2025 Q2 Protection Sector Dashboard

Protection, Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence

The 2025 mid-year Protection sector dashboard summarizes the progress made by Protection sector partners (including CP and GBV) involved in the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP), identifies key challenges and priorities, and highlights trends affecting people in need. The protection sector in Lebanon is working to strengthen access of affected people to their fundamental rights through contributing to an effective justice and protection system; enable community resilience and empowerment; ensure sectoral accountability and provide life-saving response and specialized services for those at heightened risk.

The dashboard reflects information and achievements reported by 73 partners through ActivityInfo between January and June 2025.

2025 Sector Funding Status

As of 30 June

$183.5M Required

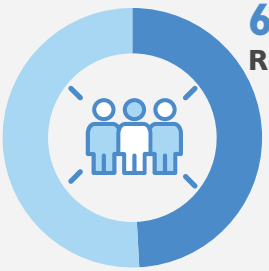
57% Funded | **43%** Gap

38% $69.8M **Received** (since Jan-25)

19% $34.5M **Carry over** (from 2024)

2025 Population Reached

3,235,661 People in Need



684,462 49% **Reached**

1,388,736 **Targeted**
Male **683,931**
Female **704,805**

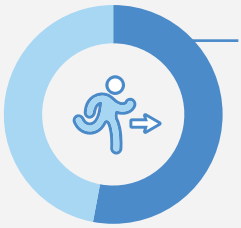
2025 Population Figures by Cohort

1,833,877 **Lebanese** individuals in need

235,783 46% **Reached**

516,395 **Targeted**
Male **247,870**
Female **268,525**

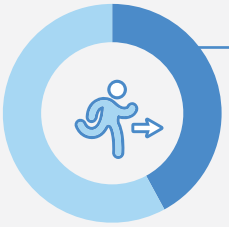
1,099,997 Displaced **Syrians** in need



393,340 53% **Reached**

742,614 **Targeted**
Male **371,307**
Female **371,307**

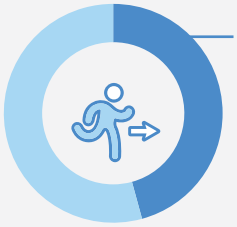
19,206 **Palestinian Refugees from Syria** (individuals) in need



8,083 42% **Reached**

19,206 **Targeted**
Male **9,257**
Female **9,949**

169,616 **Palestine Refugees in Lebanon** (individuals) in need



27,018 46% **Reached**

59,052 **Targeted**
Male **29,762**
Female **29,290**

102,945 **Migrants** (individuals) in need

13,739 31% **Reached**

44,970 **Targeted**
Male **22,485**
Female **22,485**

For more information, please contact: ***lebbeia@unhcr.org***

2025 Q2 Protection Sector Dashboard

Protection, Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence

LEBANON Response Plan

Progress Against Targets

Outcome 1: Affected people have increased knowledge of their rights and have access to an effective justice and protection system.

# of persons reached through awareness sessions on legal topics

# of persons who benefitted from legal aid and assistance

Outcome 2: Affected people are safe, supported, and empowered in their community to contribute to positive change.

# of persons participating in protection interventions at the community centers, including CDCs, SDCs, and mobile protection activities held outside the center

# of caregivers engaged in activities to promote the well-being and protection of children

# of women, men, girls and boys who participate in targeted activities as part of GBV prevention programs

# of girls and boys engaged in community-based Child Protection activities at the community centers, including CDCs, SDCs, and mobile protection activities held outside the center

# of women and adolescent girls who received dignity kits

# of children and adults reached through awareness-raising activities and community mobilization interventions on PSEA

Outcome 3: Individuals at heightened risk have access to quality specialized protection response services and durable solutions

# of persons receiving protection quality case management services

# of individuals supported with Emergency Cash Assistance (ECA) or Recurrent Protection Cash (RPCA)

# of persons at risk of GBV and survivors accessing quality GBV response services, including focused and non-focused PSS

# of persons with disability and older persons receiving individual specialized services including rehabilitation support

# of girls and boys receiving life saving specialized services through quality case management

# of girls and boys and caregivers receiving specialized/focused PSS to address Child protection issues and improve their psycho-social wellbeing

For more information, please contact: ***lebbeia@unhcr.org***

2025 Q2 Protection Sector Dashboard

Protection, Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence

LEBANON Response Plan

Key Achievements & Results

Outcome 1: Affected people have increased knowledge of their rights and have access to an effective justice and protection system

Lebanon faced major challenges in early 2025, following the ceasefire announced at the end of 2024. Protection risks—including child protection and gender-based violence—remained high, threatening the safety and dignity of affected populations. The Protection Sector Analysis (April 2025) confirmed ongoing risks linked to airspace violations and targeted attacks, particularly in the southern border areas, the Bekaa, and parts of Beirut's southern suburbs. As of now, some **90,000 people remain internally displaced across these regions** often living in critical conditions lacking safety, access to services and or adequate housing (see Lebanon data portal).

Following the fall of the Al-Assad Government in Syria on 8 December 2024, significant geopolitical shifts triggered both return movements of Syrians and internal conflict, leading to the arrival of Syrians and Lebanese into the northern and eastern border areas. Over **108,000** new arrivals have been monitored since 8 December 2024 including 67,167 still residing in Bekaa and Baalbek-El Hermel and 29,430 still residing in Akkar and North since March 2025. In addition, some 11,435 new arrivals are reported in other areas, including due to onward internal movements from place of first arrival in Lebanon.

For a detailed analysis of protection risks post-ceasefire, please see the Protection Sector Analysis: here.

Output 1.1: Individuals at heightened risk are provided within information on their rights and have access to effective legal aid services

Legal awareness and legal aid are key priority interventions under the sector with a total reach of 101,787 persons, including 48,918 persons attending legal awareness sessions and 52,869 people receiving individual legal aid services (counseling, representation). The majority of legal awareness benefitted Syrian nationals (37,622) followed by 4,989 Lebanese, 2,399 migrants, 2,2779 PRL, 410 PRS and 719 others covering areas such as access to justice, legal residency, issuance of birth registration, marriage and other critical life events. **59 per cent** of all beneficiaries included women and girls and only 314 were reportedly living with a disability.

