Technical Support to the Lebanese Parliament
Project 00077103

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Information</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short Title</strong></td>
<td><strong>Project Manager</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliament</td>
<td>Fatmeh Fakhreddine (Ms.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographic Coverage</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number of Staff</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Status</strong></td>
<td><strong>Donors &amp; Total Budget 2017</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td><strong>Start Date</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01 January 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected End Date</strong></td>
<td><strong>Parliament</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 December 2017</td>
<td>$210,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Agency</strong></td>
<td><strong>UNDP</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanese Parliament</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Old Balance</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>$260,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Background**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Lebanon launched in 1999 a project at Parliament entitled “Technical Support to the Lebanese Parliament” in the framework of a cooperation agreement signed by UNDP and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The parliament’s mandate was extended in 2013 and again in 2014, until November 2017, date at which Parliamentary elections are now due. Since then, and combined with many factors, including presidency vacuum until October 2016, the Parliament has been paralyzed and the project functioning at minimal capacity in terms of resources. During this period, the project has adapted to the shift of priorities. By the end of 2016, a TPR meeting was conducted and the project was extended for an additional year to implement its pending activities until upcoming parliamentary elections take place. Once a new Parliament is formed, a new project document will hence be developed, based on an external evaluation. Meanwhile, a substantive revision was conducted to the current PD to add the 2017 strategy under output two, to also add the 2017 AWP and finally change the total budget accordingly. The project mainly aims at strengthening the structures of legislative, oversight and representation capacities of the Lebanese Parliament, while closely working with Parliamentarians, Parliamentary Committees and Parliamentary staff to promote Human Rights, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, Inclusive Participation national dialogue and conflict prevention.
Expected Results
The expected results for the current 2017 phase are as follows:

- Five public hearing sessions on regional development organized for the provinces of Akkar, Bekaa, North, South and Mount Lebanon with summary reports drafted.
- One workshop to launch the SDGs toolkit with summary report drafted.
- Lebanese Parliamentary Internship programme expanded and number of enrolled interns increased to accepting a minimum of 30 graduates.
- A workshop on the importance of women’s participation in conflict resolution and negotiation and developing an electoral law, organized.
- A workshop on the importance of adopting a gender quota in the electoral law or in the Lebanese Constitution, organized.

Achievements
The most notable achievements of the project for the previous phases include:

- Technical, research and logistical support provided to parliamentary committees
- Legal and technical support for legislative reform in various areas provided, especially for women rights and children rights whether the creation of lobbying coalitions, development of relevant draft laws or organization of workshops for dialogue and raising awareness.
- National Human Rights Action Plan (based on 19 human rights sectorial studies) developed, launched and endorsed by the Parliamentary committee on Human Rights.
- The Lebanese Parliamentary Internship Programme launched with over 30 graduate students enrolled.

Risks

- Lack of responsiveness and coordination from stakeholders
- Political instability and security situation in the country
- No agreement on electoral legal framework and therefore another extension of current Parliament’s mandate
- Lack of funds mobilized at the beginning of the project