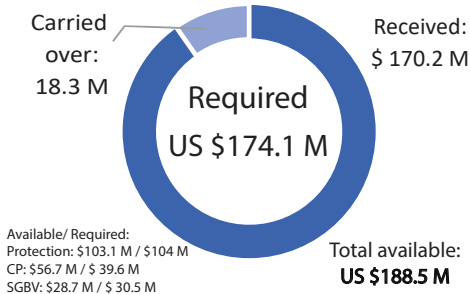




This dashboard summarizes progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Protection sector in Lebanon aims to achieve the following results: **OUTCOME 1:** Ensure that persons displaced from Syria have their basic rights (incl. access to territory, legal stay, civil documentation) respected and specific protection needs fulfilled; **OUTCOME 2:** Support and actively engage community members in creating a safe protection environment; **OUTCOME 3:** Reduce SGBV risks and improve access to quality services; **OUTCOME 4:** Provide boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse with access to an improved and equitable prevention and response.

Funding Status¹ as at 31 December 2019



Available/ Required:
Protection: \$103.1 M / \$104 M
CP: \$56.7 M / \$ 39.6 M
SGBV: \$28.7 M / \$ 30.5 M

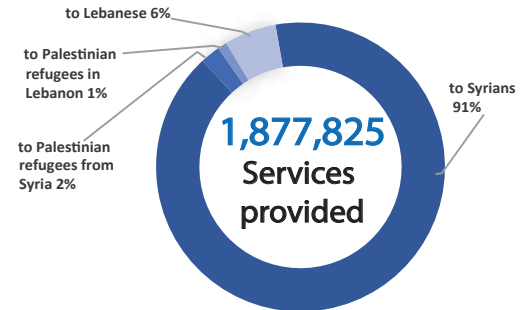
¹ Programmes are funded by a combination of flexible/unearmarked funds and funds specifically earmarked to the sector.

Population Reached as at 31 December 2019

3.2 m people in need²
1,884,800 Targeted²
1,877,825 Services provided to people in need

² Figures are for the whole sector, which includes general Protection, SGBV and Child Protection.

Population Reached by Cohort as at 31 December 2019



Progress against targets



Key Achievements

Reached / Target

# of individuals who benefitted from legal counseling, assistance and representation regarding legal stay	28,764 / 40,000
# of individuals who benefitted from counseling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding civil registration including birth and marriage registration	72,231 / 100,000
# of individuals trained, supported, and engaged in community-based mechanisms	8,459 / 5,201
# of individuals with specific needs receiving individual counseling, case management and psychosocial support	12,372 / 17,370
# of women, girls, men and boys at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces	67,155 / 140,000
# of women, girls, men and boys sensitized on SGBV	142,347 / 286,750
# of boys and girls accessing focused psychosocial support and/or assisted through CP case management services ⁴	33,193 / 24,000
# of caregivers accessing child protection prevention (caregivers' programmes) ⁵	38,572 / 29,262
# of boys and girls engaged in community-based child protection activities	78,245 / 91,445
%	100%

⁴ Children receiving more than one service may be counted more than once
⁵ Includes Parents' Support Groups and parenting skills programmes
NB: Figures in this box are based on targets and sums of beneficiaries for activities under each outcome.



Outcomes⁶

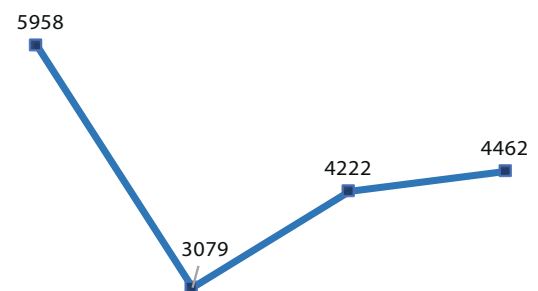
	LCRP 2017/2020 Baseline				2019 Results				2020 Target			
	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL
OUTCOME 1:												
% of persons with legal stay	26%	N/A	N/A	N/A	22% ⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	40%	N/A	N/A	N/A
% of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Nofous level	36%	N/A	N/A	N/A	48% ⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A
% of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Foreigners' Registry level	17%	N/A	N/A	N/A	30% ⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	40%	N/A	N/A	N/A
# of persons benefitting from resettlement or other humanitarian pathways ⁹	7,771	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,442	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
OUTCOME 3:												
% of women aged 20-24 who are married before 18 ^{10, 11}	41%	6%	25%	12%	N/A ¹¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.8	4.8%	20%	9.6%
OUTCOME 4:												
% of children aged 2-14 who experience violent disciplinary practices ^{10, 12}	65%	57%	77%	82%	N/A ¹²	N/A	N/A	N/A	45%	40%	45%	45%
% of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour ^{10, 13}	7%	6%	4%	5%	N/A ¹³	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.5%	3.6%	3.5%	4.5%