Under the **legal aid component, 52,869 people** (46,148 Syrian nationals, 2,065 Lebanese, 837 migrants, 855 PRL, 2,744 PRS and 517 others) were reached through individual legal aid services such as legal representation and legal counselling equally benefitting men and women. As of Q2, legal actors reached around 51% of the targets, similar to the reach in Q2 of last year. Some of the operational challenges identified by the Legal Actors Group in the first two quarters of the year include a maintained level of instability post-ceasefire that contributes to limitations in resources and development of capacities, budgetary constraints and limited awareness on reporting procedures and access to services. Under the umbrella of the Gender-based Violence (GBV) working group, several consecutive Working Group (WG) meetings were focused on access to justice for GBV survivors indicating a significant difference in access to legal services for those without legal residency or documentation. Fear of arrest, detention and deportation due to irregular status and fear of stigmatization, retaliation and high legal costs were raised by local actors as key barriers to justice. In follow up, a joint GBV sub-sector brief on access to justice is being developed and to be launched in Q3.

As part of the 'Add-on project' – initiative, Protection sector partners in coordination with MoSA **supported 7,687 cases of newborns to be added to parental files**. In civil documentation, **birth registration at the Mukhtar level remained the most accessed stage** (2,950 cases), followed by progress at the Noufous level (1,866 cases), the Foreign Registry (344 cases), and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (397 cases). These figures reflect meaningful advancement along the birth registration pathway, underscoring the impact of coordinated efforts to streamline procedures and close documentation gaps for Syrian families. In response to the needs of new arrivals, in the North,49 awareness sessions were conducted under this project, reaching 1,625 individuals across Akkar and North Governorates. These sessions aimed to improve understanding of civil documentation procedures and provide targeted support to newly arrived families. Field observations revealed key protection concerns, including fear of arrest and lack of legal status, highlighting the heightened vulnerability of new arrivals and the need for sustained legal awareness and protection interventions.

Output 1.2: Protection legal and policy frameworks and national protection institutions are strengthened

Capacity development and systems strengthening with the objective to strengthen the legal and policy framework and national protection institutions, the sector implemented several capacity-building initiatives. A total of **5,444 staff (56% women) from government entities and humanitarian organizations** received training on protection-related topics, including child protection and GBV, resulting in enhanced stakeholder capacities. Through protection actors, 2,414 humanitarian staff and 41 government representatives with targeted training on legal and protection issues. Compared to last year where capacity building focused mainly on emergency preparedness and response, in 2025 capacity building focuses on strengthening the existing national capacities in support of the localization agenda.

UNHCR organized a **training for LAF Border Control personnel**. The training focused on strengthening the protection of vulnerable groups, including refugees, and on the main principles and standards of International Refugee Law. Attended by 40 LAF Border Control personnel, the training aimed to equip them with the knowledge and skills needed to understand the complexities of refugee situations and to effectively uphold the rights of refugees and international human rights law during border management.

Child Protection (CP): various trainings were conducted during the first two quarters to improve the protection of children including psychosocial support, parenting skills for caregivers, CP case management and the national CP SOPs reaching **2,445 staff of**

NGOs and governmental entities on safe identification and referral, alternative care, frontliners wellbeing, Psychological First Aid and Family Tracing and Reunification. Community based training was delivered to volunteering community members, on CP topics, facilitation skills, SIR and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse PSEA, psychological first aid PFA, to enhance their skills and sustain CP community services at the community. As part of emergency preparedness and response, the Child Protection sub-sector provided a two-day Family Tracing and Reunification training for child protection and non-child protection staff. In addition, selected partners joined a ToT focused on staff welfare and wellbeing aiming to enhance social workers mental and physical health post-conflict and sessions on CP referral pathways, safe identification and child protection mainstreaming. Subsequently, trained partners rolled out a safe referrals training to non-CP frontline staff of other sectors. The International Rescue Committee also continued the support to the CP sub-sector through its Coaching Program, a structured initiative designed to enhance the skills and accountability of frontliners over time. Child protection partners also worked in close coordination with government ministries and national stakeholders, including child protection units within ministries and municipalities, to ensure institutional ownership and policy alignment. Tailored trainings and briefings were conducted for ministry staff and key stakeholders on national frameworks, referral pathways, and child protection standards, supporting their role in leading and sustaining child protection efforts. Through these multi-level capacity-building efforts, child protection partners contributed significantly to strengthening the individual skills of CP social workers and reinforcing national systems, promoting sectoral coherence, and fostering sustainable institutional capacity to respond to child protection risks across Lebanon.

Gender-based violence: A Capacity Needs Assessment was conducted in Q2 analyzing training capacities amongst actors and identifying needs of partners. Main needs identified on the linkages between MHPSS and GBV, on community-based approaches and engagement of communities in GBV prevention and on child survivors of GBV. These findings will be key in guiding the sub-sectors' prioritization of trainings facilitated by sector agencies. Up until Q2, 891 people were trained on GBV through various initiatives to increase the skills and capacities of GBV staff. In support of the sub-sector, the International Rescue Committee rolled out the GBV coaching program reaching 69 case managers and 40 case management supervisors of different s ub-sector m embers. In addition, under the leadership of the GBV IMS coordinator, several initiatives were rolled out to increase skills of GBV IMS user agencies. With the aim to diversify membership to the GBV IMS support GBV partners providing case management services for specific risk groups, including LGBTIQ+ survivors, agency eligibility assessments were undertaken for four agencies raising the number of GBV IMS Task Force agencies in Lebanon from 16 in 2024 to 20 in 2025. This contributes significantly to the sector's efforts t o harmonize standards and allows for a harmonized methodology on GBV analysis amongst partners. In addition, the GBV Information Management System (GBV IMS) coordinator facilitated GBV IMS training sessions for 60 existing and new members to the GBV IMS. In support of the national system responding to GBV, several trainings on GBV, Referral Pathways and safe identification were conducted in May 2025 for the members of the national Social Workers Syndicate reaching 20 social workers. This supported access to GBV sub-sector services fostering linkages and alignment with national entities.

As part of the access to justice WG meetings under the GBV sub-sector, key GBV response actors shared their capacity development interventions to support the national system to prevent and respond to GBV. As an example for two key local actors working on national capacity building and systems strengthening, Kafa and Abaad facilitate complementary capacity-building interventions for the Internal Security Forces (ISF) to increase the skills of the operators of the #1745 domestic violence hotline and to ensure a survivor-centered and effective response.

