GBV WG

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Gender Based Violence Working Group

Monthly Meeting

23 April 2025

Agenda

GBV WG April 2025

- Updates on previous action points, including on NGO co-coordinator and Core Group
- LRP partner achievement updates Q1
- Task Forces under the sector and potential cross-sectoral TFs and work processes
- Analysis and outcomes of the Capacity Building Needs Assessment
- GBV Trends
- Prioritization Guidelines
- AOB: including update on draft documents/reports: *WGSS Revised DK GN, GBV facility mapping & Service Mapping analysis report, prioritization Guidance*

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Update on Previous Action Points

Previous Action Points Updates

March Meeting

Action Points	Status		
	Done	Ongoing	Not Done
NGO co-coordinator nomination: • NGO co-coordinator was endorsed to be Himaya Daa Ataa (HDA) represented by Jeanne Frangieh	☑		
CG Nomination • The Core Group nomination survey will be open for one more week with bilateral follow up of GBV WG coordinators to local NGOs for submission; Plan is to finalize the CG composition and election process by 31st March.	☑		
WGSS • WGSS final comments by members to be received by • GBV IM to develop share the mapping tool on WGSS, • GBV WG coordinators to follow up with UNICEF on online safe spaces through LAAHA and potential integration as an amendment to the current guidance note inclusive of inline safe spaces (technology-based GBV to be included as a thematic topic and with clear sectoral objectives for programming and consideration under LHF or other funding streams) • Integrate TF GBV into the GBV Referral Pathways or Service Mapping	☑ ☑	☑	☑ (Q2 update)
UNHCR to provide updates on GBV related return procedures or plans (national level and Bekaa)		☑	
Update-North & Akkar: To follow up on the impact of the new influx on GBV service and emerging risks and any potential program adaptations		☑	

Previous Action Points Updates

March Meeting

Action Points	Status		
	Done	Ongoing	Not Done
Presentation on service mapping by locations ● Further discussion with subnational coordinators and partners is required on mechanisms of optimizing partners and services to ensure availability and access to services in all locations ● Partner to maintain timely reporting under AI to ensure accountability and improve monitoring and their organization's visibility.		☑	
GBV FP and Contact Information ● Finalized list of key GBV actors	☑		
Capacity Building Needs Assessment: ● Partner submission to be presented including the pool of experts for the GBV WG ● Develop a capacity-building strategy for GBV WG partners in line with sector 2025 LRP.		☑	☑
Update on LRP Progress: ● Partners and sub-national coordinators to follow up with partners to maintain agreed reporting schedules based on the presented map showing those who reported and not across the governorates ● Appealing agencies that have not responded to the reminder emails are requested to send emails to the WG stating their non-submission of activities ● Partners are yet again requested to follow the **10th of every month** deadline to submit the people reached for the GBV activities.		☑	

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NGO co-coordinator and Core Group election process

NGO co-coordinator and Core group election

Results

- Himaya Daeem Aataa - Jeanne Frangieh was confirmed to be the NGO co-chair for 2025 representing the Lebanese Women-led local Organization
  - See website: associationhda - Himaya Daeem Aataa
- As for the GBV Core Group, due to the election results and delays faced by LUPD, it was suggested to increase the core group to 5 agencies per subcategory. Through this approach, the following agencies will be selected:
  - Local NGOs: Abaad, Tabita Dorcas, LUPD, Kafa and RDFL
  - INGOs: Care, Intersos, IMC, IRC, GIZ
  - UN agencies: UNHCR, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, IOM, UNICEF

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2025 Q1 LRP and Flash Appeal Progress - Dashboard (link here)

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Task Forces under the Protection Sector with linkages to GBV

Task Forces under GBV and the Protection Sector

Enhancing cross-sectoral collaboration

Task Force	Chairs/ leadership	Timing
Protection Case Management Task Force - need for alignment with GBV-related aspects	UNHCR/ IRC	Bi-weekly - every second Monday from 11-12:30
Protection Cash Task Force including GBV actors	UNHCR	Monthly First Thursday from 11-12:30
Protection Monitoring and Analysis (Reference Group for PM) requires inputs on GBV	Currently UNHCR and IOM. UNHCR, IOM and Intersos requested	Fourth Tuesday of every month, 3 – 4pm
Advocacy Task Force to include GBV related aspects	ALEF, CLDH confirmed, with support of UNHCR and NRC coordinators	Last Thursday of every month from 12.30-2.00pm (tbc)
Community-based Protection Task Force	Amel, Intersos, Oxfam (email sent - Tbc)	TBC
Protection Mainstreaming/ GBV risk mitigation	DRC	TBC
Legal Working Group - close linkages to GBV specialized partners with legal programs	UNHCR and NRC 2024. Co Chair to be selected for 2025 (CLDH, DRC offered to co-lead)	First Tuesday of every second month at 11 am – 12:30 pm
Protection system Strengthening, includes CP GBV and Protection	MOSA and PWG coordinators	28 April

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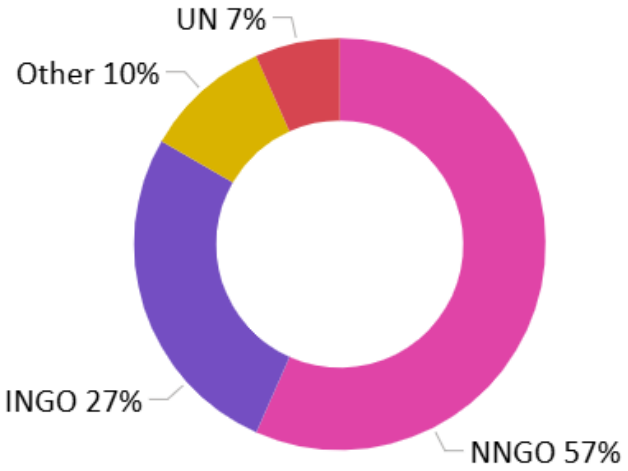
Capacity Building Needs Assessment Results

