



The quarterly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The SGBV Taskforce in Lebanon is working to achieve: OUTCOME 1) The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality services is improved.

### 2016 Funding Status

as of 31 May 2016

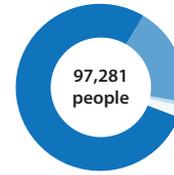


### Targeted Population Groups

# 3.1 m

 (People in Need)

### Population Reached by Cohort



Syrian	78%
Poor Lebanese	19%
PRS	1%
PRL	2%

Programmes are funded by a combination of flexible/unearmarked funds and funds specifically earmarked to the sector

## Progress against targets



### Activities

reached / target

# of community leaders and gatekeepers trained and/or engaged on GBV (including child marriage)	330 / 4,500
# of individuals accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces	26,750 / 120,000
# of community groups supported	380 / 593
# of community members involved in risk identification and mitigation	4,032 / 10,906
# of individuals sensitized on GBV	57,328 / 237,900
# of women and girls receiving dignity kits through outreach sessions	5,981 / 24,124
# of organizations supported (CBO, SDC)	33 / 109



### Outputs/Outcomes

reached / target

# individuals accessing psychosocial support and individual services in safe spaces	26,750 / 120,000
# of community members engaged in GBV awareness activities	69,290 / 250,000
# of actors trained who demonstrate an increased knowledge on GBV	1,241 / 4000



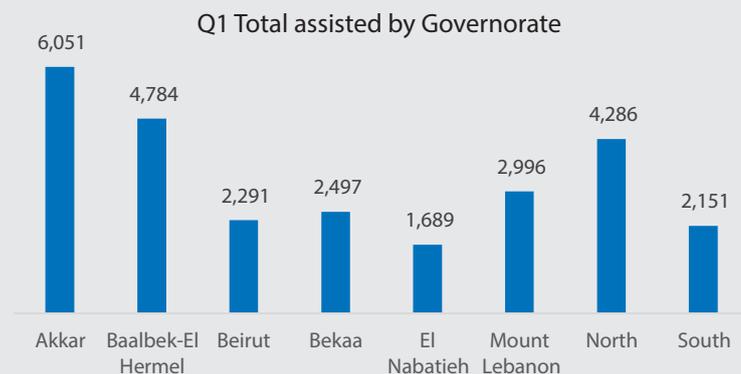
### Age/Gender Breakdown

Number of people accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces



## Analysis

### Individuals accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces



Until June, the SGBV sector has received some 8,4 million (a 3 million increase compared to the funding level during the mid-year review in 2015), which represent 27 percent of the overall sector's appeal for 2016.

With available funding partners are providing psychosocial support services in 200 cadasters in Lebanon with the highest concentration of refugees and vulnerable Lebanese as well as Palestinian refugees. These services are provided through mobile and static safe spaces. Since January, more than 25,000 Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian women, girls and boys, including those at risk or survivors of violence, participated in activities, which provided opportunities for social workers to engage them on women's and children's rights, and peer-to-peer emotional support. This represents 27% of planned target for the year. Two new programmes have been initiated in May in Tripoli and the South to address key gaps in provision of psychosocial and legal support, which may contribute to an increased achievement rate in the next six months, however this key activity of the sector remains underfunded.

The dispersed nature of displacement in Lebanon limits the access of SGBV survivors to services. Consultations with communities have highlighted the need to take services closer to women and girls at risk or survivors of SGBV, especially for those whose mobility is restricted due to security concerns and cultural norms. To respond to these needs, SGBV partners have established mobile safe spaces mostly in Tripoli, Akkar and Bekaa where communities or local authorities have reported women and girls' being unable to reach community centers due to distance, movement restrictions, or other reasons. A specialized team visits an agreed location once a week, based on a calendar agreed with communities. Community mobilization plays a crucial role in organizing mobile activities. For instance the space is offered by the local authorities or community members where no rent is paid, including spaces offered in local Social Development Centers. In one locality, community mobilization, and in particular the support provided by men in favour of these activities, have helped to obtain permission and acceptance from authorities to conduct similar activities.