Output 1.3: Protection risks are monitored and advocacy and technical support provided to relevant actors to mitigate the risks

In support of developing an adequate protection response and to flag protection risks across the sectoral response, **Protection analysis and monitoring was carried out through the Protection Analysis and Monitoring Task Force (PAM TF)** bringing together the sector leads and UN and NGO agencies with dedicated funding, capacities and resources to support protection trend monitoring across population groups mapped across partners. Through various workshops a protection analytical framework was developed compiling the relevant protection risks building the framework for protection analysis. For more information on the protection situation for different population groups in the country, please see: Protection Situation Analysis (April 2025) as well as the March, April, May IDP monitoring reports jointly developed by the Protection Analysis and Monitoring Task Force (PAM TF).

To strengthen the protection system, the **sector prioritized improved access to and understanding of services and gaps**. In the first half of the year, significant resources were invested to enhance tools for identifying gaps in regional coverage, reach, and service provision. The upgraded Service Mapping Dashboard now enables national and sub-national coordinators and partners to visualize actor presence, service availability, and reach through spatial mapping and partner counts by sector intervention, linked to the number of people in need (PIN). Subnational and national-level analyses yielded key insights for programmatic response: (a) overall severity and PIN align with partner presence, though border areas remain underserved and require scaling up; (b) consistent, high-quality service packages are needed in priority locations; (c) specialized services, like legal assistance, require coordinated geographic distribution at the district or cadaster level; and (d) local organizations providing quality services should be prioritized for support in their respective areas.

In March 2025, under the Protection Sector, the **Advocacy Task Force** was established aiming to develop a common advocacy framework amongst sector members. The Task Force is led by ALEF and CLDH supported by Protection Sector Coordinators. Following an advocacy workshop was held in Q1, the sector's key advocacy messages were drafted. In addition, the TF agreed to develop an Action Plan including a comprehensive stakeholder mapping that allows for the identification of the relevant stakeholders for advocacy

2025 Q2 Protection Sector Dashboard

Protection, Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence

Outcome 2: Affected people are safe, supported, and empowered in their community to contribute to positive change.

Output 2.1: Affected people are provided with information services and rights and benefit from inclusive and accessible community protection initiatives.

Access to information on rights and access to services are fundamental to preventing and addressing protection, CP or GBV risks and a strategic sector priority. Significant achievements were achieved in reaching people with a diverse range of awareness and information on access to services across the sector. Across the sector, **202,082 people (76% women and girls and 24% men and boys) were reached through awareness and information on services representing a 150% increase** in reach compared to Q2 2024. The increase is explained by enhanced access post ceasefire, outreach and awareness prioritization as well as enhanced reporting on activities by partners. The majority of persons reached include Syrians (114,859, followed by Lebanese (73,555), PRL (8,647), PRS (2,819), migrants (1,024) and 1,178 others including refugees and stateless people.

MoSA (LRP) also conducted **621 awareness sessions on birth and marriage registration** in informal settlements, reaching 4,120 individuals (64% of women). Most participants (4,029) were Syrian nationals, reflecting the need for targeted outreach to populations at risk of documentation gaps.

Child protection: to address the many people returning to conflict-affected areas and the increased risks of unexploded ordnance (UXO), Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) efforts were scaled up. A total of **23,422 individuals (9194 girls, 9089 boys, 3605 women, 1534 men; 95% Lebanese) were sensitized on the dangers of unexploded ordnance** and white phosphorus. An estimated number of **542,000 EORE information**, education, and communication (IEC) materials were distributed, including through collaboration with the Lebanese Armed Forces Mine Action Center (LMAC). In addition, in Q1, a digital campaign was launched with an estimated reach of more than 3.4 million people with critical EORE messaging. Furthermore, two accreditation trainings were conducted with LMAC, certifying 50 community activists to deliver EORE interventions at the local level.

Gender-based violence: GBV prevention including awareness on the increased risks during and after an emergency can be life-saving interventions. GBV partners placed a specific focus on enhancing outreach to the community to share information on available services and safe disclosures. **In 2025, a total of 96,521 individuals benefited from awareness and information sessions on available services**. The majority of those reached were Lebanese (54%), followed by Syrians (34%), PRL (8.4%), PRS (3%), with smaller proportions of other nationalities (0.4%) and Migrants (0.2%). The aspect of the 2025 outreach is that 92 per cent of participants were female, underlining both the targeting approach and the higher demand for such services among women and girls.

Comparatively, in 2024, the same activity reached a much smaller group of 23,399 individuals, representing four times the increase in 2025. Of those reached in 2024, 82% were female and 18% were male, showing that outreach was relatively more inclusive of men in the earlier year. In terms of nationality breakdown, Lebanese (44.6%) and Syrians (35.6%) again made up the largest groups, followed by Migrants (10.5%), PRL (8.5%), PRS (0.5%), and Others (0.3%). Sub-national GBV coordinators work closely with partners to update the GBV Referral Pathways to be shared with relevant humanitarian actors. To enhance community engagement and reach diverse population groups, the GBV Referral Pathway and key messages were also developed as a community leaflet available in English, Arabic and several migrant-specific languages.

Output 2.2: Affected people are engaged in social and behavior change on protection issues including equality, GBV, and child protection.

Community engagement and empowerment: engagement with the community to establish trust and develop sustainable mechanisms for the community to support each other are key sectoral priority. At sector level, over **179,245 women, men, boys and girls were reached through community outreach, engagement and community interventions**, including 59,624 under the Child Protection sub-sector and 68,388 through the GBV sub-sector. 52,041 people participated in protection interventions as community centers, like CDCs, SDCs across the country.

