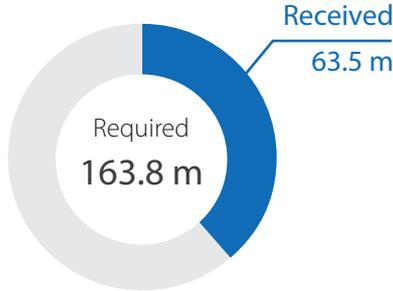




The quarterly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Protection Sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Persons displaced from Syria have their basic rights respected and fulfilled, and enjoy access to justice and have a valid legal residency ; OUTCOME 2) Community-based interventions are strengthened to contribute more effectively to referral pathways, access to services, and the identification of vulnerabilities and protection concerns; OUTCOME 3) Access to protection and services is ensured to the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men identified and resettlement/other form of humanitarian pathways is realized; OUTCOME 4) SGBV risks are reduced and access to quality services is improved; OUTCOME 5) Boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse have access to an improved and equitable prevention and response.

2017 Funding Status as of 30 June 2017

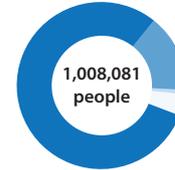


Targeted Population groups

3.2 m (People in Need)¹



Population reached by cohort



Syrian	80%
Poor Lebanese	15%
PRS	1%
PRL	4%

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

¹ These figures are for the whole sector which includes general Protection, SGBV and Child Protection.

Progress against targets

Activities

	reached / target
# of individuals who benefitted from legal counseling, assistance and representation regarding legal stay	18,411/40,000
# of individuals who benefitted from counseling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding civil registration including birth registration, marriage	48,930/70,000
# of individuals benefitting from community-based interventions	23,324/61,705
# of Individuals trained, supported, and monitored to engage in community-based mechanisms	2,247/4,728
# of individuals with specific needs receiving specific support (non-cash)	5,434/16,831
# of women, girls, men and boys at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces	64,569/140,000
# of women, girls, men and boys sensitized on SGBV	178,658/250,000
# of boys and girls accessing focused psychosocial support and/or assisted through CP case management services	23,535/53,788
# of caregivers accessing child protection prevention (caregivers' programmes)	34,233/104,711
# of boys and girls accessing community based PSS	115,736/177,183
# of boys, girls and caregivers reached on key child protection issues	318,852/613,289

Population reached by outcomes

	reached / target
OUTCOME 1: Persons displaced from Syria have their basic rights respected and fulfilled, and enjoy access to justice and have a valid legal residency	205,713 /564,471
OUTCOME 2: Community-based interventions are strengthened to contribute more effectively to referral pathways, access to services, and the identification of vulnerabilities and protection concerns	207,751 /991,241
OUTCOME 3: Access to Protection and Services is Ensured to the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men Identified and resettlement/other form of humanitarian pathways realized	32,538 /134,550*
OUTCOME 4: SGBV risks are reduced and access to quality services is improved	243,227 /390,125
OUTCOME 5: Boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse have access to an improved and equitable prevention and response	318,852 /613,289

* Excluding, individual assessment/registration/verification activities

Custom Analysis

CONSEQUENCES OF EVICTIONS IN BEKAA GOVERNORATE



12,665
Planning figures of persons affected by the Riyak eviction



4,834
Number of persons notified by Zahle Municipality to be evicted



557
Number of households who have reportedly relocated from Riyak



145
Number of households who have reportedly relocated from Zahle

By the end of the second quarter 2017 (Q2), 38.4 percent of the Protection Sector funding appeal target had been received (USD 63.4 million), which is lower when compared to the 42 percent of funds received by Q2 2016 (USD 73.5 million). Despite funding challenges, protection partners continue to advance Protection Sector objectives with progress achieved in a number of areas.

With respect to legal counselling on civil registration, 69 percent of the yearly target has been reached, benefitting some 48,930 persons, while 18,411 persons received legal residency counselling, accounting for 45.4 percent of the target. The significant increase in legal counselling during the last four months (7,780 persons reached in Q1) may be attributed to intensified efforts by partners to ensure that eligible refugees benefit from the General Security Office (GSO) announced waiver of legal residency fees during Q1. Through legal counselling activities, refugees have acquired a better understanding of the legal procedures and requirements to obtain birth and marriage registration, and legal residency.