As part of these activities, 3,000 community members have been engaged to identify and find solutions to problems faced by women and girls such as harassment, insecurity but also isolation. "I kept thinking of challenges and experiences I went through and crying all the time, my life has changed since I joined the activities. I can freely share my problems with the mobile team members and receive services", stated one of the women participating in the mobile services in Tripoli.

At the beginning of 2016, the sector completed an assessment of capacity building needs among 12 organizations aiming at improving timely and appropriate support to SGBV survivors. While the survey results indicate that around 90% of organizations have internal protocols and regular capacity building activities, one in three case workers reported challenges in following up on individual cases due to high demand for services. Additionally, increasing complexity of cases faced, such as ones where survivors were contemplating or had attempted suicide, or there is more than one survivor in the household, impacts the capacity to provide services of quality. To respond to these needs, the sector has initiated an inter-agency coaching programme that aims at providing case workers and supervisors across Lebanon with a space to share experiences and gain knowledge on best practices to assist SGBV survivors through 60 peer to peer sessions. Additionally, in May more than 50 social workers have participated in specific training sessions on working with survivors of early marriage, survivors with suicidal ideation, survivors of domestic violence and working with LGBTI survivors.



## Changes in Context - First Quarter

During the first half of 2016, the gender based violence information management system and assessments indicate that the most commonly reported types of violence continue to be physical domestic violence, sexual violence and forced marriage.

An in depth analysis of data on domestic violence is being finalized by partners. Preliminary findings indicate that in the majority of cases these incidents are disclosed to a trusted psychosocial service provider, often more than one month after having enrolled in one of the activities offered such as emotional support, life skills or other recreational activities. The reasons could be linked to widespread acceptance of domestic violence, fear of retaliations, or belief that no one can help. The analysis reveals also a gap in terms of availability of legal services for SGBV survivors, with only 11 percent of reported cases could be referred to legal services. Women and girls report the same reasons as hampering their access to security/protection services.

Although it is difficult to ascertain patterns, given the sensitivities around these issues, refugee women are reporting increased concerns about being subjected to various forms of sexual exploitation and abuse.

In March, a police operation rescued a number of Syrian women who had been trafficked into Lebanon for prostitution. The survivors were immediately hosted in safe shelters and provided with adequate medical, legal and psychosocial support. The response system in Lebanon is organized through a geographical division of responsibilities among specialized service providers to ensure that any survivor coming forward will be supported according to same standards. A pool of 130 specialized social workers is available to provide emotional support, help them to access services they need, and to work with complex cases. A recent geographical mapping conducted has highlighted the need to reinforce the presence of specialized social workers in Nabatyie and other areas in the South such as Jezzine. Additionally, a recent gaps analysis has highlighted the need to enhance safe shelter capacities in the country.

The high visibility given in local and international media to this and other recent SGBV violations also highlighted the need to mitigate risks of unethical reporting that expose survivors, especially in a context where survivors face risks of so-called honour killing. In June the SGBV Task Force in Lebanon raised awareness during an ad hoc expert panel discussion with some 30 media and service providers on ethical principles when dealing with such cases.

This event will be followed by a mentoring initiative to support journalists and media institutions on ethical and quality reporting as well as the development of best practices manual.



### Facts and Figures

**1,048,275**

Total registered Syrian refugees<sup>1</sup>

**79%**

Percentage of Syrian refugees who are women and children<sup>1</sup>

**41%**

Percentage of Syrian refugees without legal residency<sup>2</sup>

Sources:

1 UNHCR refugee data, as of 31 March 2016

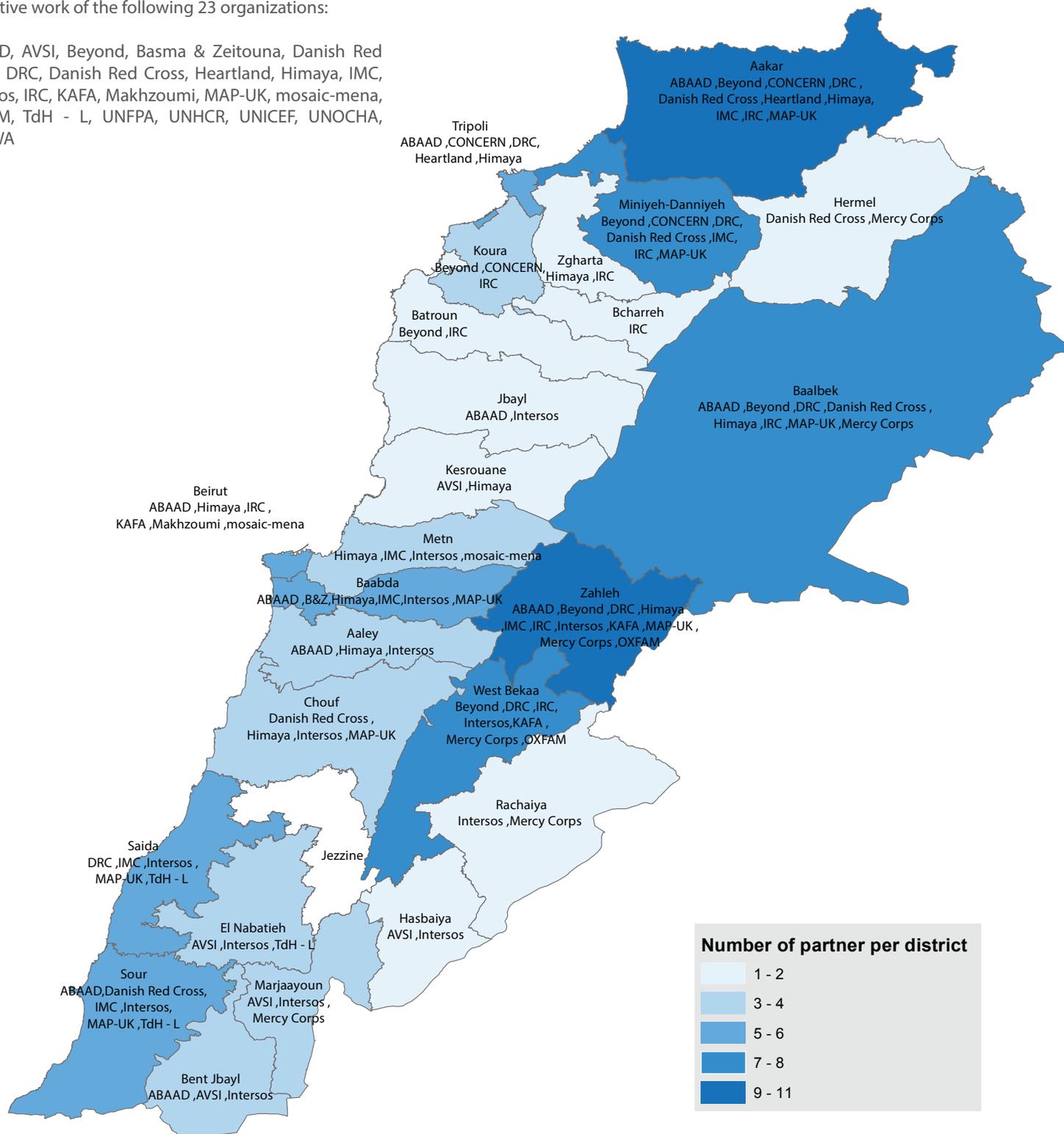
2 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) 2015



### Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 23 organizations:

ABAAD, AVSI, Beyond, Basma & Zeitouna, Danish Red Cross, DRC, Danish Red Cross, Heartland, Himaya, IMC, Intersos, IRC, KAFA, Makhzoumi, MAP-UK, mosaic-mena, OXFAM, TdH - L, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNRWA



Note: This map has been produced by UNHCR based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for UNHCR operational purposes. It does not constitute an official United Nations map. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.