Child Protection: by mid-2025, **Community-Based Psychosocial Support (CBPSS) interventions reached 48,599 children**—21 percent of the annual target—promoting emotional wellbeing, social connection, and resilience through structured activities in safe spaces. In the same period of 2024, these interventions had reached around 33,000 children. Displaced Syrian children made up the largest group (56% in 2025, compared to 48% in 2024), followed by Lebanese (27% in 2025, compared to 25% in 2024) and Palestinian refugees (15% in 2025, compared to 24% in 2024), with slightly higher participation among girls (52% in 2025, compared to 54% in 2024). In parallel, 11,180caregivers—primarily displaced Syrians (41%) and Lebanese (29%), with 90 percent being female — participated in gender-sensitive parenting programs focused on positive parenting, stress management, and nurturing home environments. In the same period of 2024, these **activities had served around 9,700 caregivers (92% female), with a higher percentage for Displaced Syrians (48%), followed by PRLs (31%) and Lebanese (18%)**. These efforts contribute directly to the sector's goal of strengthening child protection through improved caregiver wellbeing. Parenting programs for caregivers focus on positive parenting techniques, managing stress, enhancing communication with children, and creating nurturing home environments. Empowering caregivers is essential to ensuring the sustained well-being and protection of children within the family and community context. Additionally, with the launch of Parenting in Emergencies materials, which integrate both parenting and emotional support components, it is believed that it will better respond to caregivers' current needs. Strengthening flexible funding and localized outreach strategies will be essential to reverse this trend in the second half of the year.

By mid-2025, Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBC) activities reached **55,324 individuals (while in 2024 the reach was higher than 108,500 for the same perio**d), with displaced

Syrians (39%, compared to 45% in 2024), PRL/PRS (35%, compared to only 8% in 2024) and Lebanese (26%, compared to 47% in 2024) as the primary beneficiaries. The variations in individuals reached between 2024 and 2025 is due to the drop of funds allocated to this activity. Gender-disaggregated data confirmed equitable access for women and men. [1]Qudwa activities were designed and implemented with communities. Community engagement was central, with Qudwa champions—trained community focal points—leading outreach and facilitating discussions during events. At least 30 Qudwa champions delivered sessions using the Caregivers Toolbox, which includes posters, books, and board games aligned with Qudwa's core themes. Additionally, they provided community-based psychosocial support (CBPSS) in safe spaces, supported by reference partners. SBC remains a key strategy for raising awareness and promoting protective behaviors, contributing to increased community resilience and reduction in child rights violations.

Gender-based violence: In addition, tailored prevention programs addressing gender inequality and other root causes of GBV have been implemented reaching 42,416 individuals (91% women and girls). The majority were Lebanese (57.2%) and Syrians (32.4%), alongside smaller proportions of PRL (6.5%), other including refugees of other nationalities or stateless persons (3.4%), PRS (0.3%), and migrants (0.2%). This marks a significant scale-up from 27,294 people reached in 2024 (90% women and girls) mainly reaching Syrians (66.3%) followed by Lebanese (32.4%), and PRS, PRL, migrants and others making up less than 1% of the total reached. The comparison highlights both increased reach and a programmatic shift from predominantly Syrian participation in 2024 to greater engagement of Lebanese communities in 2025 during and after the escalation of conflict.

In line with the sub-sector's strategy, dignity kits are provided to 78,739 women and girls in reproductive age and used as an entry point for community engagement and awareness. A Guidance Note On Dignity Kits support partners in aligning the distribution of dignity kits to GBV awareness as a programmatic activity of the GBV sub-sector was finalized in Q2. The sub-sector also u ndertook a mapping of Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSSs) indicating Q2 availability of over 70 mobile and static WGSSs in Lebanon which includes those as PHCCs and other clinics. Alongside the mapping, a Guidance Note on Women and Girls Safe Spaces was developed providing technical guidance on the scope, objectives and suggested list of activities taking place at WGSSs.

Output 2.3: Effective and accessible feedback and response mechanisms, including to address Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding, are in place.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA): the Protection sector maintains a dedicated focus on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) throughout the protection, CP and GBV programs. Up until the end of Q2, over 103,558 people were informed about PSEA, their rights and relevant reporting pathways (75% were women and girls. Of the total reach, 44,812 are Syrians, 53,090 are Lebanese and the remaining are migrants, PRL, PRS and PRL. During and after the crisis, PSEA awareness and information session have been upscaled resulting in overachieving the initially moderate targets and a steep increase in reach comparing the same reporting period in 2024 (Q2 2024 reached 9,031). In addition, dedicated IM capacity for GBV, CP and Protection sub-sectors supported partners in addressing reporting challenges.

In addition to the above-mentioned community outreach mechanisms, several protection partners operate large-scale **complaint, feedback and referral mechanisms,** including hotlines, referral tools such as RIMS and RAIS. One of the largest platforms receiving protection-specific concerns is the National Call Center (NCC) received over 800,000 calls between January and June 2025, out of which over 262,000 were individually addressed.

In response to the voluntary return activities rolled out by sector partners, the engagement with communities was upscaled and messages on return were developed by partners. The sector facilitated return-specific briefings for all sector members to ensure engagement with partners and harmonized approaches.

Outcome 3: Individuals at heightened risk have access to quality specialized protection response services and durable solutions

Output 3.1: Quality protection, Child Protection, and GBV case management, psychosocial support, protection cash, and other specialized services are available and accessible to individuals at heightened risk.

Protection case management: A total of **12,139 individuals—55% of whom were women** and girls—benefited from structured and individualized protection case management services aimed at addressing their specific protection risks. This caseload included 5,709 Lebanese, 5,247 Syrians, 1,714 migrants, 238 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL), 32 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS), and 125 individuals of other nationalities or stateless persons. This marks a notable shift from previous years, during which Syrians constituted the majority of those receiving protection case management services. As outlined above, this change reflects the evolving displacement dynamics and the emerging protection risks faced by both Lebanese and Syrian populations in the post-conflict context.

Under the Protection Case Management Task Force (PCM TF), partners collaboratively developed a prioritization framework for protection cases, aligned with the global Protection Analysis Framework (PAF). This framework enhances harmonization across cases and ensures that the most critical protection needs are addressed through a comprehensive analysis. It considers the actual risk or threat, as well as communal, societal, and individual risk factors and protective strengths.

Gender-based violence case management and psychosocial support: In 2025, **25,516 individuals received GBV case management and psychosocial support,** of whom 90 per cent were female. The majority were Lebanese (47.8%) and

[1]QUDWA is Lebanon's first national Social and Behavioural Change and Communication (SBCC) plan. Developed by UNICEF and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) as part of the Strategic Plan (2020-2027) for the Protection of Women and Children, the plan's name derives from the Arabic word for a role model as it engages and gives ownership to community members to uphold children's rights and enable a protective environment for them.