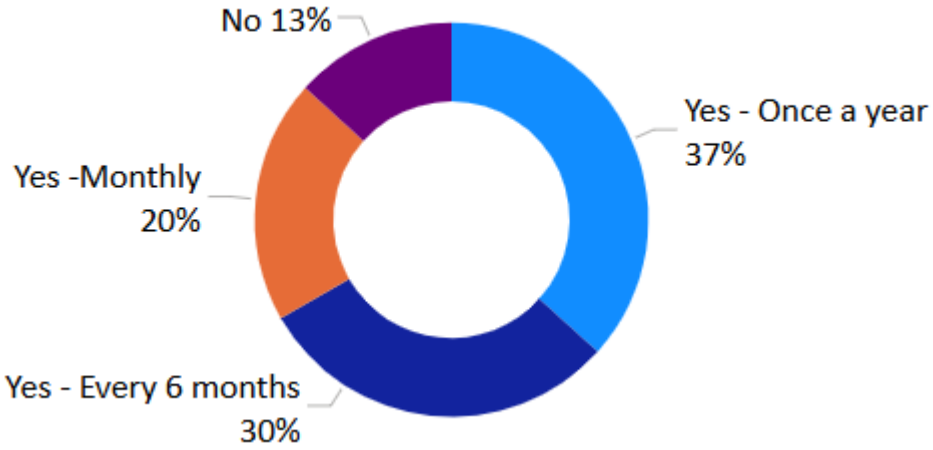
Organization who responded

30
Agencies Responded to the survey

Composition of agencies who responded



How often are staff trained



Type of Org	#Org	Organization
NNGO	17	ABAAD, AMEL, AND, Caritas Lebanon, FEMALE, Himaya Daeem Aataa (HDA) Association, IDRAAC, Key of Life, LECORVAW, Makhzoumi, Mouvement Social, Naba'a, RDFL, RMF, Shift, SIDC, Tabitha-Dorcas
INGO	8	CARE, DRC, IMC, Intersos, IRC, Norwegian Church Aid - NCA, Plan International, PU-AMI
Other	3	GIZ, I m possible, Lebanese Social Responsibility - LSR
UN	2	UNHCR, UNRWA

Training opportunity open for GBV WG members

May

1. **GBV Case Management:** *RMF ,IRC, Caritas Lebanon*
2. **GBV core concepts/ Safe and Ethical Referral for GBV Survivors** : *IRC*
3. **Human Trafficking :** *AMEL*

June

1. **GBV case management for high-risk cases:** *SIDC*
2. **Intensive course for UNHCR's focal points to cover CM gaps and needs and supervision**: *IRC*
3. **PSEA:** *UNHCR*
4. **PSS :** *AMEL*

