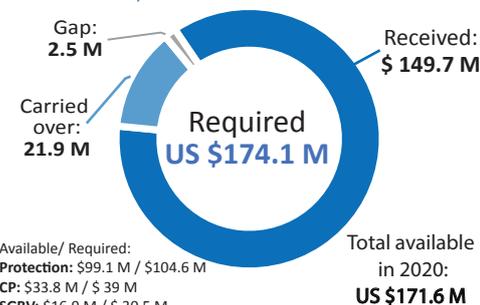


This dashboard summarizes progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Protection sector in Lebanon aims to achieve the following results: **OUTCOME 1:** Ensure that persons displaced from Syria have their basic rights (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 30 September 2020

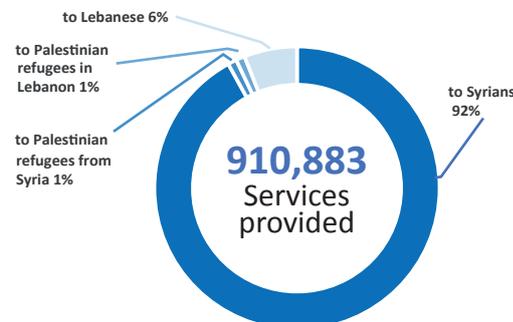


Population Reached as at 30 September 2020

3.2 m people in need²
1,884,800 Targeted²

910,883 Services provided to people in need

Population Reached by Cohort as at 30 September 2020



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

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

Progress against targets

Key Achievements

	Reached / Target
# of individuals who benefitted from legal counseling, assistance and representation regarding legal stay	20,895 / 40,000
# of individuals who benefitted from counseling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding civil registration including birth and marriage registration	36,604 / 100,000
# of individuals trained, supported, and engaged in community-based mechanisms ((average per month)	6,866 / 5,201
# of individuals with specific needs receiving individual counseling, case management and psychosocial support	11,992 / 17,370
# of women, girls, men and boys at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces	32,901 / 140,000
# of women, girls, men and boys sensitized on SGBV	53,742 / 286,750
# of boys and girls accessing focused psychosocial support and/or assisted through CP case management services ⁴	15,550 / 30,500
# of caregivers accessing child protection prevention (caregivers' programmes) ⁵	10,109 / 26,000
# of boys and girls engaged in community-based child protection activities	19,742 / 65,000
%	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				2020 Results				2020 Target			
	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL
OUTCOME 1: % of persons over 15 with legal stay	20% ⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	20% 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% ⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	44% 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% ⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	28% 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	2,720	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 2020.
⁹ proGres; end-year results as at 30 September 2020. 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.

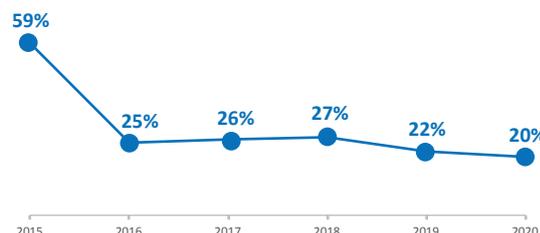
Analysis: Legal Residency

The percentage of displaced Syrians aged 15 years and above having legal residency continues to show a worrying downward trend. Legal residency is critical to the ability of persons displaced from Syria to receive protection, access basic rights and live in dignity during their exile in Lebanon. Women and youth are less likely than men to have legal residency, as are non-registered Syrians, in comparison to those registered with UNHCR.

Main barriers cited to renewal of the legal residency include the inability to pay the fees or to obtain a sponsor, lack of trust in the process and motivation, differing levels of implementation of the waiver, as well as concerns over arrest and detention on the way to GSO offices, lacking the required identity documents, heightened movement restrictions and institutional closures due to COVID-19.

LCRP protection partners are increasing support to refugees to renew legal residency through legal information provision, tailored to the different age and sex groups, legal assistance and counselling and accompaniment to the GSO. Capacity building activities to the GSO and advocacy to expand the scope of the fee waiver and ensure its even implementation across the country are critical complementary activities.