Syrians (44.4%), with smaller proportions of PRL (5.7%), Other (1.5%), Migrants (0.5%), and PRS (0.2%). This is comparable to 24,704 people in 2024, where 91.2 per cent were female and the largest group was Syrians (66.1%), followed by Lebanese (31.5%) with a smaller portion of PRL (1.3%), Other (0.9%), and 0.1% each of Migrants and PRS were supported with survivor-centered case management and different types of psychosocial interventions. The data shows stable overall reach for both years, but with a shift from predominantly Syrian to enhanced support to the needs of Lebanese GBV survivors.

According to the 2025 mid-year GBVIMS analysis, reported GBV incidents declined significantly in the South (−48%) and Bekaa (−37%) compared to June 2024. In contrast, increases were observed in Akkar (+62%), Beirut/Mount Lebanon (+25%), and the North (+18%). Despite operational challenges faced by GBV case managers during the first half of the year, there was an improvement in the timeliness of incident reporting compared to the 2024 midyear reporting indicating an increase in the reporting of GBV incidents in a shorter period between the incident occurrence and the reporting. This may indicate that there is an increased awareness about the needs and the available GBV case management services which may be attributed to an increased outreach by GBV case management agencies especially in Bekaa and South regions post ceasefire/post displacement.

Child Protection Case Management Services: As of mid-2025, child protection case management services reached 5,940 children, with displaced Syrians accounting for 64% (3,804) and boys accounting for 61%. Among those reached, 39 children were identified within places of detention. This represents a slight decrease compared to mid-2024, primarily due to restricted access in conflict-affected and high-risk areas. Strengthened coordination is recommended to address these access challenges and ensure continuity of services. Focused Psychosocial Support (FPSS) interventions targeted children at heightened risk, including those engaged in child labor or exposed to violence and exploitation. By mid-2025, **22,292 individuals were reached through FPSS**—primarily Lebanese (11,303) and displaced Syrians (9,482)—maintaining engagement levels from the previous year. In the same period of 2024, the total number of people reached through focused-PSS services was around 13,100 (64% Lebanese and 70% female). This increase in individuals reached by FPSS in 2025 reflects the after-conflict effects on the psychosocial wellbeing and the increased vulnerability. FPSS activities, delivered through structured group sessions and individual support, enhanced emotional resilience, coping mechanisms, and peer support networks. Caregivers also received tailored support to promote safe and nurturing home environments. Despite operational challenges, the sector remains committed to expanding FPSS to meet increasing mental health needs. Based on 2024 data, 88% of children who received FPSS reported improved well-being, with an average 40% increase in well-being scores—indicating both widespread and significant impact.

Protection Cash: Protection cash assistance contributed significantly to achieving protection outcomes for individuals at risk of violence, abuse, neglect or exploitation. In 2025, based on an updated analysis of market prices and in coordination with MoSA, the Protection Cash transfer value was standardized at $150 for both Emergency Cash Assistance (ECA) and Recurrent Protection Cash (RPCA), aligning with national social protection schemes and the need to increase cash support for individuals at heightened risk. During the first six months, ECA was **p rovided to 19,046 households (over 80,000 individuals),** making it the most widely implemented modality during and post-conflict. The flexible and unconditional cash delivery modality contributed significantly to addressing emergency risks including eviction and emergency health concerns in absence of alternative rapid solutions. **Additionally**, 17,41 individuals received RPCA linked to case management services. The majority of cash recipient under the protection sector include women and girls with 60 per cent of all cash recipients. Similarly to other protection interventions, cash assistance has benefited significantly higher Lebanese nationals by Q2 of 2025 compared to Q2 of 2024. In 2025, 37 per cent of cash for protection recipients were Syrians and 53% were Lebanese whereas in previous years over 93% of cash recipients included Syrians. As part of cross-sectoral harmonization, the sector also initiated discussions with the Basic Assistance and Shelter sectors to strengthen the complementarity of cash-based interventions and better address the needs of complex cases. Guidelines on cash complementarity for eviction-specific cases is planned for Q3.

Mental health and psychosocial support services: the sector worked closely with the national MHPSS Task Force to identify programmatic priorities between the Protection sector and MHPSS specialized partners with an agreement for focus on PSS within the framework of the Protection sector. In the first two quarters, protection actors supported **27,134 people with psychosocial support, of which 15,762 are Lebanese, 8,528 are Syrian, 2,437 migrants, the rest are from PRL, PRS, and other** nationalities (majority of which are Lebanese). The need for psychosocial support services was strongly raised by all gender and age groups following the conflict in 2024.

Specialized services for older persons and persons with disability: across the Protection sector response, over **24,963 persons with disabilities** were supported with protection interventions. However, the emergency has brought to the surface the existing and increasing challenges to identify and respond to the needs of older persons and persons with intellectual or physical disabilities. Assessments and Focus Group Discussions with community members (see HelpAge report) reflect a marginalization of older persons and limited access to adequate information and outreach to older persons or persons with disabilities. The sector also witnessed a significant under-reporting of persons with disabilities reached through dedicated, specialized programs reaching only 2,210 persons with disabilities. This is partially linked to the closure of specialized programs due to the US funding cuts.

Output 3.2: Syrian Displaced and Refugees have access to durable solutions including complementary pathways and resettlement

Durable solutions: In 2025, UNHCR submitted 1,039 people for resettlement, including 720 Syrians. In addition, various activities aimed at expanding refugees' access to solutions through complementary pathways. This includes initiatives related to labour

mobility, education, humanitarian visas, family reunification, and private sponsorship. For migrants, IOM supported 235 migrants with Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) to their countries of origin. AVRR provides migrants who choose to return with safe and dignified return assistance, along with support to reintegrate sustainability in their communities.

With the endorsement of the LRP return chapter, targets and reach for those returning voluntarily will be provided as of July 2025 in line with the launch of the facilitated voluntary repatriation program implemented by UNHCR and partners.

Gender Analysis: The Protection sector makes specific efforts to engage with and reach women and girls and persons with diverse SOGIESC through ensuring specific targeting of women and girls with their programs. During this reporting period, out of the **657,591 people reached by the sector in the first two quarters, some 69% of all people reached with protection interventions supported women and girls and 31% included men and boys**. Due to disproportionate exposure of women and girls to sexual violence and other forms of GBV, the GBV sub-sector presents a particularly high percentage of female beneficiaries through their programs with 92% being women and girls in all their diversity.