By the end of Q2, 23,324 persons (37.7 percent of target), including refugees and vulnerable Lebanese, benefitted from community-based activities. This includes management and support to outreach volunteers (OVs), referral of persons at risk, and youth engagement initiatives (life skills activities, youth groups trained to conduct programmes, community initiatives prepared by the youth).

Assistance to persons with specific protection needs (PwSNs) continues to be a priority for the Sector, but also presenting challenges with 5,434 persons assisted by 31 July, representing 28 percent of the 16,800 target. Some of the gaps are related to the lack of sufficient and adequate services to address the specific requirements of the populations of concern. The first standard Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) allocation prioritized projects for PwSNs, including older and disabled persons, in order to positively impact upon the lives of vulnerable populations. Also, efforts to enhance protection of PwSNs have included partners' home based counselling for older persons and addressing situations of social isolation through interactive workshops and learning programmes.

From 1 January to 31 July 2017, 7,743 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugees have been submitted for resettlement consideration; 6,634 Syrians departed on resettlement during the same period. These refugees are given the opportunity to rebuild their lives in third countries, many of them after years of living in a precarious situation, where they have experienced critical protection problems.

In Q2, the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) sector has received approximately 28.8 percent of funding for the overall sector appeal. This is an improvement compared to Q2 of last year, where the sector had received 26.7 percent funding against the appeal. Service provision to persons at risk and survivors of SGBV has continued, with 64,569 persons at risk (45 percent of target), including survivors of SGBV, assisted with psychosocial, emotional, medical and legal assistance, and protection cash assistance. On average 30 per cent of the beneficiaries during Q2 were under 18, which represents a 6 percent increase in terms of participation of adolescents compared to the first quarter of the year.

The sector is facing some gaps in three main areas: availability and access to legal services, availability of socio-economic empowerment activities, and in regard to assistance for survivors wishing to relocate, either alone or with children, to a safe place. There are challenges to relocation due to the limited availability of long term shelters and financial support for basic needs. Through close coordination with all partners and regular gaps analyses, the sector has avoided interruption of essential services for survivors, including safe accommodation services (small shelter units and safe shelters) in Mount Lebanon and mobile service provision in Wadi Khaled, through advocacy with donors.

As part of SGBV prevention and response strategy implementation, the sector has promoted a number of initiatives during the second quarter of the year. These included among others:

- a. A two-day workshop on **Gender-Based Violence in Urban Settings** to discuss new tools, strategies, and positive practices and to identify gaps and opportunities to strengthen urban GBV prevention and response in Lebanon.
- b. Support to the roll out of the revised IASC GBV Guidelines. Seven sectors are being targeted for this exercise in Lebanon: Food Security, Health, Shelter, Education, WASH, Protection and Child Protection. Trainings will focus on capacitating sector members to integrate prevention and response measures in their programming and to ensure safe identification and referrals of survivors to services.
- c. Desk review and best practices analysis on engaging men and boys in GBV prevention and risk mitigation.

Targeting the most vulnerable children is a key priority for the **Child Protection sector**. Of the 7,225 children receiving individual case management this year, 94 percent were assessed as being medium-to high risk. At least 33 percent of these children have experienced issues with the law, 30 percent were engaged in child labour and 18 percent experienced violent discipline. Group based interventions have also been provided to 12,469 high risk children through focused psycho-social support (PSS) and 115,736 children received community based PSS.

Addressing the use of violent discipline by caregivers is another important focus of the Sector. Up to 31 July, 34,233 parents and caregivers have participated in programs aimed to sensitize them to the negative effects of violent discipline, child labor and other harmful practices and to support them to build a stronger protective environment for their children. Engaging parents regularly (six sessions or more) remains a challenge for the sector with mobile outreach support proving to be effective in some regions. In addition, the sector continues to conduct child protection awareness raising and sensitization sessions to vulnerable communities with 318,852 children and caregivers reached thus far.