⁶ Only activity indicators for Outcome 2 are available for 2018. Outcome indicators were redefined for 2019.
⁷ Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) 2017.
⁸ VASyR 2019.
⁹ proGres; end-year results as at 31 December 2019. Figure is for those who have departed.
¹⁰ Baseline survey, UNICEF, MoSA, 2016; biennial results (2018, 2020)
¹¹ UNICEF data forthcoming in 2020. However, VASyR 2019 results indicate that 27% of Syrian females between ages 15 and 19 are married.
¹² UNICEF data forthcoming in 2020. However, VASyR 2019 results indicate that 64% of Syrian children aged 1-18 were subjected to violent discipline.
¹³ UNICEF data forthcoming in 2020. However, VASyR 2019 results indicate that 2.6% of children aged 5 to 17 are engaged in child labour and 3.8% children aged 6-17 reported working in the past 7 days.

Analysis

- Compared to January – September 2019, beneficiaries' access to safe spaces has decreased on average by 34% in the last quarter of 2019. Factors that can explain this situation include roadblocks, intermittent closure of services, self- and imposed restriction of movements, fear of arrests and harassments, and the shift of priorities more towards survival due to the deteriorating economic situation.
- Reported SGBV cases were also found to have been affected by the uprising and the political and socio-economic crisis. According to the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) data, the rate of married SGBV survivors increased in the last quarter of 2019 to 64%, in comparison to 59% during the period January-August 2019, indicating a slight increase in incidents of domestic violence. This corroborates the findings of the SGBV impact assessment conducted in November, which documented higher levels of tension and stress in beneficiaries' families. Landlords were also recorded as perpetrators in child marriages (9%) in November, for the first time in two years, a potential indication of increased risks of exploitation related to difficulties to pay rent.
- SGBV partners are addressing this situation by strengthening mobile outreach activities and closely monitoring any change in the SGBV trends in the country.

Accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces



Avg Jan-Sept-19 Oct-19 Nov-19 Dec-19
Number of women, girls, men and boys at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces



At the end of 2019, 146,574 refugees and vulnerable Lebanese had increased awareness on legal issues that are critical to ensure, in particular, their access to civil documentation, their ability to regularize their stay and to have security of tenure. To achieve this result, the Protection sector organized information sessions and disseminated awareness raising material. Some 72,231 persons, mostly displaced Syrians, benefitted from tailored counseling, legal assistance and legal representation on civil documentation, an increase of 34% in comparison to 2018. This assisted them in the registration of their marriage or divorce, the birth of their children or the death of relatives. 28,764 refugees also benefitted from legal aid to obtain or renew their legal residency, mostly in the form of individual counselling, legal representation and legal assistance, including through accompaniment to the General Security Offices. 41% of the beneficiaries were women, a group that is more difficult to mobilize concerning this topic, since there are often perceived by their communities as less likely to be arrested for lack of legal residency, or less in need to be mobile or to secure a work permit.

In 2019, persons with specific needs continued to benefit from the support of the protection sector. Indeed, 12,372 of them received individual counseling, case management and psychosocial support, an increase of 22% compared to 2018, to overcome the compounded challenges and risks that they face. The majority of the beneficiaries were women (7,324) with specific vulnerabilities in relation to their age, disability, medical condition or family situation. In addition, 5,979 persons benefitted from specific cash programmes, as part of a holistic and beneficiary-centered approach, in response to acute protection incidents or risks, or emergency situations including extreme weather conditions, homelessness or eviction. 277,915 persons received crucial information on access to services, contributing to community empowerment, with community members becoming increasingly able to access services without the support of external partners. This represents an increase of 28% in comparison to 2018. Moreover, 54,051 individuals participated in activities or received assistance in community centers and SDC, contributing to foster access to services for women and girl and offering them a safe space to interact with each other; they represent 62% of the beneficiaries under this indicator.