% Syrian individuals aged 15 and over who hold legal residency



At the end of the third quarter of 2020, a total of **67,978 individuals** (representing 39% of the 2020 target) benefited from legal services including 36,604 for **civil documentation** (25,356 at the end of Q2), 20,895 for **legal residency** (13,891 at the end of Q2) and 10,479 for **housing, land and property** related issues (6,797 at the end of Q2). Through legal counselling, assistance and representation, they were able to obtain essential documentation such as birth, marriage, divorce and death registration that are critical for their future, both in their country of asylum and in case of return. In addition, individuals and families had also access to critical aid services to regularize their stay or to foster security of tenure, including in case of eviction threats. Only 37% of individuals receiving support to renew their residency were women, a group that remains more difficult to mobilize regarding legal stay. Following the March to June lockdown period, partners scaled up efforts using mixed modalities (including remote modalities) to ensure that individuals could benefit from counselling and other support. Urgent cases were constantly identified and assisted in line with sector guidance. The overall number of individuals reached during the reporting period is however still limited in comparison to the sector's targets (37% for legal assistance for civil documentation, 52% for legal assistance for legal residency and 30% for legal assistance for housing, land and property related issues). This is mainly due to the inability to cover the fees related to these procedures in an increasingly deteriorating economic context, to restrictions of movement during periods of lockdown, and to increased self-restriction of movement of displaced persons who do not have legal residency.

11,992 persons with specific needs benefited from tailored activities at the end of Q3 (7,070 at the end of Q2) representing 69% of the annual target, including individual services through case management and psychosocial support. These services enable beneficiaries to overcome compounded challenges and protection risks that they face, to be connected to the needed services and to enhance their general well-being. **13,955 households** had received emergency and protection cash assistance at the end of September. This is 95% of the annual target that was reached during the nine first months of the year, and three times more than the number of households reached during the same period in 2019. This achievement emphasizes the extremely dire situation into which a constantly increasing number of families are plunged, and the critical need for the sector to ensure timely provision of protection and emergency cash assistance in order to prevent significant protection risks such as eviction, homelessness, and exploitation or to mitigate the use of negative coping mechanisms, including child labour, child marriage, and dangerous onward movements.

Enhancing mechanisms to foster community engagement remained a priority of the sector. A total of **245,436 persons** (105% of the target) benefited from information sessions, including through remote modalities. Individuals received vital information to access services, and were provided with an opportunity to share feedback on programs and on their needs and received continuous critical information related to COVID-19 including on precautionary measures and access to health care. An average of 6,635 community members every month provided outreach, communication and feedback to persons of concern on how to access services. Sector partners scaled up efforts to activate protection community-based mechanisms and to enhance the community support in a situation where aid organizations had very limited access to the population, and where identification and referral of vulnerable cases and dissemination of critical information was increasingly to be done by community members themselves.

Despite the challenges related to local confinement measures and the need to ensure social distancing, as of September 2020, **32,271 individuals in need** (including 23,970 Syrian, 7,710 Lebanese, 591 Palestinian refugees) benefitted from essential services provided by the **SGBV sector** partners. Thanks to the sector's efforts of ensuring further accessibility and inclusiveness services through awareness raising and investments and capacity development of staff, 82 persons with disabilities accessed GBV prevention or response services. The sector also continued its community-level interventions, reaching out to **53,289 women, girls, men, and boys**, including 11,468 males and 333 persons with disabilities, through sensitization activities on SGBV prevention and response. For example, topics included how to deal with increasing stress during COVID-19 and how to reach out for support and mitigate the risk of violence, including online harassment. These activities were conducted both in person in small groups to ensure social distance, and remotely, by using social media platforms. Following trainings, 86% of the 136 community members trained demonstrated increased knowledge and improved attitudes towards SGBV. In addition, 89% of individuals who received GBV services reported feeling empowered by these SGBV interventions, showing a constant level of satisfaction as in the first two quarters of the year.

The sector also continued to support public and local institutions to build their capacities in addressing SGBV. A total of **216 institutional actors** (89 males), including members of the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, the Lebanese Red Cross, and the Lebanese University/Faculty of Public Health, were trained on SGBV core concepts and safe disclosure and referrals. Some 73% of the 157 participants demonstrated a clear increase in knowledge. A total of 3 local institutions and **13 MoSA SDCs** benefited from capacity building, and technical and financial support to provide quality psychosocial support and case management services.

The sector also developed SGBV key messages, including updated hotline information. These key messages were shared with over 25 PHCs across the country and other relevant sectors. The sector continued to provide training sessions for staff of 3 COVID-19 isolations centers on SGBV core concepts and safe referrals.

In terms of **child protection**, a total of **35,478 children**, 18,803 boys and 16,675 girls (79% Syr, 17% Leb and 4% PRL/PRS), at risk of or exposed to violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect benefitted from child protection services. Among these children, approximately 7,289 (mostly high-risk cases; 4,662 boys and 2,627 girls) received individual case management support and 8,420 (4,230 boys and 4,190 girls) were supported with group Focused Psychosocial Support Services (FPSS). Some 19,769 children (9,977 boys and 9,792 girls) were reached through community-based child protection activities promoting community integration and building resilience.

