

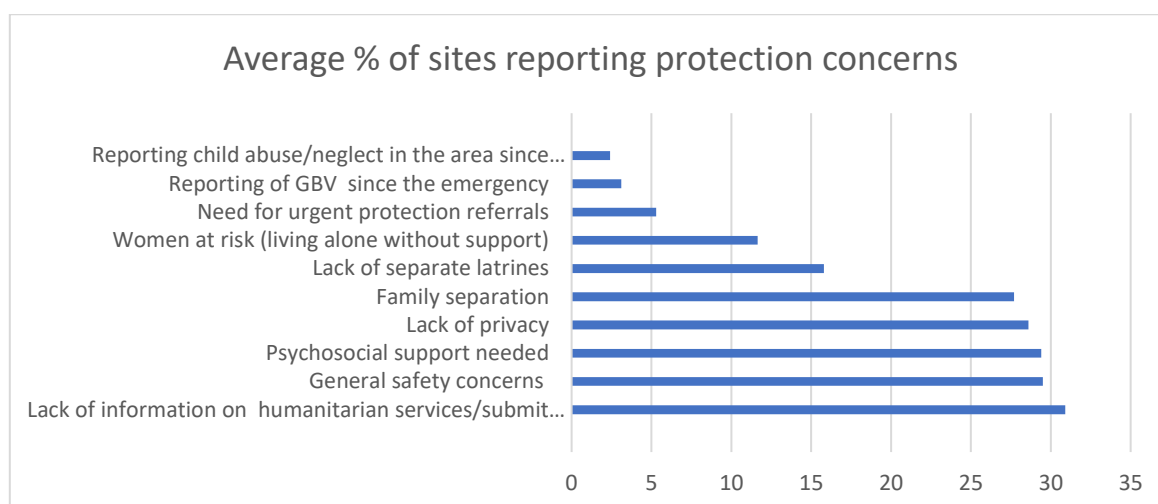
ERNA Protection Analysis

This document represents an analysis of the key protection risks identified in the first round of ERNA in Collective Sites prior to the ceasefire, relevant recommendations to address them and responsibilities. It builds on the analysis conducted at the subnational level (see below). Substantial subnational variations exist in the proportion of sites reporting specific concerns and therefore the subnational results below should be reviewed and acted upon at the subnational PWG and Site Management working groups. The results below provide an overview of the key issues and recommendations at the national level.

Key protection issue	Recommendation	Responsible
<p>Inconsistent Awareness of and Access to Humanitarian Services: In almost a third of sites, respondents (key informants) indicated that affected population was not aware of how to access humanitarian services and/or how to submit feedback and complaints.</p>	<p>This gap points to the need for improved outreach strategies communication and accountability mechanisms inside the collective shelters. This includes more systematic provision of information, establishment and dissemination of AAP mechanisms and community representative structures.</p>	<p>Site Management sector with support of Protection Sector</p>
<p>Inadequate Safety and Privacy Measures: Significant safety concerns persist, particularly for women and children, due to inadequate site lighting, insufficient privacy, and a lack of separate latrine facilities. The absence of gender-sensitive facilities and proper lighting increases vulnerabilities, exposing women and children to potential harm, including gender-based violence (GBV).</p>	<p>Addressing this gap requires urgent infrastructural improvements, such as installing lighting in high-risk areas, creating separate and secure latrines, and enhancing privacy measures to create safer environments for all. Separate latrines are also needed with locks</p>	<p>Site Management Sector and WASH Sector (in relation to Latrines)</p>
<p>Sites not accessible to persons with limited mobility and persons with disabilities. While data on the accessibility of sites is not available in this analysis, protection partners have reported this to be a systematic concern across most collective sites.</p>	<p>All sites to have minimum standards of accessibility and key numbers of sites to be developed to cater for persons limited mobility. Sites with existing accessibility options to be prioritised for persons with limited mobility. Staff working in collective sites to be trained on accessibility issues.</p>	<p>Site Management Sector (with support of Protection Sector)</p>
<p>Limited Access to Psychosocial Support (PSS) Services: Demand for PSS services remains high, with</p>	<p>Addressing this gap requires expanding access to PSS interventions, particularly for</p>	<p>Protection, CP and GBV sectors</p>