The SGBV sector continued to ensure quality services to its beneficiaries. In 2019, a total of 67,155 women, girls, men and boys at risks and survivors (including 54,482 Syrians, 11,562 Lebanese, 1,111 Palestine refugees) accessed SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces. And 93% of women and girls who participated in the evaluation responded that they felt empowered after the SGBV actors' interventions. It is noteworthy that this exceeded the 2019 target by 29%, which clearly indicates that the good quality of SGBV services had a positive impact on survivors and at-risk population. On a similar note, 89% of women and girls who participated in the evaluation also responded that they felt safer after the SGBV actors' interventions, which again exceeded the 2019 target by 8%.

The sector also continued to provide support to public and local institutions to build their capacities in addressing SGBV. The capacity of a total of 107 MoSA SDCs and local organizations providing SGBV services was strengthened through the support of the sector for infrastructure, staffing, equipment, material, operational and structural needs. A total of 619 institutional actors (127 male), including law enforcement officers, were trained on SGBV and 62% of them clearly demonstrated increased knowledge of SGBV. In addition, to further strengthen a systemized approach to SGBV at the national level, three SGBV guidance notes, a national GBV SOP, and a GBV Case Management Curriculum were developed with the support of the sector.

In terms of the community sensitization, a total of 142,347 (16,925 male) women, girls, men, and boys were sensitized on SGBV, including SGBV referral pathways, women's rights, and other relevant SGBV issues.

The Child Protection Sector through its national and international partners and in close cooperation with ministries continue to deliver a comprehensive package of services (including psychosocial support services - PSS, case management and caregivers' programmes) for preventing and responding to child protection violations in Lebanon. In addition, child protection has been mainstreamed during 2019 in key line ministries, namely within MoJ for strengthening justice procedures for children, within MEHE for rolling out and operationalization of the Child Protection Policy in schools and to enhance institutional capacity to both prevent and respond to child protection concerns within the education sector, within MoPH for the health sector.

Overall, the sector has achieved its targets and overachieved in key response-related services such as Focused PSS and Case Management, which is an indication of rising needs of children at risk and in need of more tailored and specialized services. 12,235 children, 4,772 girls and 7,463 boys, for a target of 8,000 have received individual case management and specialized services in 2019, with the majority being Syrian (79%), followed by Lebanese (16%) and PRL/PRS (4%). At the same time, 20,958 girls and boys have received specialized / focused PSS, while the 2019 target was 16,000. The proportion of children engaged in child labour and its worst forms represents 45% of the total target, which is a validation that child labour and exploitation remain among the key vulnerabilities and risks faced by the most vulnerable children in Lebanon. In addition, regarding child labour, a more tailored and adapted package of services has been developed by the sector and implemented by partners, which included child protection and education joint planning and interventions for targeting at risk and working children who are out of school. In order to improve the quality and sustainability of the results for children, a participatory approach to case management was used, with children and caregivers actively engaged in identifying appropriate solutions for protecting and empowering children.

At the level of prevention, community-based child protection activities and caregivers' programmes remain key for disseminating information about child rights and reinforcing knowledge for preventing and addressing key child protection violations. Through increasing children's awareness, they are better able to mitigate risks and build resilience to cope with the ongoing changes/challenges. During the year, a total of 78,245 children (50% boys and 50% girls) have been engaged in community-based child protection activities and 38,572 caregivers (86% female and 14% male) have been engaged in activities to promote the well-being and protection of children. In addition, a total of 292 community initiatives have been conducted by community members and key stakeholders to address key child protection issues identified in their communities.

Finally, during 2019, MoSA with the support of UNICEF and along with sector partners launched the first National Social and Behavioural Change Communication Plan to Prevent Violence Against Children and Women, Child Labour and Child Marriage. The roll-out of the strategy started during the second semester of 2019 through multi-stakeholders' consultations for drafting the action plan, which will be implemented in 2020.



In 2019, the Protection sector kept fostering access to rights for refugees and vulnerable Lebanese, through close collaboration with line ministries and national and international partners. Notable progress was achieved in the area of civil documentation, with an increase to 30% of births of children born in Lebanon registered at the Foreigners' Registry level in 2019, compared to 21% in 2018. This achievement is the combined result of simplification measures adopted by the GoL to facilitate the access of displaced persons from Syria to birth registration, of capacity building of national institutions, and of awareness raising and legal aid programmes offered to beneficiaries. Birth registration is essential in order to ensure children's rights including legal identity and access to essential services such as education. Despite the sector's steady efforts, the percentage of displaced Syrians aged 15 years and above having legal residency continued to decrease, from 27% in 2018 to 22% in 2019. Women are less likely than men to have legal residency (18% and 27% respectively), as are refugees under the age of 30. In addition, a direct link exists between economic vulnerability and legal residency, as an increased economic vulnerability of a Syrian household elevates the risk for household members to lack legal residency. Uneven practices at General Security Offices, including requests to provide a Lebanese sponsor for UNHCR certificate-holder, were mentioned by refugees as the main reason for not being able to renew their legal stay. This is of particular concern, since it has a direct implication on refugee protection, mobility, access to essential services and on their exposure to risks of arrest and deportation.