In addition, a total of **10,146 caregivers**, 8,725 females and 1,421 males (72% Syr, 22% Leb and 6.5% PRL/PRS) were engaged in activities to promote protection and wellbeing of children through positive parenting skills for caregivers living in a situation of high stress. Regarding raising awareness on COVID-19, a total of **60,779 caregivers** (34,644 males and 26,135 females) and **32,330 children** (15,764 boys and 16,566 girls) received information on topics related to coping mechanisms and psychosocial well-being during lockdown through the introduction of tips that address emotions, time management and communication skills of both children and their caregivers. Additionally, 69 child protection initiatives in the form of community level dialogues and information campaigns were implemented to address key community identified issues mostly focusing on child labor, child marriage, violence against children and woman and other key CP issues.

In order to respond to ongoing challenges related to the COVID-19 outbreak, such as confinement, the Child Protection working group, through its psychosocial support (PSS) Committee, has put together a manual of activities for both children and caregivers to be applied remotely based on their emerging needs. These PSS sessions focus on topics such as normalization and stress management, coping strategies, COVID-19 and safety measures, protection from social media and the internet, as well as increased risks of child labour within the current context. In close coordination with the MHPSS Task Force, **150 CP frontline workers**, attended 6 trainings sessions on Psychological First Aid (PFA) which is a framework for supporting children and their caregivers in the immediate aftermath of extremely stressful events. Similarly, to advance the mainstreaming of child protection in COVID-19 related planning and prevention, the sector, through its Case Management Task Force, has worked closely with the Health working group to launch the regional case management hotlines. The hotlines will ensure a smooth identification and referral process for health personnel who come in contact with children at risk of separation (either due to their caregivers' isolation or hospitalization due to COVID-19 or due to other risks).

Challenges

Partners faced significant challenges in implementing the sector strategy during the third quarter of the year due to the multiple crises that the country is going through, namely the political, institutional and financial crises, the accelerated deterioration of the economic situation, the COVID-19 outbreak and the Beirut Port explosion. The COVID-19 outbreak, the successive lockdown measures and additional mobility challenges due to roadblocks and self-restriction in movements made it difficult for partners to deliver protection services. While alternative modalities have been developed to ensure continuity of services, and urgent cases were still able to receive appropriate support, these constraining measures are having an impact on the number of individuals that can be reached for different services. In particular, those services that are normally conducted in person, or with groups, in the field, in community centers or at SDCs were the most affected, including after the March-June lockdown. Only 21,635 persons (18% of the target) participated in activities in SDCs or community centers at the end of the 3rd quarter. In addition, the severe economic crisis, coupled with low or lack of income, is leading to an increase in the deprioritization of protection services, in particular legal services such as those related to civil documentation and legal stay by individuals in need, due to inability to cover the related expenses. The sector is actively looking at alternative ways to increase the assistance provided to the different community groups, and access to income generating activities although opportunities have shrunk further with the deteriorating economic environment. through emergency and protection cash modalities. The sector is working in close coordination with other sectors, including Basic Assistance, Livelihoods and Food Security on this issue.

Despite the sectors' prompt adaptation to remote working modalities, most of the SGBV programs, such as the large group community outreach activities and groups psychosocial support activities had to be either suspended or scaled down in line with the COVID-19 prevention measures and this led to a lower number of persons of concern reached by the sector. Nevertheless, case management services were ensured, whether in the e-modality or in person for the high-risk cases.

At the beginning of the third quarter, some SGBV and protection partners started to reopen women and girls' safe spaces and to organize activities in smaller groups in their premises. Mobile safe spaces activities have partially resumed. However, with the increase in the number of reported COVID-19 cases in September, partners had to take additional precautionary measures to limit risks, and in some cases, partners had to put service delivery on hold when staff tested positive for COVID-19. These challenges are expected to continue in the last quarter of 2020, while the sector will continue to strengthen the quality of the remote-based activities.

Under these circumstances, the Beirut Port explosions required several SGBV partners to shift programme/take on additional efforts to respond to the increased needs of women and girls in the area. This also affected the operational capacity of some partners to carry out regular LCRP programming in the immediate weeks following the explosion.