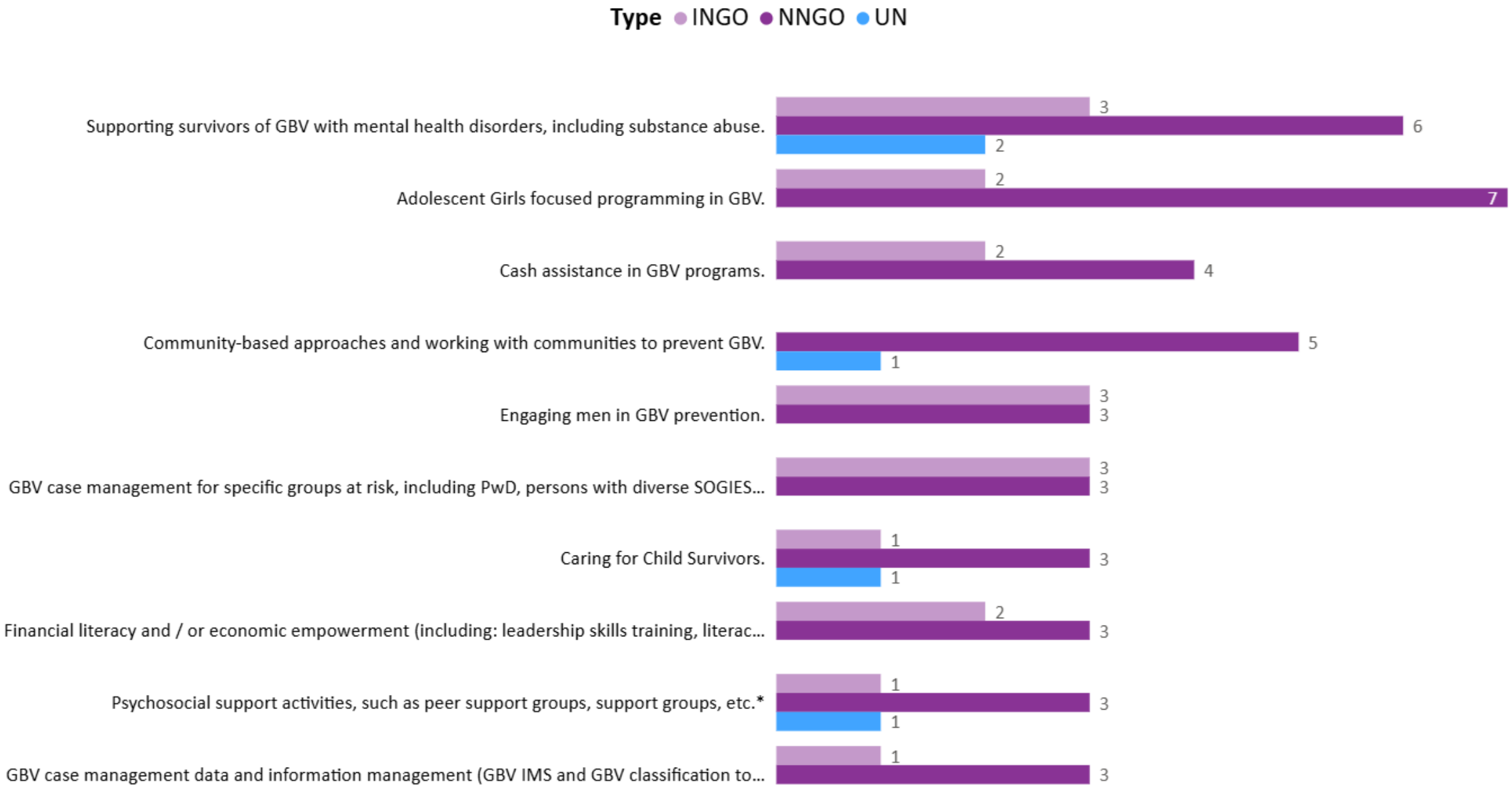
July

1. **Training of Trainers (ToT) for OV's supervisors of both CP and GBV coaching programs**: *IRC*

September

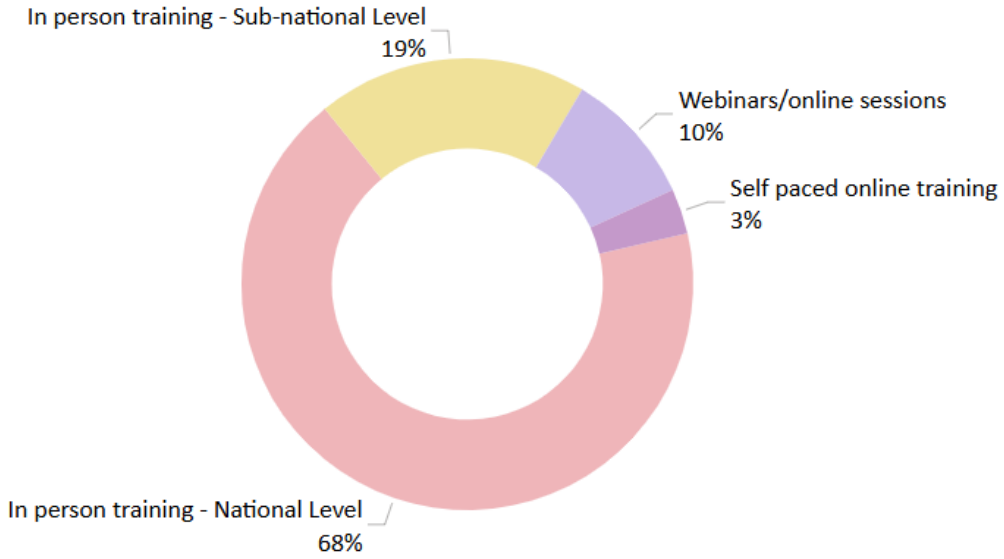
1. **GBV CM supervision tools for GBV case management supervisors:** *IRC*