Changes in Context - (1 April - 31 July 2017)

The Protection Sector launched its referral tracking system (RTS) during Q2, composed of the minimum standards for referrals, referral form, and the referral database. The RTS sets guidelines for referrals within the Protection Sector and from Protection to other Sectors, to improve the quality of referrals and enhance accountability to the population of concern. The database categorizes feedback, and facilitates the analysis of referral success rates, bottlenecks as well as and challenges, in order to carry-out improvements to referral.

The circulars on the waiver of renewal fees for legal residency for Syrian refugees, issued by the GSO in February and March 2017, are being implemented though protection partners note inconsistent practices by GSO offices in their application of the waiver, especially with respect to refugees who fulfill the criteria in principle, but are presumed to be working. Additional documentation is also being requested from refugees at some GSO offices, including a housing certificate issued by the Mukhtar and proof of income, which creates additional challenges to acquire legal residence.

The March 2017 eviction orders issued by the Lebanese Armed Forces to refugees living near the Riyak Military Airbase continues to place those affected in a precarious situation, as many are finding it difficult to find alternative accommodation at a reasonable price, and are accruing additional expenses and increasing debts as a result of having to relocate. The planning figure of persons affected by the Riyak evictions has increased to 12,665 persons (from 10,563 persons as reported in the Q1 Protection Sector Dashboard). As of 28 July 2017, some 285 sites received eviction notices due to their proximity (6x9 km) to the Riyak airbase. Upon partners' assessment of affected sites, including 13 adjacent to the eviction area, 557 households (HHs) were reported to have relocated¹. As part of the inter-agency response to these eviction notices, Protection Sector partners conducted monitoring activities, including identification of possible relocation areas, identification/referral of the most vulnerable affected refugees, and capturing of possible human rights violations carried out during the evictions.

¹Inter-Agency Coordination, Aarsal Siteprep, 28 July 2017

In April 2017, the Municipality of Zahle in the Bekaa Governorate announced it would evict part of the refugee population within its municipal boundaries. This decision would affect refugees residing both in private accommodations and informal tented settlements (ITSs). The Municipality indicated that the reasons for the evictions were over-occupancy, non-payment of taxes by property owners, burden on infrastructure, and non-observance by refugees of local regulations. The legality of these evictions remains unclear, as the eviction notices were not issued by a court order as per standard legal practices. A total of 864 HHs/4,834 persons were notified by the Municipality to evict; 145 HHs/785 persons relocated, while 719 HHs/4,049 persons remain at risk of eviction, but have not relocated yet.

During June and July, two return movements took place from Arsal to the Western Qalamoun region in Syria, under deals brokered between armed actors, without the involvement of UNHCR or other humanitarian partners. These movements were primarily aimed at the return of fighters to Syria, though civilian family members, as well as civilians who are unrelated to fighters, appear to have also joined. Hence, returns under these deals affected a mixed population, comprising both fighters, and refugees who are civilian by definition. UNHCR recalled its position that conditions in Syria are not yet conducive for refugee returns to take place in safety and dignity, and that any returns of refugees to these conditions must be implemented with due respect for established principles and safeguards, including the principle of non-refoulement, and be voluntary, based on the individual's free and informed decision. UNHCR and protection partners have been closely monitoring developments, and increasing their communication with communities to share objective information and counter misperceptions within the refugee community.

On 21 July, clashes between armed elements erupted in the outskirts of Arsal area. An inter-agency contingency plan was triggered to respond to the needs of refugees who were affected by the ongoing fighting and who were moving to Arsal town from the outskirts. For the contingency response, Protection Sector partners conducted monitoring activities at nearby military checkpoints, where most refugees were arriving from the outskirts of Arsal. In addition, Sector partners tracked the relocation of refugees and provided refugees with information on available services, including case management support. CP actors in the area undertook child protection monitoring including the identification of separated children in addition to establishing child friendly spaces and conducted recreational activities in mobile spaces, community centres and an SDC. As of 28 July, 404 persons/158 families had arrived in Arsal town fleeing the conflict areas to safety.²