<p>29% of sites indicating PSS needs, Structured PSS programs, however, remain insufficient. The lack of available PSS support exacerbates mental health challenges for both children and vulnerable adults, leading to increased emotional distress and potential long-term psychosocial harm.</p>	<p>children, women-at-risk, and men experiencing high stress due to displacement-related factors such as loss of livelihood and instability.</p>	
<p>Family Separation and Need for Child Protection Services: Family separation is a concern, with 27% of sites reporting family separation as a protection risk, including cases where children are separated from primary caregivers and of single headed household separated from their spouse. Women living alone without support was also reported in almost 12% of sites. Separated family members, including women headed households and children, are at heightened risk of emotional distress, exploitation, and abuse.</p>	<p>This gap underscores the need for enhanced family reunification services, support for women-headed households and case management for unaccompanied or separated children (UASC). Analysis of the barriers to family unity is also needed to be able to address them more effectively.</p>	<p>Protection and CP sectors</p>
<p>Referral Pathways for Urgent Protection Needs: Approximately 5.3% of sites identified urgent protection needs requiring immediate referral, including healthcare, GBV, and child protection cases. Delays in addressing urgent protection needs, particularly in high-risk areas, increase the risk of harm to affected individuals.</p>	<p>Strengthening the existing referral pathways, ensuring prompt and structured responses, and enhancing coordination with specialized service providers are essential to address these urgent protection needs efficiently and minimize risks for vulnerable populations. Training site management organisations and partners on safe identification and referral and ensuring protection partners are present in the site are priorities</p>	<p>Protection, CP and GBV WGs Site Management Sector</p>
<p>Risks of GBV and child abuse. Only 3% of sites identified risks of GBV and 2.6% of sites identified risks of child abuse. Given the significant prevalence of GBV and child abuse in all populations, particularly displaced populations this may either indicate lack of awareness of and/or the sensitivity of these issues (or potentially how the questions were asked).</p>	<p>In addition to reinforcing the referral pathways above, this also indicates the need to: provide safe spaces for women, girls and boys to disclose these risks; provide training and information to site managers about these risks and how to prevent, mitigate and respond to them</p>	<p>Site Management and GBV/CP subsectors</p>

Most Common Protection risks



More information on subnational analysis is available:

Number of sites	Bekka as of 19 Nov #/%	South (Oct data)	North	BML (as of 25 Nov)	Average
Assessed for protection (from total assessed)	154 (186)	70/84	245 (245)	76 (89)	
General safety concerns		12/70, (17%)	42%		29.5%
Concerns on accessibility		3/70, (4%)	11%	6/76 7.8%	7.5%
Reporting children not feeling safe	27 (17.5%)	6/70, (8.5%)	19%		15%
Reporting signs of child abuse/neglect in the area since emergency*	1 (0.6%)	3/70, (4%)		2/76 2.6%	2.5%
Reporting women at risk (living alone without support)	16 (10%)	4/70, (5.5%)	14%	13/76 17.1%	31.2%
Reporting indications of GBV in the area since the emergency*	2 (1.2%)	4/70, (5.5%)		2/76 2.6%	3.4%
Need for Psychosocial support		9/70, (12.8%)		35/76 46%	12.8%
Need for urgent protection referrals		2/70, (2.8%)	4%	7/76 9.2%	3.4%

Family separation		8/70, (11%)	17%	42/76 55.2%	19.5%
People do not know who to access humanitarian services/submit feedback	52 (33.7%)	27/70, (38.5%)	25%	20/76 26.3%	32.4%
Lack of privacy	50 (32.5%)	21/70, (30%)	27%	19/76 25%	28.6%
Lack of separate latrines	24 (15.6%)	0	20%	9/76 11.8%	15.8

*Risks of GBV and child abuse are systematically underreported so these figures are indicative of underreporting, not of the prevalence of these risks. GBV and child abuse are widely documented to affect all populations and be exacerbated in situations of displacement.

Additional information on subnational analysis is available below:

[Bekaa PWG - nov.19.pptx](#)

[ERNA analysis_PRT & GBV_27Sept to 01 Nov 3 North.pdf](#)