Mainstreaming: The Protection sector, including Child Protection (CP) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV), integrates key cross-cutting themes like accountability to affected populations, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), conflict sensitivity, and environmental considerations throughout program design and implementation. All interventions adopt conflict-sensitive approaches to minimize harm and tension among communities. The sector collaborates closely with the Social Stability sector to analyze protection risks and inter/intra-communal conflicts, informing a more responsive approach. PSEA was integrated into CP and GBV awareness activities, reaching 39,597 individuals through community mobilization. Accountability is reinforced through tools like helplines, feedback channels, outreach, community consultations, and localization efforts to ensure equitable access to services and information. Child Protection actors ensured that both girls and boys have equitable access to services, and that interventions addressed gender-specific vulnerabilities, like child marriage or gender-based violence. Also, protection sectors Child protection actors reinforced the "do no harm" principle by embedding child safeguarding, dignity, and meaningful access into every stage of programming. Significant efforts were made to understand the context in which they operate by conducting different rapid assessments, FGDs, and community engagement initiatives, which helped in minimizing negative impacts and enhancing positive contributions to peace and social cohesion

To promote sustainable protection mainstreaming across the humanitarian response, the sector also focused on practical approaches to support all sectors in identifying protection risks and integrate core principles like 'do no harm' into their programs. Moving forward, the sector aims to institutionalize this approach through presenting the quarterly analysis conducted by PAM Task Force members on cross-sectoral protection risks and presenting those to the different sector working groups and the ISCG for endorsement and follow-up. Additionally, a monitoring tool is developed to track the implementation of agreed action points addressing critical protection issues through risk mitigation measures.

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PRIORITIZATION

In response to reduced humanitarian funding announced in Q1 2025, the Protection sector, in collaboration with Core Group members, conducted a prioritization exercise that was finalized in Q2 and that informed the development of the Protection Sector Prioritization Guidance Note. This document outlines critical, life-saving activities and provides guidance on geographic prioritization based on protection trends and needs. These included case management, psychosocial support, protection cash assistance, focused psychosocial support, legal aid, awareness-raising, and information provision. It also promotes cost-efficiency through integrated programming approaches and supports harmonized methodologies across Protection, Child Protection, and GBV actors. In line with the guidance note, the sector conducted mapping of operational and non-operational facilities providing protection services, increased focus on high-priority activities, provided orientation on the guidance and provision of protection services (GBV, CP, and protection) under one floor, in some areas. In Q2, the sector contributed to the LRP Return Chapter by identifying return-specific priorities, including for individuals at heightened risk. Protection coordinators worked closely with UNHCR to share regular updates on return and ensure sector-wide awareness and engagement through regular briefings clarifying the scope of prioritized activities. Due to funding constraints, the sector scaled down longer-term, community-based interventions and capacity building and focused on delivering essential services.

LOCALIZATION

The Protection sector emphasizes the crucial role of local actors and communities in addressing Protection, CP, and GBV concerns by sharing experiences, leadership, and decision-making power between international actors and national and local organizations including WLOs. Out of the 100 Protection sector partners, 49 are local NGOs contributing significantly to the response to the different needs of affected population groups. Local organizations are not only involved but also empowered to lead and shape protection, CP and GBV prevention and response efforts, aligning with the broader localization agenda. The sector has made significant efforts to enhance co-coordination of sub-national and national coordination structures by local NGOs. For instance, in 2025, the GBV sub-sector appointed a national, WLO, as co-chair of the GBV WG at the national level. This contributed to the strong collaboration, partnership, coordination, and shared decision-making between GBV WG and national actors. The Protection sector in the South and BML is also co-coordinated by,two local actors with significant expertise on the ground. The Protection sector believes that this localization initiative results in strengthened local coordination mechanisms, promoting locally led initiatives, and ensuring sustainable funding and capacity building for local actors. Under the Child Protection sub-sector, a localization assessment was conducted in February 2025 to evaluate the progress made towards localization within the Child Protection Sector in Lebanon. The assessment focused on five dimensions: Governance and Decision Making, Participation and Influence, Partnership, Funding, and Capacity Strengthening. The assessment findings to be released later this year will support the development and implementation of a contextualized localization action plan for child protection working group.

For more information, please contact: ***lebbeia@unhcr.org***

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Challenges, Risks, and Mitigation Measures

The year 2024 marked one of the most challenging periods for the country, characterized by large-scale displacement, exposure to armed conflict, and escalating socioeconomic needs. Following the announcement of a ceasefire, in Q1 2025 most internally displaced persons (IDPs) returned to their areas of origin. However, the **Protection sector observed a rise in reported protection risks and a significant increase in psychosocial support needs** reported by men, women and children alike, as communities struggled to cope with loss, trauma, and the broader consequences of conflict.

In early 2025, the **announcement of funding freezes by U.S.** authorities introduced further uncertainty, impacting the humanitarian response both globally and locally. While the country began a slow recovery after the escalation of conflict, ongoing geopolitical developments in Syria and the wider region, coupled with intermittent violence—especially in the South—continued to fuel a sense of instability and insecurity among affected populations. Continued hostilities in the South resulted in continuous displacement of families, disruption of protection services in border areas, and exposure of children to trauma and family separation. Security concerns and funding concerns limit access to high-risk areas, particularly in the South and Bekaa.

As of June 2025, based on the Lebanon Aid Tracking, the **Protection sector is 57% funded,** with sub-sectors receiving varying degrees of funding (General protection: 62%; CP 38%; GBV 68%). While this presents a significant higher funding status compared to Q2 2024 (21% funded), the **limited funding for specialized child protection is concerning and will result in operational consequences, including reduced availability and access to Child Protection, and MHPSS services.** The impact of the overall global funding situation has impacted on partners in Lebanon through significant staffing reductions and the closure of several projects, undermining the sector's capacity to deliver essential services. Partners have also associated the dropout of schools among girls with resorting to harmful coping mechanisms like child/early marriage in some areas, like the North. Limited access to safe shelters, including for marginalized groups, livelihood opportunities, MHPSS, and legal services has resulted in maintained high risks and incidents of GBV among women and girls. With regards to programmatic changes, reduced funding **humanitarian funding has particularly affected specialized and longer-term and prevention-focused protection programs,** which require sustained, multi-year engagement to achieve measurable impact. Scaling down these interventions may lead to increased protection risks over time, including intimate partner violence and child abuse, as critical preventative measures can no longer be implemented. Similarly impacted by the funding reduction for Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) programs, addressing the needs of more marginalized population groups has been a challenge for the sector reflected by the limited reach to migrants (17% of the target), persons with disability, persons of diverse SOGIESC during and after the emergency.