Top 10 areas requiring training by Type of agency

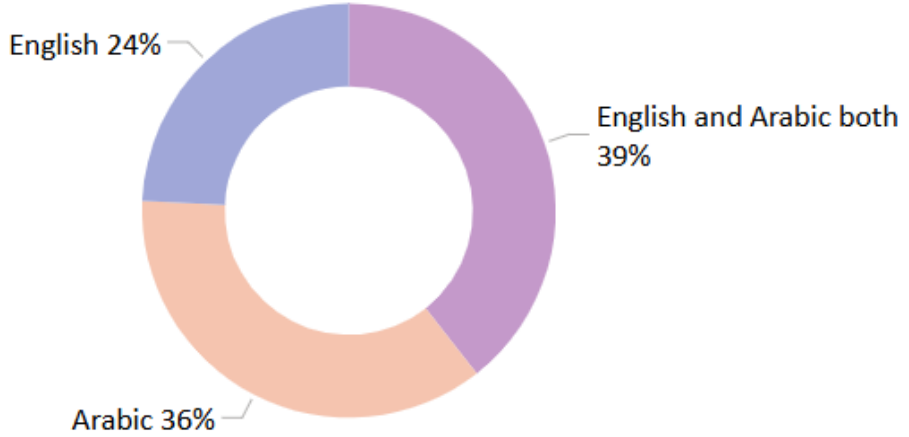


Training preferences

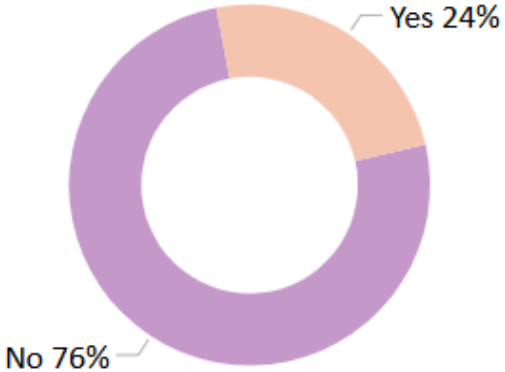
Preferred Training modality



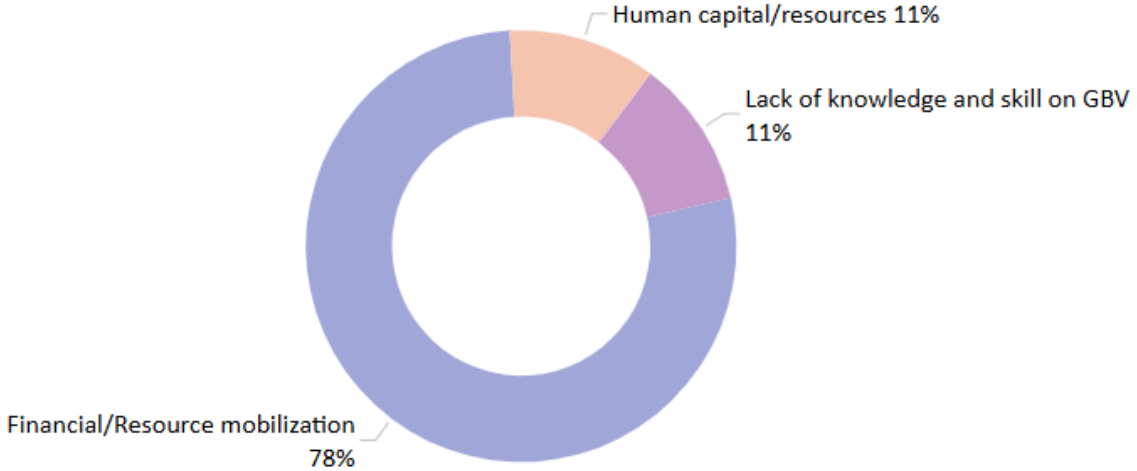
Preferred Language modality



Any gaps and challenges in addressing GBV capacity needs by organization



Major institutional gaps and challenges in addressing GBV capacity needs by organization who had challenges in addressing GBV capacity needs



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GBV Trends

Trends identified by partners

New arrivals, returning Syrians, migrants, refugees

GBV Safety Audit – see **link** conducted between July and November 2024:

New Arrivals

- Lack of privacy and safety in collective shelters
- In North Bekaa, lack of legal recognition has left newcomers unable to access humanitarian aid, documentation, or basic needs, forcing many, particularly women, into self-imposed movement restrictions due to fear.
- Limited presence of GBV actors to reach out to collective sites including due to security issues

Return consideration

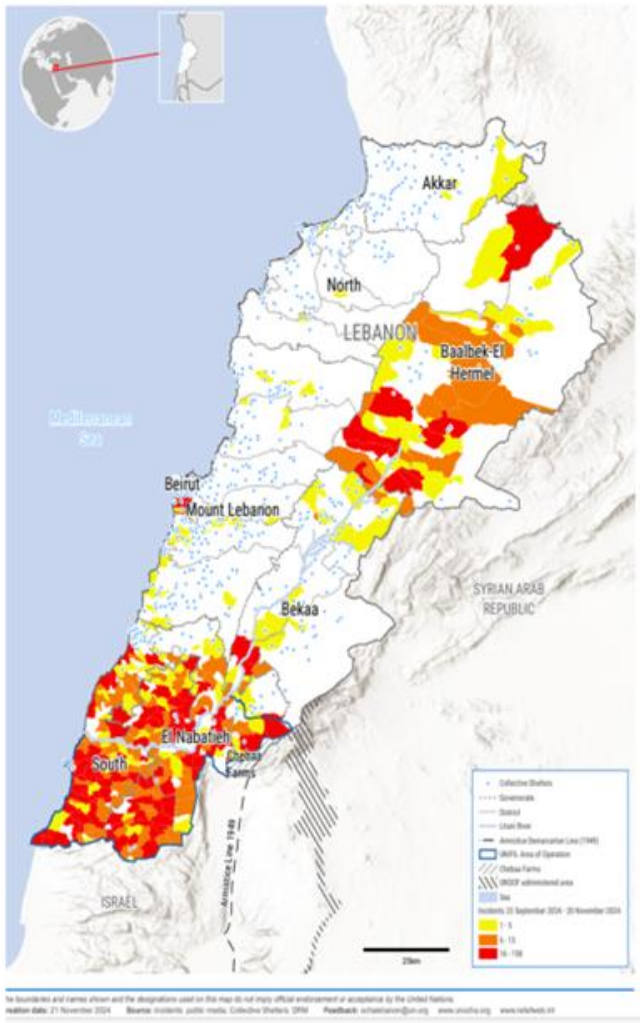
Potential cases of involuntary return due to family pressures