The SGBV sector provided support from three different angles, including the capacity-building of public institutions, community-based intervention, and protection of vulnerable populations, as required by the LCRP. Amongst other interventions, it continued to strengthen its partnership with MoSA, including by building its capacity and working on the national action plan on child marriage, national GBV SOPs, and the GBV Case Management Curriculum. It also collaborated with NCLW and OMSW (now EEWAY) in the development of a national strategy and action plan on GBV and enhancing national capacity in the SGBV field. The sector's community interventions and protection services also proved to have increased the beneficiaries' sense of safety and empowerment as evidenced by its relevant performance in 2019. This increased sense of safety and empowerment indicates that the SGBV actors provided quality SGBV services both from the prevention and response side.

Integration and joint planning within the protection sector (with CP, SGBV and PRT) has made some progress during the year through the Protection sub-sectoral committee (PSSC) by identifying the key priorities (child labour, child marriage and disability) and the key activities to be delivered through an integrated and comprehensive approach. The PSSC will be further rolled out in 2020 across the three sectors and will be measured through key implementing actors. Similarly, the CP sector has identified key areas of integration with the Education sector that include systemic referrals and targeting by partners of the most vulnerable, working and out of school children.



Challenges

The shrinking of the protection space throughout the year coupled with the political and socio-economic situation in the last quarter posed major challenges for the protection sector. Access to the Lebanese territory for Syrians continues to be limited by strictly identified visa and residency categories, with registration of refugees still suspended. Following governmental decisions, displaced Syrians and Palestinian refugees from Syria –men, women and children– found to have entered Lebanon irregularly after 24 April 2019 have been subject to deportation and handed over to the Syrian immigration authorities. The Higher Defense Council's decisions had additional negative consequences as they affected access to the territory for family members of refugees who obtained legal residency based on sponsorship. It further restricted access to the labour market and directly impacted the refugees' right to safe and adequate housing following the dismantlement of hard structures used as shelter in certain parts of the country.

The rise in the politicization of the refugee question and in community tensions also greatly affected refugees' protection, including through increased collective evictions. Coordination on advocacy strategy took place to address these issues, and communication campaigns and specific counselling lines were put in place in addition to other cross-sectoral response activities to inform refugees about the risks and the advisable mitigations measures. The operational modalities were regularly monitored and discussed to keep reaching those most in need, despite increased accessibility issues due to self-restriction of movements and roadblocks.

SGBV partners experienced several operational challenges in 2019. In 2019, only 62% of case management agencies reported that they had sufficient resources and capacities to run SGBV programs, which heightened partners' needs to have more dedicated and sufficient SGBV workforce and resources. This situation was further exacerbated by the dire economic conditions in the country and following civil unrest, which resulted in a series of restriction of movement and limited access to services across the country. Although partners adapted their operational modalities to the evolving situations in the country and continuously re-strategizing interventions, these changes in the environment highly disrupted the SGBV situation in the country, reducing women and girls' access to safe space and SGBV actors' access to beneficiaries, communities, and public institutions.

Child Protection partners are facing challenges in certain areas and locations to reach adolescents at risk in prevention activities, such as community-based PSS activities. This is mainly attributed to the responsibilities imposed on this group (such as child labour or other household responsibilities) by their households and communities, often as a result of the fact that they are no longer considered "children," a result of displacement and other social factors. In this regard, the sector will aim for enhanced programming and integration with the livelihood sector working with this group and to ensure that adolescents are engaged in programmes tailored to their needs.

Cornerstone activities for the Protection sector remain to ensure that displaced persons have access to registration and legal stay, and that mechanisms are in place to guarantee non-refoulement. In addition, ensuring access to civil documentation, empowerment of displaced and host communities to enhance resilience, inclusion and participation, as well as improvement of the direct delivery of quality and inclusive protection services to persons with specific needs (PwSN) will be critical priorities for 2020. The sector will also keep supporting an integrated strategy at national level for addressing violence against children, child marriage, child labour, and for addressing the needs of persons with disabilities.