Like Protection and GBV partners, the CP partners also continue to face challenges in fully reaching their targets despite the valuable efforts invested to adapt their tools and guidance as well as trainings and coaching sessions for promoting a quality remote delivery of activities. In total, the sector has been able to reach about 38% of the total targets set for 2020. The most affected services have been prevention related and group activities. In addition to COVID-19, the Beirut Port explosion also added pressure to existing challenges stemming from shortage of funds and human resources, in addition to the damage of several service provision centers in Beirut. These challenges affected the ability to reach the target within the sectors, which also required a scale-up to increase funds, human resources, and fill the gap created due to the absence of COVID-19 infected employees. To address these challenges, the Child Protection Sector continues to advocate for continued collaboration with other sectors to mainstream child protection in their activities and also to facilitate safe identification and referrals, namely with Health, Education and Livelihood sectors.

For the last quarter of 2020, it is expected that significant challenges will still be posed by restrictions and precautionary measures related to COVID-19, by the impact of the economic crisis and by mobility challenges. The focus will be put on the identification and referrals of the persons who are most at risk, across all population groups, to foster their access to critical services. The Protection sector will keep building on innovative modalities to ensure provision of services to vulnerable persons, including children, adolescent girls and women, persons with disabilities, older persons and those marginalized from the community who are often difficult to reach. Priorities will be given to initiatives aiming at preventing and addressing harmful coping mechanisms (including child labour, child marriage, survival sex, and dangerous onward movements) which could increase due to the current compounded crises. The sector will also focus on initiatives that promote individual psychological well-being and community engagement to tackle the deteriorating mental health situation of affected populations, as well as tensions within and between communities. The provision of emergency and protection cash will remain a key priority, in coordination with other sectors such as Livelihoods and Shelter to promote a more sustainable response. The sector will also strive to enhance access to legal residency and civil documentation through tailored awareness raising and outreach and intensified individual support to those who undertake the procedures.

The Child Protection Sector, through its PSS Committee, will prioritize the finalization of an adapted, focused, and non-specialized PSS Emotional Support curriculum for caregivers who are at high levels of distress due to the current situation and/or who are directly affected by COVID-19. The aim will be to support them to better address their and their families' emotions. Similarly, the Sector, through its Case Management Task Force and real time monitoring, will continue to monitor child protection violations and trends in the country (such as increased child labor and violence against children). Another key priority for the sector is advocacy efforts to address the issue of treatment of children and sensationalism in the media. A CP sub-committee will be put in place to advocate with different relevant Ministries such as the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Media, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities) for (i) a decent treatment of children who are exposed to any kind of abuse and exploited by the media, specially pushing back on the sensationalist use of children in media, and (ii) to hold perpetrators accountable. The advocacy group is now in the final stages of writing letters to the different ministries. Lastly, the sector will prioritize the finalization of the Child Protection Emergency Cash Assistance guideline for harmonization across actors and interventions.

The SGBV sector will continue to prioritize service delivery for survivors of SGBV and individuals at risk both through safe spaces and remotely. The sector will focus on ensuring that women and girls safe spaces can operate and deliver services while respecting social distancing and taking all the precautionary measure to avoid the spread of COVID-19. At the same time, the sector will promote the exchange of experiences and lessons learnt among SGBV partners on how to provide remote psychosocial support and case management to foster knowledge sharing and good practices among partners.

Case Study

The COVID-19 measures, including lockdown imposed by the Government following the pandemic have resulted in many challenges for Himaya; however, the need to support beneficiaries pushed the organization to adopt new methods and continue with their mission to prevent, respond and mitigate the impact of the crisis. Therefore, and in line with CP Sector guidance, the team moved all its activities online and adapted all the tools and methods to reach their beneficiaries in the safest way possible while ensuring continuous delivery of child protection activities.

The prevention program launched an online capacity building training targeting community-based organization who are directly engaged in the provision of services to support children and their caregivers. The primary focus was on reaching caregivers through 30-minutes conference calls for providing them with necessary information on COVID-19, health, and hygiene as well as tips on how to support their children in times of confinement.

Beneficiaries also showed interest in topics such as time management, where they benefited from information on how to maintain a healthy routine with their families at home. The topic of self-care was also tackled, to reemphasize to caregivers on how important it was for them to take care of themselves prior to taking care of their children. Other topics addressed including the challenging role of fathers during the lockdown and their inability to provide for their families as well as time management, homeschooling, stigma, and discrimination against COVID-19.