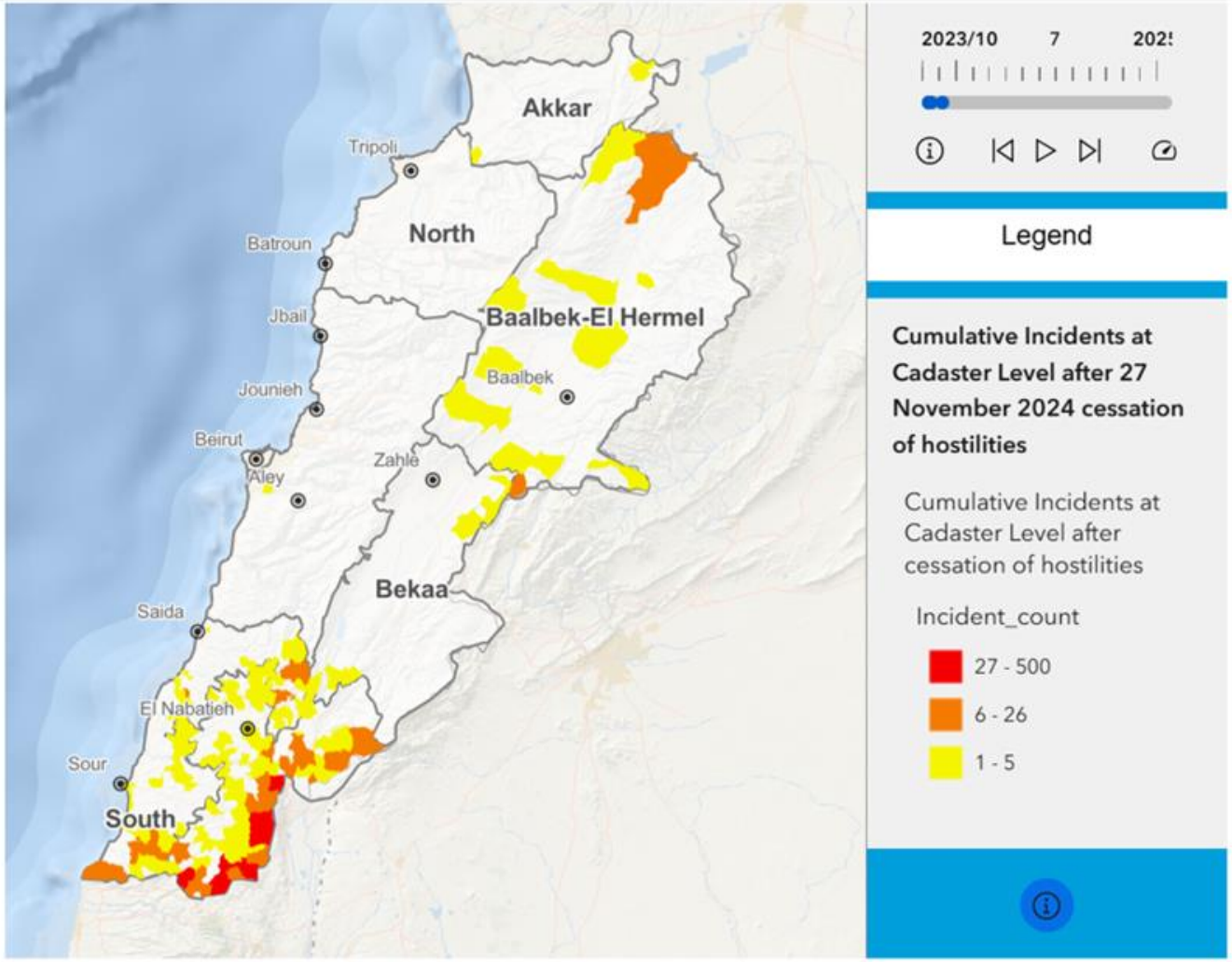
GBV IMS data indicates GBV incident reporting by survivors under-reported during conflict; but increase of reported incidents between Q4 2024 and Q1 2025

- risks for those returning home due to lack of adequate housing/ loss/ damaged houses; unexploded ordnances of war; high-levels of intimate partner violence;
- See also Annual GBV IMS 2024 report here

Protection risks and trends

Pre- and post-conflict incidents (OCHA)

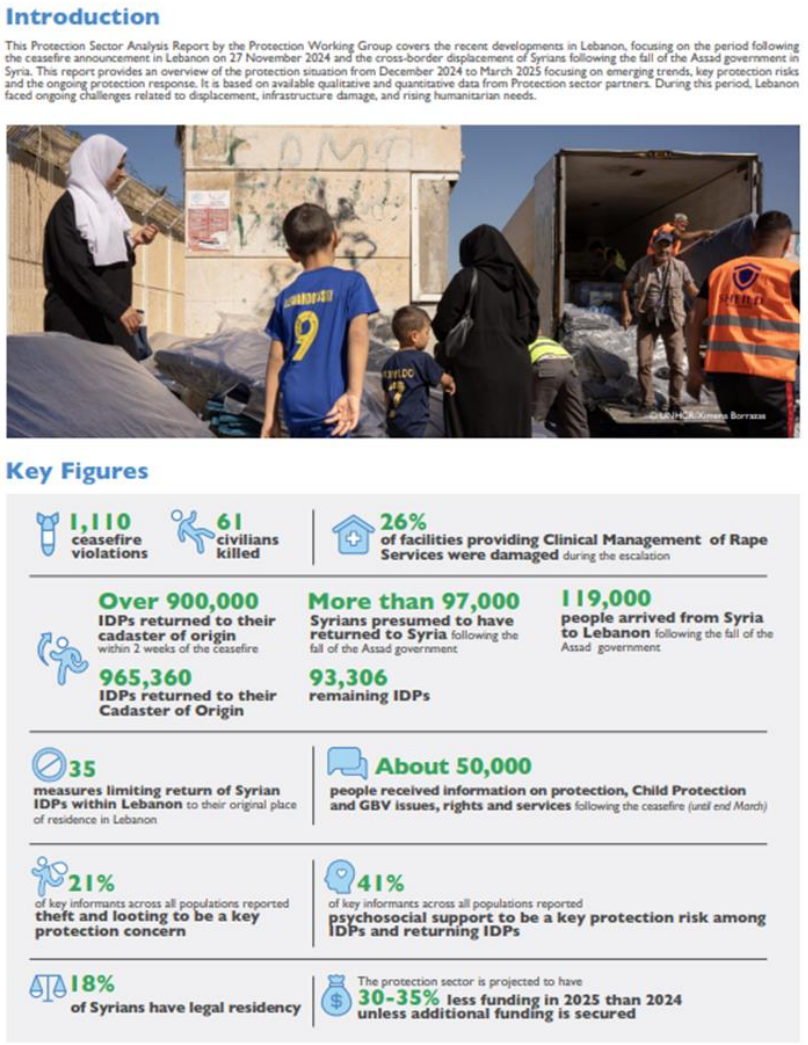




Ongoing documents and guidance notes

GBV

- Women and Girls Safe Spaces Guidance Note
- GBV WGSS facility mapping & Service Mapping analysis report
- Revised Dignity Kit Guidance Note
- Prioritization Guidance
- Protection Sector Analysis including GBV and CP



