CHILD PROTECTION



HIGHLIGHTS:

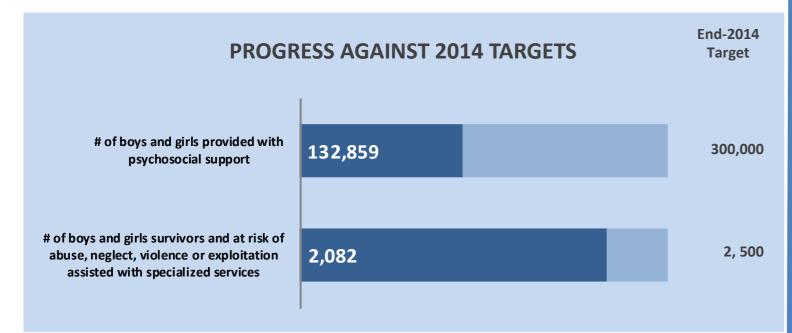
A successful inter-agency working session was held to better understand current systems and legal frameworks in Lebanon surrounding temporary and alternative care for children, particularly non-Lebanese children, and to map out next steps for developing alternative care options. The national CPiEWG held a retreat where sector members identified the need for increased guidance and tools to help standardize and improve quality of psychosocial programming, implement the case management practical guidance, strengthen support for high-risk and vulnerable children and establish emergency and alternative care options for children without appropriate care.

Staff from eight organizations operating in Akkar, Tripoli, and Tyr participated in the fourth round of peer-to-peer coaching sessions, which focused on addressing physical abuse within homes and the family.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

Findings from a survey involving focus group discussions with adults and children in Beirut, Mount Lebanon and the South, as well as a SWOT analysis in the South highlight the complexities when considering care arrangements for children, including consideration of political affiliations, religious backgrounds, gender, urban/rural origins; difficulties in placing older children, especially boys, and potentially negative community perceptions of sheltering groups of adolescent boys (or girls) together; and added support required for families caring for children who are not their own, including financial and access to education, particularly to discourage negative coping mechanisms, such as child labour.

Child protection actors are engaging in cash working group discussions on the upcoming transition from delivering non-food item assistance to providing cash assistance. The sector is advocating to ensure that decisions on inclusion for assistance consider the particular needs of vulnerable children. This includes recognizing each child under age 18 as a dependent and not a working provider for households, and the automatic inclusion of all unaccompanied minors, child-headed households, and separated children in the most vulnerable category, thereby qualifying them for assistance.



*Increase in figures reported reflect March totals reported by CPiEWG members with adjustments made for January and February. Source: Figures reported above reflect the information reported to Sector Coordinators by Partners participating in Working Groups.

Reporting Agencies:

























SGBV

















HIGHLIGHTS:

Efforts to maximize access to safe spaces for women and girls and men and boys are ongoing. The number of sites accessible to Syrian refugees, PRS, affected Lebanese host communities and Lebanese returnees stands at 81 for March, an increase from 59 sites in February. Syrian refugees remain the largest population group

3,250 women and girls, men and boys

accessed safe spaces

KEY FACT OF THE MONTH

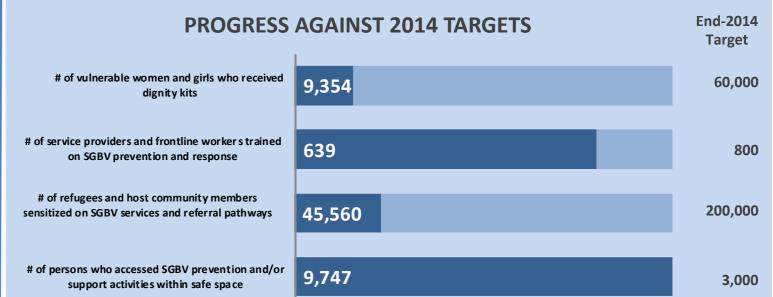
targeted by these activities. Analysis of data also shows that adult women have greater access to safe spaces in comparison to men and community members under 18.

Outreach to communities and activities focusing on the dissemination of information have continued throughout the month. While there is a general increase in the number of communities reached through sensitization and awareness-raising, the South and Bekaa reported the highest number of outreach activities this month.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Ongoing programming consists of providing safe spaces, community based prevention, multi-sectoral services and the dissemination of information.

In addition, the sectoral working group highlights the need to increase focus on prevention and response programming for adolescent girls, and, on community outreach and provision of mobile services to survivors and women and girls at risk in remote and dispersed locations.



Source: Figures reported above reflect the information reported to Sector Coordinators by Partners participating in Working Groups.

Reporting Agencies:





