Lebanon intends to implement.

RECOMMENDATION 11

Utilize international frameworks to support sectoral gender mainstreaming, such as the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan and its national implementation, where relevant and applicable.

RECOMMENDATION 12

Reinforce existing national capacities in data collection including the role of Central Administration of Statistics in the coordination of data collection process and the DRM unit in collecting sex-disaggregated data on climate change aspects.

RECOMMENDATION 13

Build on existing platforms for climate change data collection (for instance the Management Information System on Climate Action), divided by sectors and involving main actors (Central Administration of Statistics, DRM unit, Ministries' statistical departments) and coordinated by the Ministry of Environment.



VII. CONCLUSION

The link between climate change and gender has been well-documented at global levels, and regional and country-based studies have confirmed that climate change mitigation and adaptation actions cannot be successful without adopting a gender perspective. In Lebanon, the baseline scenario was that this link had not yet been clearly established and the gender analysis revealed gaps and challenges faced by institutions responsible for gender-responsive climate action. These include the following:

- There is a lack of awareness and capacity surrounding gender-responsive climate action in gender and climate institutions;
- Gender is not systematically mainstreamed into climate change policies and planning and therefore the gender-responsiveness of climate change policies and planning are irregular and vary across sectors; and
- National and sectoral sex-disaggregated data related to climate change and gender is scarce.

In identifying key weaknesses of the climate change and gender nexus in Lebanon, this Gender Analysis has provided several entry points to improve the climate change and gender institutional environment through concrete governance, policy, and planning recommendations. Through a stepwise approach, Lebanon can enhance gender inclusion in its NDC related activities and planning, which supports addressing the above-mentioned challenges. Capacity-building for both gender and climate change actors, the adoption and implementation of the SOPs, and the inclusion of gender in the revised NDC will improve the gender balance status in Lebanon. This will provide the foundations in Lebanon to ensure that climate action is more gender-responsive by addressing the vulnerabilities and needs of all citizens and in affirming the importance of harnessing the capacities of women in adaptation and mitigation measures.



ENDNOTES

- 1 The 2017 UNFCC Gender Climate Action Plan has five priority areas: 1. Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communication; 2. Gender balance, participation and women's leadership; 3. Coherence; 4. Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation; 5. Monitoring and reporting.
- 2 Ministry of Environment/UNDP/GEF. 2015. *Economic cost to Lebanon from climate change: a first look*. Beirut, Lebanon.
- 3 FAO. 2012. *Country Study on Status of Land Tenure, Planning and Management in Oriental Near East Countries: Case Study Lebanon*. FAO/SNO, Cairo, Egypt.
- 4 NOWARA. 2011. *Status of Lebanese women in rural areas: roles and perspectives*. Unpublished study implemented by the National Observatory for Women in Agriculture and Rural Areas (NOWARA).
- 5 In 2017, 6% of children were married before 18 and 1% before 15 years old. Source: UNICEF. 2017. *The State of the World's children*.
- 6 OHCHR. 2017. *Report on child marriage, early marriage and forced marriage in Lebanon*.
- 7 ESCWA, UN Women, UNFPA. 2018. *Gender-Related Laws, Policies and Practices in Lebanon*. Lebanon, Beirut
- 8 FAO. 2020. *Gender and Land Rights Database*. Please note that data is from the 1998 Agricultural Census as this was the most up to date that could be resourced.
- 9 FAO. 2016. *Developing gender-equitable legal frameworks for land tenure: a legal assessment tool*. FAO Legal papers N°98.
- 10 UNDP. 2019. *Human Development Report 2019*. UNDP, New York.
- 11 Ibid.
- 12 Lebanese Republic Central Administration of Statistics (CAS); International Labour Organization (ILO); European Union (EU). 2020. *2018-2019 Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey*.
- 13 Hejase, Ale & Hejase, Hussin & Hejase, Hussein. 2015. *Gender Wage Gap in Lebanon: Explorative Analysis*. Journal of Applied Economics and Business Research. Vol. 5. pp. 1-19.
- 14 Lebanese Republic Central Administration of Statistics (CAS); International Labour Organization (ILO); European Union (EU). 2020. *2018-2019 Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey*.
- 15 United Nations. 2018. *Lebanon Voluntary National Review (VNR) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*.
- 16 Ibid.
- 17 UNDP. 2015. *Resource guide on gender and Climate Change*.
- 18 GEF. 2015. *Economic Costs to Lebanon from Climate Change: A First Look*.
- 19 Ibid.
- 20 United Nations Population Division. 2018. *World Urbanization Prospects: 2018 Revision*.
- 21 GEF. 2015. *Economic Costs to Lebanon from Climate Change: A First Look*.
- 22 Council for Development and Reconstruction. 2018. *Progress Report 2017*.
- 23 NCLW. 2009. Circular n° 23/2009.
- 24 A small census on gender representation in both ministries was conducted to support this gender analysis. The census analyzed the number of women in leadership positions in projects, departments, and services.
- 25 *Policy Paper for the Electricity Sector; National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP 2016-2020); National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP 2016-2020); Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action in Lebanon's Private Road Transport Sector (FEVs); Land Transport Strategy; Policy Summary on Integrated Solid Waste Management; Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action in Lebanon's solid waste sector; Ministry of Agriculture Strategy 2015 – 2019; National Water Sector Strategy; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; Lebanon National Forest Program 2015 – 2025; Lebanon's National Forest Fire Management Strategy; National Afforestation/Reforestation Programme 40 Million Forest Trees Planting Programme ROADMAP 2030*.

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