Introduction

This Protection Sector Analysis Report by the Protection Working Group covers the recent developments in Lebanon, focusing on the period following the ceasefire announcement in Lebanon on 27 November 2024 and the cross-border displacement of Syrians following the fall of the Assad government in Syria. This report provides an overview of the protection situation from December 2024 to March 2025 focusing on emerging trends, key protection risks and the ongoing protection response. It is based on available qualitative and quantitative data from Protection sector partners. During this period, Lebanon faced ongoing challenges related to displacement, infrastructure damage, and rising humanitarian needs.

Key Figures

1,110 ceasefire violations

61 civilians killed

26% of facilities providing Clinical Management of Rape Services were damaged during the escalation

Over 900,000 IDPs returned to their cadaster of origin within 2 weeks of the ceasefire

More than 97,000 Syrians presumed to have returned to Syria following the fall of the Assad government

119,000 people arrived from Syria to Lebanon following the fall of the Assad government

965,360 IDPs returned to their Cadaster of Origin

93,306 remaining IDPs

35 measures limiting return of Syrian IDPs within Lebanon to their original place of residence in Lebanon

About 50,000 people received information on protection, Child Protection and GBV issues, rights and services following the ceasefire *(until end March)*

21% of key informants across all populations reported theft and looting to be a key protection concern

41% of key informants across all populations reported psychosocial support to be a key protection risk among IDPs and returning IDPs

18% of Syrians have legal residency

The protection sector is projected to have **30-35%** less funding in 2025 than 2024 unless additional funding is secured

Other relevant GBV-specific links

GBV and Interagency tools

- GBV Working group portal: Working Group: GBV Sub-Sector - Lebanon
- GBV Dashboard
- Protection Sector Portal: Working Group: Protection Sector - Lebanon
- Protection Sector Strategy - including GBV sub-sector
- Severity Scale Protection Sector: Severity & PiN - ProtectionSectorSeverity_2025_MS - Power BI
- Service Mapping: Microsoft Power BI
- GBV SOPs (2020): Arabic version || English version
- GBV SOPs (2023) Arabic version developed by Abaad and IRC

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Prioritization Exercise across the Sector

Service Mapping Tool

GBV

Service Mapping as an analytical/ planning tool for the sector

Service Mapping – Referrals system and presence/ activity mapping: LINK

- **Subnational Level:**
  - Retrieve sub-national service mapping and convey a meeting to discuss geo-split and allocation of partners
  - Identify duplication of partners by activity and location ensuring:

1) coverage of core GBV activities and
2) coverage of prioritized activities for specific situations including newly arriving refugees

- **National level:**
  - Finalize the prioritization guidance, validate and endorse
  - Analyse at national level result from subnational analysis and undertake a gap analysis

Prioritization

Background

- Protection Sector members with key guidance on prioritizing protection/GBV/CP programming due to the projected reduction in protection funding in 2025

- This guidance is informed by the broader 2025 LRP Protection Strategy, which outlines the overall strategy and comprehensive set of protection activities that the protection sector, including child protection and GBV, plans to implement in 2025.

- In the first quarter of 2025, protection sector partners faced funding cuts and freezes that have impacted the scale and scope of protection programming throughout the country. In addition, the PWG estimates that the protection sector may receive 30-35% less funding 2025 than in 2024.

- At the same time, protection needs in the country continue to evolve with internal displacement and returns within Lebanon, as well as returns to and arrivals from Syria creating specific protection risks and considerations for these different groups – for more information see Protection Analysis Report December 2024-March 2025.

Prioritization

Aim and objective of the note

- Aims to ensure that most at-risk populations and individuals receive a core package of protection services in the most cost-effective, impactful manner adapted to their specific protection situation.

- The guidance outlines:
  - Priority activities
  - Implementation modalities and efficiencies
  - Guidance on geographical prioritisation that apply protection programming for all populations
  - Additional specificities for protection programming for specific groups, in particular new arrivals from Syria inside collective shelters and outside collectives shelters and those returning to Syria.

Prioritization

Activity-based prioritization - GBV

- Community awareness to prevent risks of GBV within the community, including awareness raising sessions providing information on i) access to GBV services ii) feedback and response and PSEA mechanisms and iii) key GBV risks and messaging – see the standard for community messaging on GBV developed by the GBV sub-sector
- Community engagement, outreach and empowerment identification of existing Women and Girls Spaces and other centers offering support and services for GBV survivors and those at risk providing a range of activities, including counselling, referrals to services, case management, recreational activities, empowerment and gender equality activities; small scale community-grants to support women-led protection initiatives inside and outside Women and Girls Safe Spaces (for a full list of activities inside WGSS – please see the WGSS Guidance Note).
- Survivor-centred GBV Case Management – in line with the global GBV guidelines and most recent Lebanon-specific GBV SOPs, access to lifesaving individual case management services linked to cash to address, prevent and mitigate GBV risks
- Legal aid programs to support access to specialized legal counselling and representation for survivors of GBV, including on divorce and custody disputes
- Psychosocial support for survivors of gender-based violence including group and individual approaches to support wellbeing and self-esteem of survivors
- Provision of dignity kits linked to GBV awareness interventions and programs – see guidance note on Dignity Kits
- Safe Shelter for persons at heightened risk of GBV: case management and psychosocial support as well as other recreational services are offered to women and girls at risk; for a full list of activities and standards on safe shelters, see also Standards on Safe Shelters in Lebanon