Armed clashes in Ein El Hilweh Palestine refugee camp erupted for several days between 7 and 12 April. This had several humanitarian consequences, including mass displacement of camp inhabitants, numerous wounded residents, and several deaths. UNRWA subsequently suspended its services during the periods of fighting. The humanitarian response has comprised assistance from UN agencies, several NGOs and international organizations for non-food and food items to persons displaced inside Ein El Hilweh and outside of the camp, particularly in the neighbouring Mieh-Mieh Palestinian camp and in a Saida city mosque. Three main priority areas were identified through rapid needs assessments carried out by UNRWA, Nabaa and other partners: (i) cash assistance, (ii) shelter rehabilitation and (iii) psychosocial support (PSS). UNRWA provided a one-off exceptional cash assistance grant to 118 families who were most affected by the clashes. UNRWA assessments indicated that some 800 shelters, 140 businesses, and four community organizations were affected, with approximately 130 shelters sustaining either major damages or total destruction. Several humanitarian partners undertook urgent repairs to water, sanitation and electricity networks, and removed solid waste and rubble. In coordination with UNICEF and MAP UK, recreational, relaxation and creative expression activities for children were organized in the eight UNRWA schools in camp to strengthen the psychosocial support response.

While trends related to reported incidents of SGBV remain stable compared to Q1 (domestic violence, sexual assault, early marriage, sexual exploitation), during Q2, the SGBV sector focused on analyzing data and trends related to access to services for survivors. GBVIMS data analysis indicates three main services being declined by survivors: referrals to legal assistance (47 percent), safe house/shelter (41 percent) and security/protection services (40 percent), while psychosocial support services continue to be the first entry point for survivors. Data collected through focus group discussions reveal reasons why survivors of SGBV fear accepting needed services, in particular women & girls and socially marginalized groups. Survivors are sometimes reluctant to accept referrals to legal services due to: limited information available on



Facts and Figures

1,011,366

Total registered Syrian refugees¹

80.5%

Percentage of Syrian refugees who are women and children¹

21%

Percentage of Syrian refugee Households reporting that all members have legal residency permits²

63%

Percentage of households reported having at least one member with specific needs²

14,777

Number of individuals participating in activities in community centres and SDCs (2017)³

252

Number of institutional actors trained who demonstrate increased knowledge of SGBV(2017)³

1,731

Number of partners and government staff provided with general training on child protection and children's rights (2017)³

Sources:

1 UNHCR refugee data as of 31 December 2016

2 2016 Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees VASyR

3 Activity Info Partner Reports - Jan - July 2017

the procedures, lack of documentation (including proof of marriage) and fear of losing custody over their children. Furthermore, survivors of domestic violence, in particular, are very reluctant to reach out to legal service providers due to fear of retaliation by close family members and limited protection available.

Regarding accessibility to safe accommodation and relocation services, some reports indicate that survivors, in particular women, may decline referrals to safe shelters due to some of the shelters' entry requirements and strict regulations (limited access to phones, curfews). Additional challenges may be posed by some restrictive entry criteria, for instance boys above nine years and survivors with mental health disorders are not accepted. In other instances, survivors may decline a shelter referral as they do not want to interrupt their children's daily routine, particularly when their children attend school in the same geographical area of residence. Overall, data analysis shows that access to security/protection services remains challenging for socially marginalized groups.

Fires in two informal settlements in the Bekka saw Child Protection partners mobilized to provide PSS and recreational activities to children to support recovery / normalization efforts and case-management support was provided to those children who experienced a high level of trauma as the result of the fire.