Continuously **emerging protection response needs** like newly arriving Syrians following the violence erupting in the coastal areas of Syria and the voluntary return of Syrians after the fall of the Al-Assad government require additional resources and staffing despite the described significant reduction in funding and human resources of key agencies. High-paced work requirements to address the needs of the displaced populations have placed a significant burden on humanitarian staff.

In addition, the sector faced challenges in meeting the needs across all LRP population groups, including migrants, PRS and PRL. The quarterly analysis shows that the mentioned population groups are benefitting from protection services to a lesser extend than Syrians or Lebanese. As such only 31 per cent of migrants targeted under the sector have been reached by Q2 indicative of the need to upscale their access and the overall cross-population response.

To address the challenges posed by reduced funding, competing and increased protection needs, the sector has identified key mitigation measures aimed at sustaining impact and ensuring efficient use of resources. These include:

- **Prioritization of high-risk groups** requiring urgent protection services.
- **Programmatic prioritization of situational response** including on remaining IDPs, new arrivals and returning Syrians.
- **Geographic targeting of areas significantly affected by conflict**, displacement, and new arrivals with the use of the severity mapping tools.
- **Investment in robust information management tools and systems** to map response efforts and identify gaps nationwide.
- **Promotion of integrated programming** across Child Protection, GBV, legal aid, and other protection services to enhance cost-effectiveness and operational synergies.
- **Strengthened collaboration with other sectors** to mainstream protection principles across the broader humanitarian response.
- **Working closer with OPDs and community-based programs** to address the needs of marginalized groups.
- **Roll-out targeted capacity building interventions** to maintain quality of services and address emerging risks (including those of unaccompanied or separated children in process of returning to Syria).

These measures aim to ensure a coordinated, needs-based approach that maximizes available resources while safeguarding the rights and well-being of affected populations.

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Key Priorities for Q3/4

The following activities and priorities are aimed at ensuring an effective protection sector, provision of quality protection services aligned with the above-mentioned mitigation measures highlighted.

- **Implement the sector's prioritization strategy** with a focus on priority response activities, including the different affected population groups, and preparedness for any eventual emergency in 2025, including readiness assessment for GBV and CP actors.
- **Streamline protection sector coordination structures** with the child protection and GBV sub-sectors to enhance synergies and efficiency despite the significant staffing reductions.
- **Finalize the sector advocacy messages** and partner mapping and engage with donors on the implementation and monitoring plans.
- **Map community centres and safe spaces across the sector** and develop a harmonization strategy.
- **Finalize case management SOPs** and analysis of implementation of existing SOPs.
- **Finalize community-based protection guidance** including on engagement of community structures within the protection case management response for low-risk cases.
- **Update and roll-out Cash for Protection SOPs**.
- **Conduct coordinated dignity kits post-distribution monitoring** to inform 2026 LRP planning
- **Enhance protection mainstreaming, child safeguarding and GBV risk mitigation** through dedicated tools and support to other sectors.
- **Advance on systems strengthening and localization efforts** including the development of a coordinated plan for the Protection Sector under the LRP to support the national protection system, ensure coherence and reduce duplication. The Task Force will focus on aligning and mapping existing initiatives by Protection Sector actors, reinforcing national ownership and strengthening the alignment between LRP Protection Sector programming and national systems and standards.
- **Finalize the guidance note on PSS services** within the Protection sector and linkages with the national MHPSS TF and the Health Sector.
- **Support the development and roll-out of specific return activities** or guidance under the protection sector, including on CwC, case management amongst others.
- **Analyze gaps in reaching marginalized groups** and enhance engagement with OPDs, community-based specialized actors and WLOs.
- **Ensure overall reach of population groups at heightened risk.**

For more information, please contact: ***lebbeia@unhcr.org***

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3W Map at Governorate Level

Protection Partners (73)

ABAAD, ACTED, AICA, Akkarouna, AMEL, AND, AVSI, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, CLDH, CONCERN, CVC Charity, DPNA, DRC, Handicap International, Himaya, Himaya Daeem Aataa (HDA) Association, I m possible, IDRAAC, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INITIATE, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IRC, Islamic Relief Lebanon, JRS, Justice Without Frontiers, KAFA, Key of Life, Leb Relief, Lebanese Social Responsibility - LSR, LECORVAW, LOST, LUPD, Makhzoumi, MDM, MEDAIR, Michel Daher Social Foundation - MDSF, Migration Services and Development - MSD, Mouvement Social, Naba'a, Nabad, NRC, OXFAM, Plan International, PU-AMI, RDFL, Reaching across Borders, RESTART Lebanon, RMF, SAWA Group, SCI, SDAid, Seenaryo, SHEILD, Shift, SIDC, SIF, SKOUN, SWSL, Tabitha-Dorcas, TdH-It, TdH-L, UN Women, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNRWA, Utopia, WRF, WVI.

Source: Protection Sector reporting partners on ActivityInfo including Child Protection and GBV`.