Internet safety was also a prevalent topic that was addressed during the sessions and on social media, as children were more exposed to the risks presented by the online world. The sessions aimed to help caregivers manage their child's screen time, set up parental controls, take protective online measures, and tips for preventing cyber-bullying. Several videos addressed to parents and children were also developed, giving out tips on how to make the best out of their time at home while having fun and enjoying some recreational activities that can improve the child's development through physical activity. Child protection booklets with coloring kits were also distributed to children to help them learn more about child protection topics while staying entertained. These initiatives reached around 946 thousand people through online channels and over 2.5 million people through offline channels such as television, radio, billboards, etc.

All of Himaya's resources could be found on the website (<https://www.himaya.org/>) social media platforms, and YouTube channel.

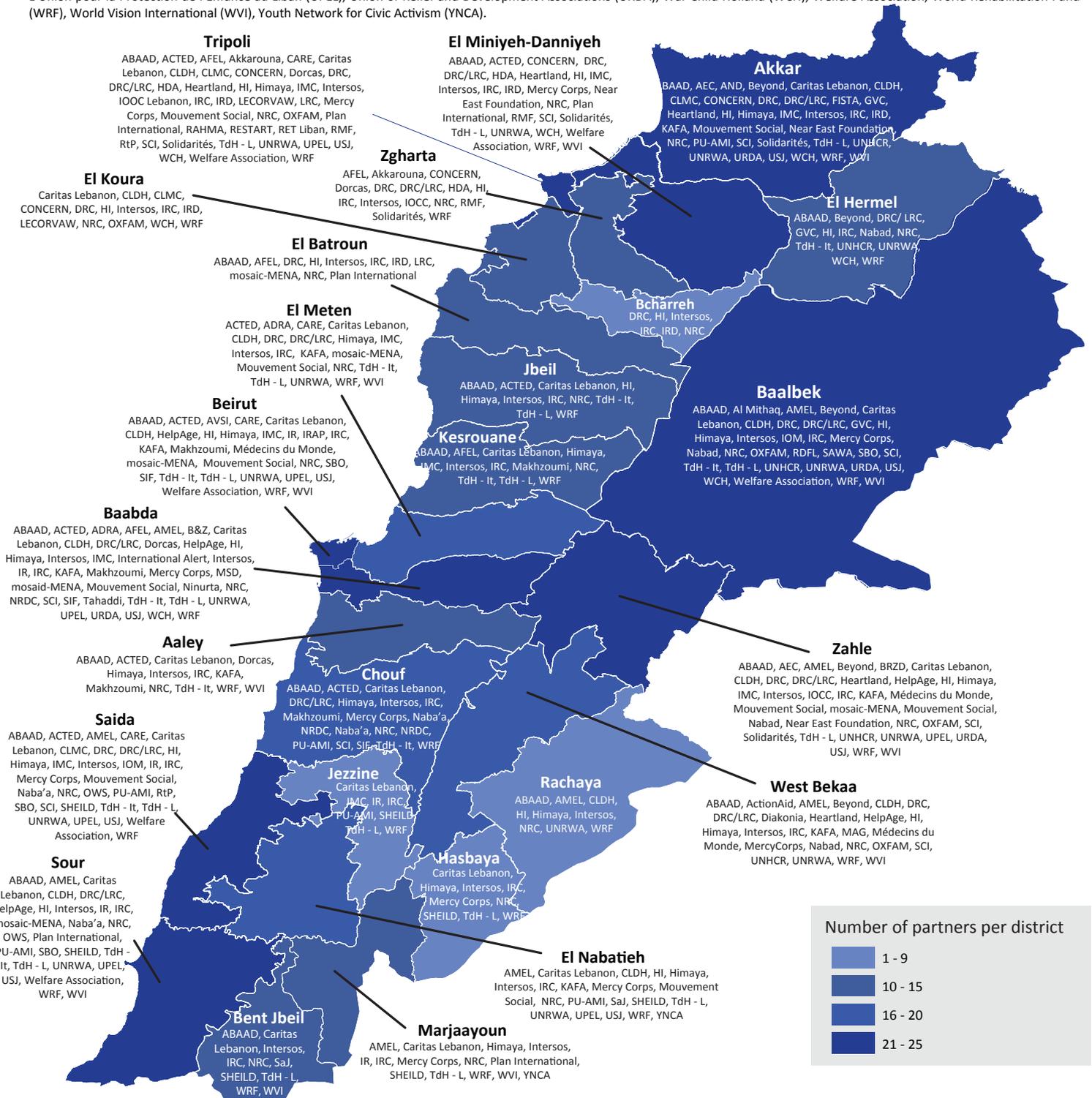




Organizations per district

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, BZRD, 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 Daeem Aataa (HDA), Handicap Organization (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), Saï, 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.