The current situation of the country will continue to result in gaps in achieving set target goals, given that a number of indicators, by their nature, are related to the partners' engagement with relevant government authorities and beneficiaries on the ground. Noting this, the sector will need to prioritize innovative outreach activities and the capacity-building of communities on emerging SGBV issues. Increasing linkages and joint activities with other relevant sectors will also be prioritized in order to avoid duplications of efforts, address gaps and ensure that protection is a leading concern in the overall response. The Child Protection sector will also advance on the roll out of the National Social Behavioral Change Communication Strategy and its QUDWA-related activities. Increased coordination with the Social stability sector will aim to ensure the mainstreaming of the do no harm principle and conflict sensitivity in all activities, given the particular risks created by the politization of the refugee issue and the on-going economic crisis.

View from the Field

During an awareness session conducted by Caritas legal staff in partnership with UNHCR, one of the main topics discussed was the extension of the Personal Status Department (PSD) circular allowing Syrian children born in Lebanon between 1 January 2011 and 9 February 2019 to complete the registration of their births administratively, as opposed to reverting to court, despite crossing the one-year-deadline.

One of the families was referred by a paralegal outreach volunteer who happened to attend the session. The father explained the reasons for not completing his daughters' birth registration: being unaware of the procedures in place and unable to afford the fees. In particular, his difficulties were caused by the fact that prior to the issuance of the PSD circular, the father would have had to come to court and file a civil lawsuit, which would have been quite costly and require multiple documents. Towards the end of the interview, the father explained that he was considering to register his daughters in Syria directly, as advised by some relatives.



Noting the risk of resorting to registration through illegal means, or not registering the children at all, extensive counselling was provided and the documents available were reviewed. It was found that the parents were married in Lebanon by an unauthorized sheikh, holding solely a sheikh contract that had not been registered with the relevant sharia courts in accordance with Lebanese laws and regulations. Such unofficially recognized document presented a challenge in terms of temporarily preventing the execution of the daughters' birth certificates, unless the marriage registration was properly completed.

Consequently, to proceed with legal assistance, counselling was provided by Caritas in partnership with UNHCR on the need and steps to obtain a proof of marriage, in order to proceed with birth registration at a later stage. The parents appeared before the sharia court and obtained a sentence proving the marriage, upon which a marriage certificate was issued. The Caritas legal team completed the registration of the marriage certificate at both Mukhtar- and PSD levels.