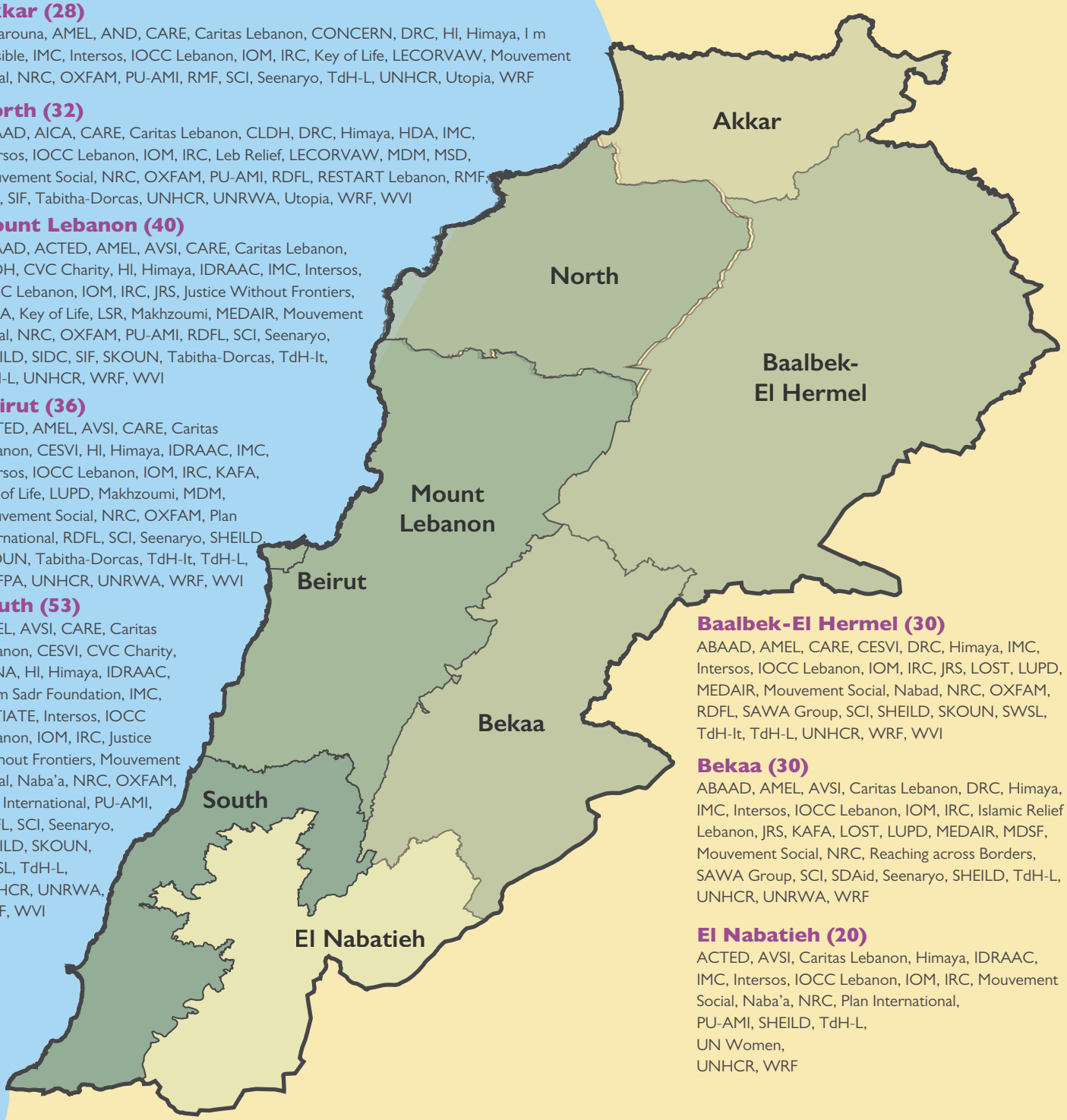
Akkar (28)
Akkarouna, AMEL, AND, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CONCERN, DRC, HI, Himaya, I m possible, IMC, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IRC, Key of Life, LECORVAW, Mouvement Social, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AMI, RMF, SCI, Seenaryo, TdH-L, UNHCR, Utopia, WRF

North (32)
ABAAD, AICA, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CLDH, DRC, Himaya, HDA, IMC, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IRC, Leb Relief, LECORVAW, MDM, MSD, Mouvement Social, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AMI, RDFL, RESTART Lebanon, RMF, Shift, SIF, Tabitha-Dorcas, UNHCR, UNRWA, Utopia, WRF, WVI

Mount Lebanon (40)
ABAAD, ACTED, AMEL, AVSI, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CLDH, CVC Charity, HI, Himaya, IDRAAC, IMC, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IRC, JRS, Justice Without Frontiers, KAFA, Key of Life, LSR, Makhzoumi, MEDAIR, Mouvement Social, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AMI, RDFL, SCI, Seenaryo, SHEILD, SIDC, SIF, SKOUN, Tabitha-Dorcas, TdH-It, TdH-L, UNHCR, WRF, WVI

Beirut (36)
ACTED, AMEL, AVSI, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, HI, Himaya, IDRAAC, IMC, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IRC, KAFA, Key of Life, LUPD, Makhzoumi, MDM, Mouvement Social, NRC, OXFAM, Plan International, RDFL, SCI, Seenaryo, SHEILD, SKOUN, Tabitha-Dorcas, TdH-It, TdH-L, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNRWA, WRF, WVI

South (53)
AMEL, AVSI, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, CVC Charity, DPNA, HI, Himaya, IDRAAC, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INITIATE, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IRC, Justice Without Frontiers, Mouvement Social, Naba'a, NRC, OXFAM, Plan International, PU-AMI, RDFL, SCI, Seenaryo, SHEILD, SKOUN, SWSL, TdH-L, UNHCR, UNRWA, WRF, WVI



Baalbek-El Hermel (30)
ABAAD, AMEL, CARE, CESVI, DRC, Himaya, IMC, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IRC, JRS, LOST, LUPD, MEDAIR, Mouvement Social, Nabad, NRC, OXFAM, RDFL, SAWA Group, SCI, SHEILD, SKOUN, SWSL, TdH-It, TdH-L, UNHCR, WRF, WVI

Bekaa (30)
ABAAD, AMEL, AVSI, Caritas Lebanon, DRC, Himaya, IMC, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IRC, Islamic Relief Lebanon, JRS, KAFA, LOST, LUPD, MEDAIR, MDSF, Mouvement Social, NRC, Reaching across Borders, SAWA Group, SCI, SDAid, Seenaryo, SHEILD, TdH-L, UNHCR, UNRWA, WRF

El Nabatieh (20)
ACTED, AVSI, Caritas Lebanon, Himaya, IDRAAC, IMC, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IRC, Mouvement Social, Naba'a, NRC, Plan International, PU-AMI, SHEILD, TdH-L, UN Women, UNHCR, WRF

For more information, please contact: ***lebbeia@unhcr.org***