Prioritization

Across sector and other humanitarian sectors

Longer-term priority areas at national level and subnational level across the Protection Sector

- Support and engagement with national systems through the Systems Strengthening Task Team outlined in the Concept Note led by MoSA including work to support the social welfare system, legal framework and integration of refugees and other non-Lebanese into the national system
- Protection analysis and advocacy supporting knowledge generation for protection sector and other humanitarian actors on risks and impact on political, social and economic developments
- Protection mainstreaming across humanitarian sectors through interagency collaboration

Prioritization

Efficiencies

Efficiencies in implementation modalities

Protection programmes should review implementation modalities to identify efficiencies. This approach should be supported by various tools including Service Mapping, Severity Mapping of the Sector and other tools developed at Task Forces or other inter-agency standards linked to sector. This may include:

- **Refine targeting and intake criteria**
- **Consolidation of protection/ CP/GBV programmes** across sector member agencies such as delivery of multiple services by partners within one community center
- **Standardising programme delivery** and having one organisation provide training and tools to other organisations e.g. protection
- **Reinforcing community-based protection programming** – e.g. support from outreach volunteers to support low risk cases (non-case management but in support of daily life activities including monitoring of care activities)
- Use **cost effective methodologies** to reach larger number of people and more cost intensive for the most vulnerable e.g. scale up information provision through online modalities and focus in person information provision to those that cannot use online modalities, scale up evidence based group brief psychological interventions for people with mild to moderate distress and refer only those with severe mental distress to individual psychological treatment services.
- **Reinforce cross-sectoral integrated programming** e.g. provision of protection information during food distribution.

Prioritization

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Prioritization

Geography-specific prioritization

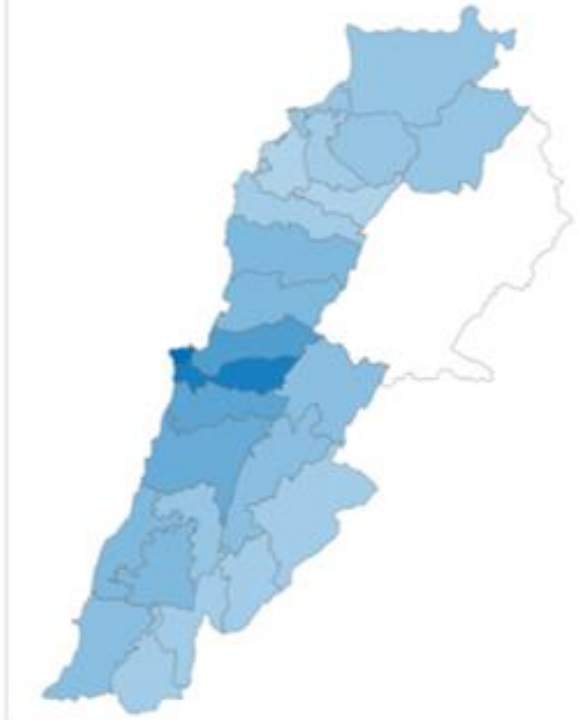
- Aim is to reduce expenditure through **identifying possible operational efficiencies** such as **avoiding geographical duplication**. This entails updating geo-splits based on the most up-to-date service capacity following funding cuts.
- The **Inter-agency Service Mapping tool** is designed to highlight the services partners conducting in the different locations across the country. It is also used as a diagnostic tool for coordinators to assess service coverage and implementation of service. At sub-national level, partners and coordinators should ensure a harmonized geographical coverage while avoiding overlap of services unless if high needs are identified (see below).
- **Not expected to lead to major savings and reductions** as would be required in light of the current funding situation.
- Consequently, members of the PWG might need to prioritise certain geographical areas (at cadastre or district level) for their interventions and deprioritize others. In order to ensure that services are provided and accessible to the most vulnerable populations, two parameters should guide the geography-based prioritisation:
  - **Severity of needs and revised (prioritised) PIN calculation:** The protection sector has updated the severity calculation and the prioritised PIN. The severity uses proxy indicators to estimate the severity of protection risks in given district. The revised prioritised PIN considers both the population in a specific geographical region and the severity of their protection risks to identify the revised people in need of protection services – see here. Districts with higher number of prioritised PIN should be prioritised for protection programming (levels 4 and 3) and those with lower PIN should be deprioritised (level 1 and 2).