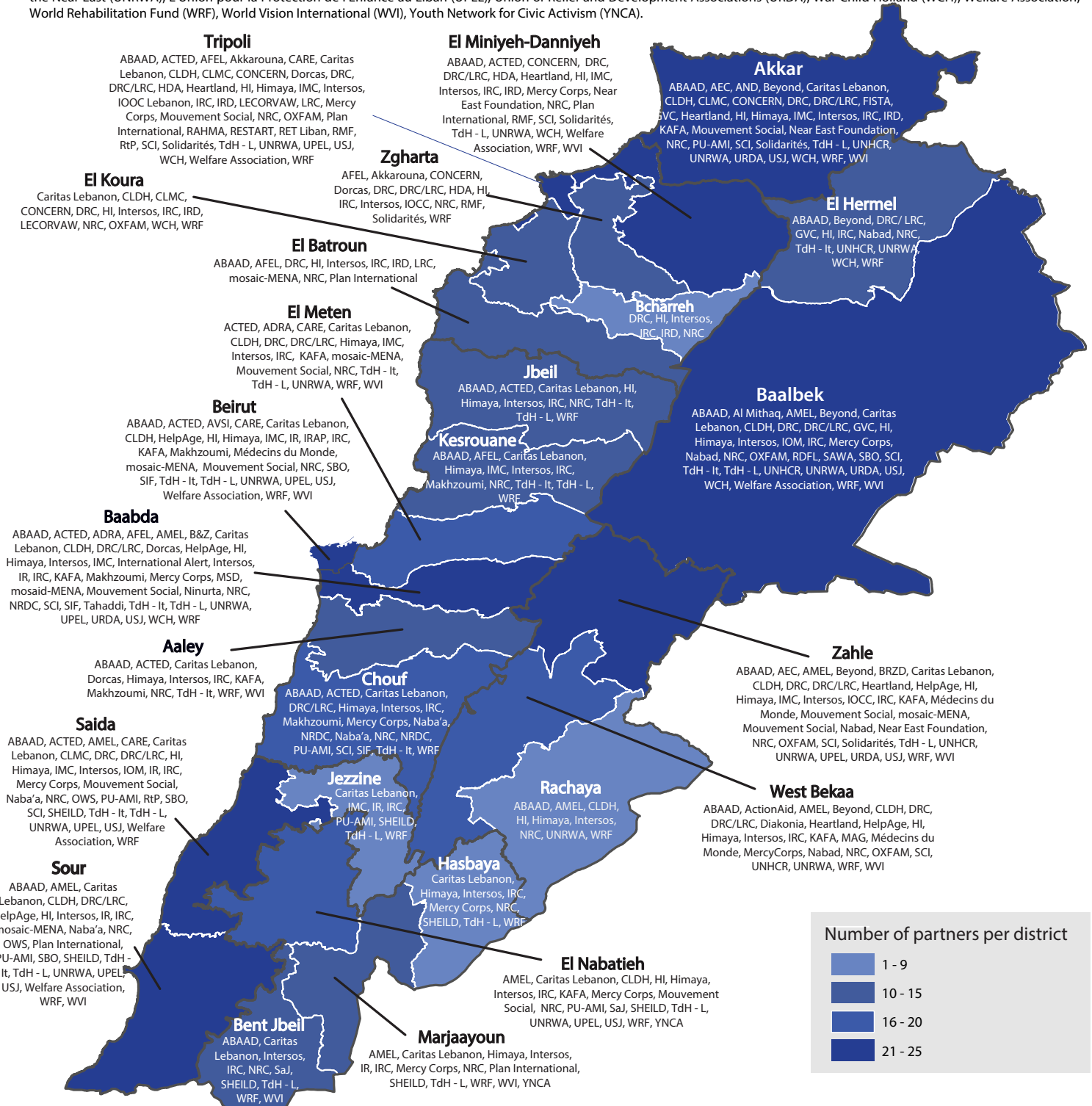
Fortunately, the father was residing in Lebanon legally. Subsequently, the marriage certificate was sent to the PSD for execution after ensuring all required documents, including valid residency permit, were available. The birth certificate process was then successfully initiated for the baby girls. The birth certificates are currently at the level of the Foreigners' Registry. "Luckily, awareness sessions are conducted highlighting the importance of civil registration. Otherwise, my daughters would have become stateless suffering dire consequences", stated the father.



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 87 partners:

ABAAD, ACTED, ActionAid, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), arcenciel (AEC), Association du Foyer de l'Enfant Libanais (AFEL), Akkarouna, Al Mithaq, AMEL, Akkar Network for Development (AND), Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI), Basmeh & Zeitooneh (B&Z), Beyond Association, BZRZ, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, Centre Libanais des Droits Humains (CLDH), Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC), CONCERN, Danish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross/ Lebanese Red Cross (DRC/LRC), Diakonia, Dorcas, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), First Step Together Association (FISTA), Gruppo Di Volontariato Civile (GVC), Himaya Daem Aataa (HDA), Handicap International (HI), Heartland, HelpAge, Himaya, International Medical Corps (IMC), International Alert, Intersos, International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC) Lebanon, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Islamic Relief (IR), International Refugee Assistance Project (IRAP), International Rescue Committee (IRC), International Relief and Development (IRD), KAFA, Lebanese Council to Resist Violence against Women (LECORVAW), Lebanese Red Cross (LRC), Mine Advisory Group (MAG), Makhzoumi Foundation, Médecins du Monde, Mercy Corps, mosaic-MENA, Mouvement Social, Migration for Services and Development (MSD), Naba'a, Nabad, Near East Foundation, Ninurta, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), National Rehabilitation and Development Centre (NRDC), Orphan Welfare Society Saïda (OWS), OXFAM, Plan International, Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), RAHMA, Lebanese Democratic Women's Gathering (RDFL), RESTART Lebanon, RET Liban, René Moawad Foundation (RMF), Right to Play International (RtP), SaJ, SAWA, Save the Children International (SCI), SB Overseas (SBO), Service Civil International (SCI), Social, Humanitarian, Economical Intervention for Local Development (SHEILD), Secours Islamique France (SIF), Solidarités, Tahaddi, Terre des Hommes Italy (TdH - It), Terre des Hommes Lebanon (TdH - L), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), L'Union pour la Protection de l'Enfance au Liban (UPEL), Union of Relief and Development Associations (URDA), War Child Holland (WCH), Welfare Association, World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF), World Vision International (WVI), Youth Network for Civic Activism (YNCA).



Note: This map has been produced by the Inter-Agency Information Management Unit based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for 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.