²Inter-Agency Coordination, Arsal Sitrep, 28 July 2017

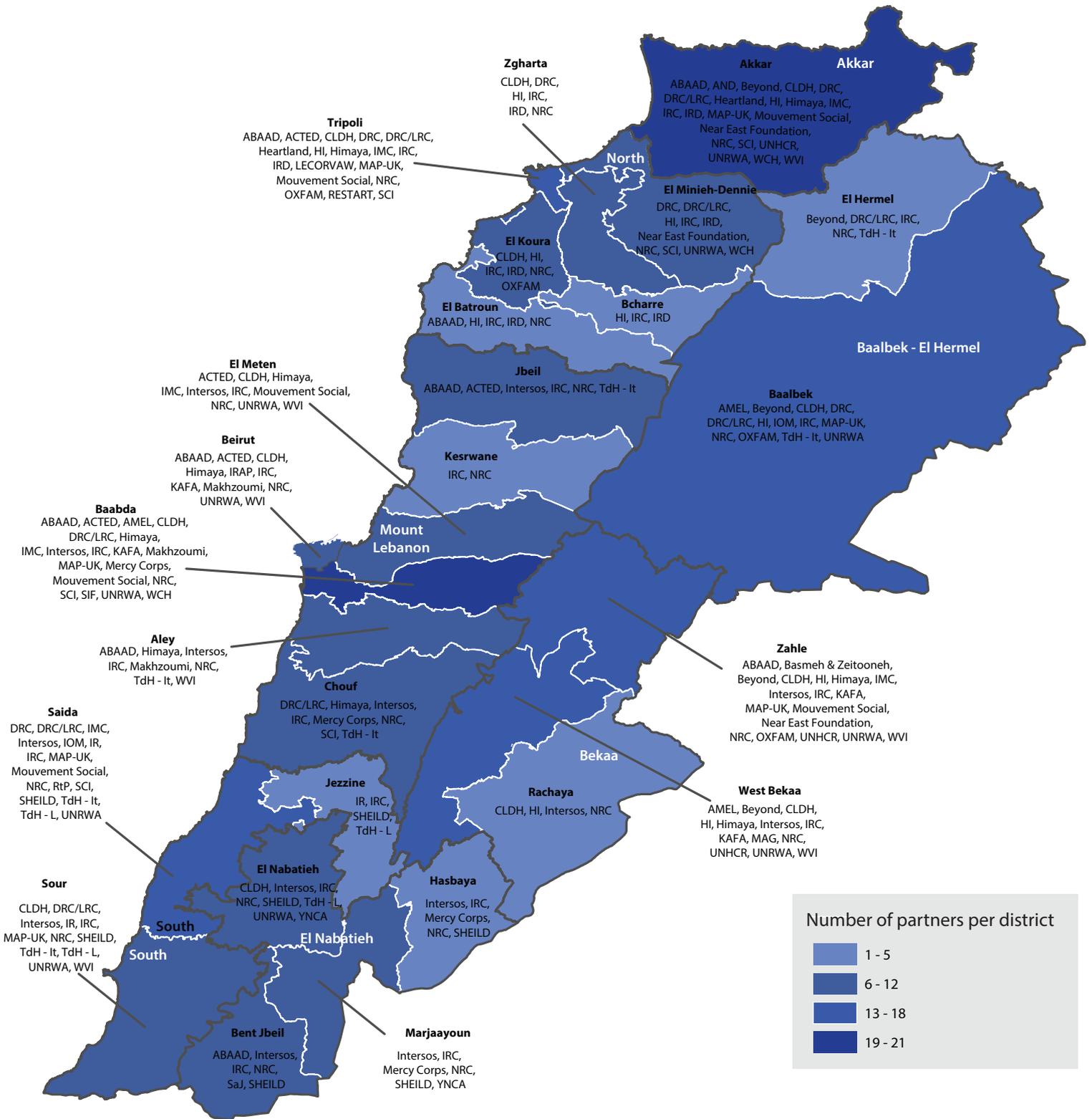
Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 44 organizations:

ABAAD, ACTED, AMEL, AND, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, Beyond, CLDH, DRC, DRC/LRC, Heartland, HI, Himaya, IMC, Intersos, IOM, IR, IRAP, IRC, IRD, KAFA, LECORVAW, MAG, Makhzoumi, MAP-UK, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Near East Foundation, NRC, OXFAM, RESTART, RtP, SaJ, SCI, SHEILD, SIF, Solidarités, TdH - It, TdH - L, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNRWA, WCH, WVI, YNCA



Organizations per district



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.