  - **Reasonable access to the affected area:** while needs might be severe, members should only prioritise areas where they do not face considerable access challenges. For inaccessible or difficult-to-access areas, other approaches could be considered, including remote processing modalities for case management, and provision of services through already identified and trustworthy grass-roots organisations. Where access issues exist, protection partners should report this to the subnational ISCG to address these issues, monitor the access and if and when these areas

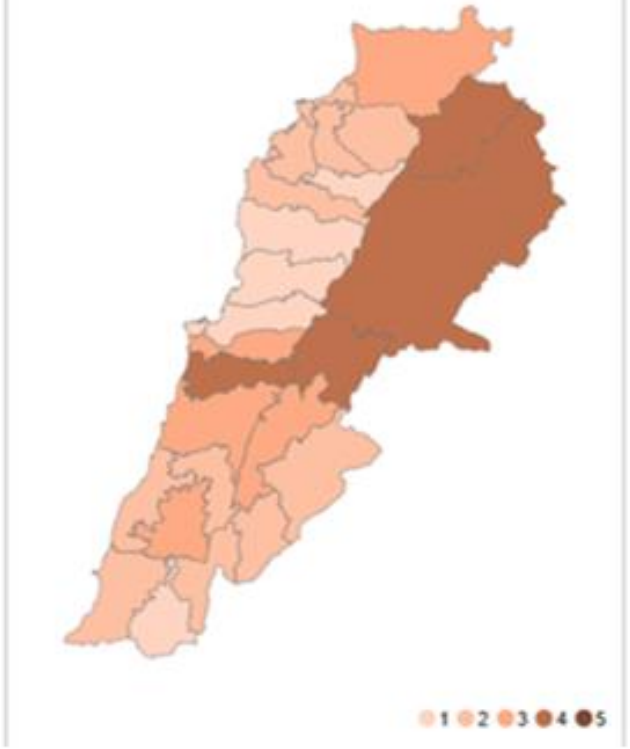
Protection and GBV severity

In progress

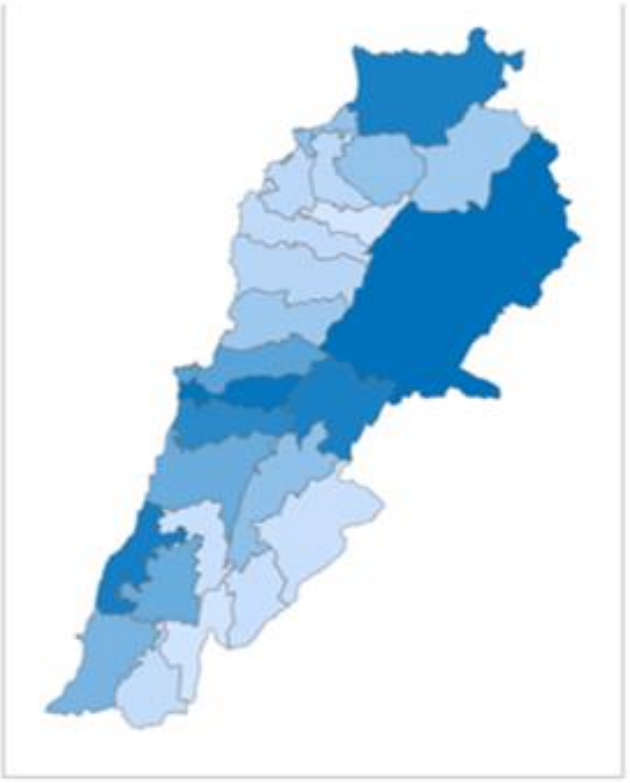
Partners by location



Severity based on indicators



Prioritized PIN



Population and locations

Arrivals, IDPs in collective sites

IDPs in collective sites

IDPs outside in communities

New arrivals

Returning Syrians

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LHF 1st Standard Allocation

LHF 2025 1st Standard Allocation

- **LHF is launching the prioritization exercise for the 1st standard allocation** of the year, with up to **$25 million able to be allocated across sectors.**
- **Focus:**
- sustain critical, life-saving interventions and address the residual humanitarian needs resulting from ongoing conflict.
- prioritize vulnerable communities affected by new needs arising from sudden disruptions in services due to new shocks in 2025, including needs stemming from instability in the region and/or from the humanitarian funding crisis.
- **Focused Allocation:** To ensure efficient use of funds, this will be a focused allocation to support life-saving interventions across specific sectors, prioritized through a data-driven exercise complemented by community-driven prioritization.
- **B- Allocation's Pillars:** The allocation will follow a **standard competitive process**, where LHF-eligible NGO partners will be invited to submit a *unipillar* project covering the three pillars of the strategy (partners may submit more than one project, but only one project per pillar, multi-pillar projects are not allowed)

LHF 2025 1st Standard Allocation

- **Pillar I:** Sustaining critical life-saving humanitarian interventions to address urgent survival needs resulting from conflict in Lebanon, targeting **conflict-affected areas.**
  - **Locations: South, Bekaa Baalbek Hermel, Beirut Suburbs**

- **Pillar II:** **Immediate Rapid Response to New Shocks in 2025, focusing on the needs of vulnerable** communities impacted by service disruptions due to new shocks, including as a result of regional instability and/or the funding crisis and requiring immediate and flexible humanitarian interventions to ensure access to appropriate support and/or essential services continue.
  - **North (Tripoli- Akkar), Bekaa-Baalbek El Hermel**

- **Pillar III:** **Strengthening Flexibility and Local Capacity in Humanitarian Action**
  Please note: Inputs distinct from the above two pillars are not required. While local and national NGOs are eligible for funding under Pillars I and II, proposals under Pillar III can be projects submitted by local and national NGOs that are only partially aligned to the other pillars, but consistent with their focus and justified and approved by the sector.

Timeline and required action from the sector

LHF

Allocation Timeline:

- Launch of allocation by **early May**, providing partners enough time to submit proposals aligned with the strategy.
- Further details on expected outcomes and the way forward will be shared in due course.

ACTION from SECTORs:

- Review the prioritization document below and initiate discussions within your sector, at both national and sub-national levels, to define your priorities by **17 April** (done)
- This should include prioritizing activities by districts or cadasters, where feasible.

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