



LEBANON
Response Plan

LRP Partners Update Meeting

April 11, 2025



Opening Remarks

ISCG Co-Chairs

Agenda

1. **Rapid Gender Analysis**
2. **Protection (incl. CP & GBV) Trends**
3. **Tensions Monitoring System**
4. **Service Mapping**
5. **AoB**



Rapid Gender Analysis

May Abi Samra, Gender Specialist (UNICEF)

Jamil El Khoury, Research Officer (UNICEF)

Rapid Gender Analysis

Situation of Displaced
Adolescent Girls and Young
Women

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Background

- Girls in Lebanon face barriers when accessing basic needs, such as education, nutrition, health services, and others
- All the crises and escalations push adolescent girls and young women further into vulnerability and poverty
- In January 2024, a similar rapid gender analysis was conducted:
 - Understand the situation of adolescent girls and young women
 - Inform UNICEF and sectors' emergency preparedness and response

Purpose & Objective

- The **purpose** of the current study is to provide evidence to advocate for improving the lives of displaced adolescent and youth girls (11-24).
- The **objective** of the study is to provide data on the living conditions and access to services among adolescent and youth girls who are displaced due to the war in the South.

Study Design

- Mixed-methods approach
 - Survey (F2F) with adolescent and young women ages
 - FGDs with frontliners

Study Sample

- 500 Displaced Adolescent girls and young women ages 11 to 24 years

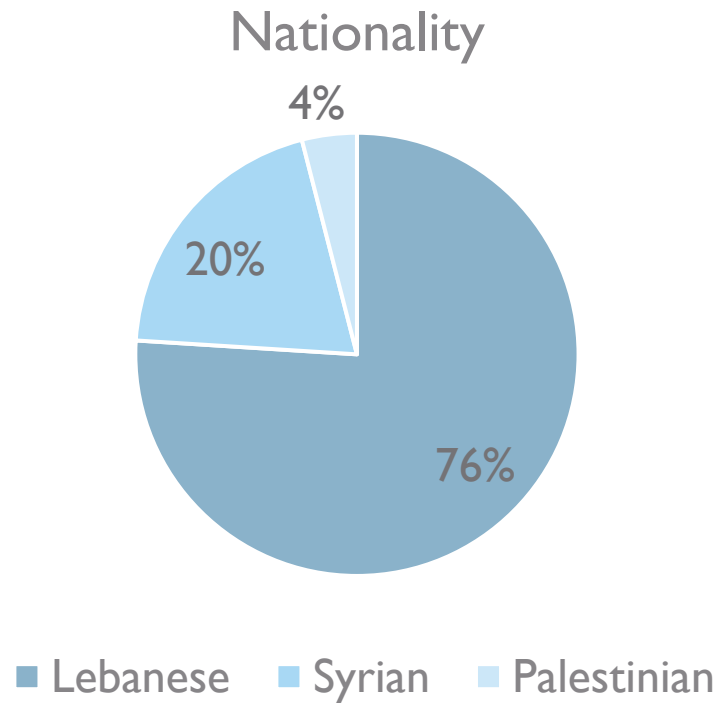
Participant Selection

- All Girls and women who are accessing services (e.g., distribution of LAHA kits)

Data Collection

- Conducted by TDH-Lauzane and FEMALE
- Took place in mid-October 2024

Sample Characteristics



8% of respondents had some type of disability



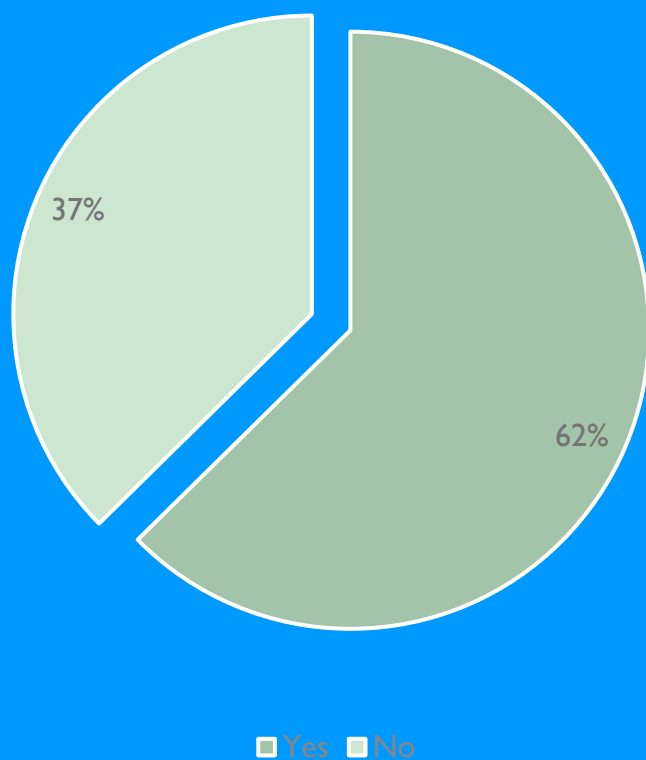
Shelter → 66%
Host community → 32%
No shelter/Street → 2%



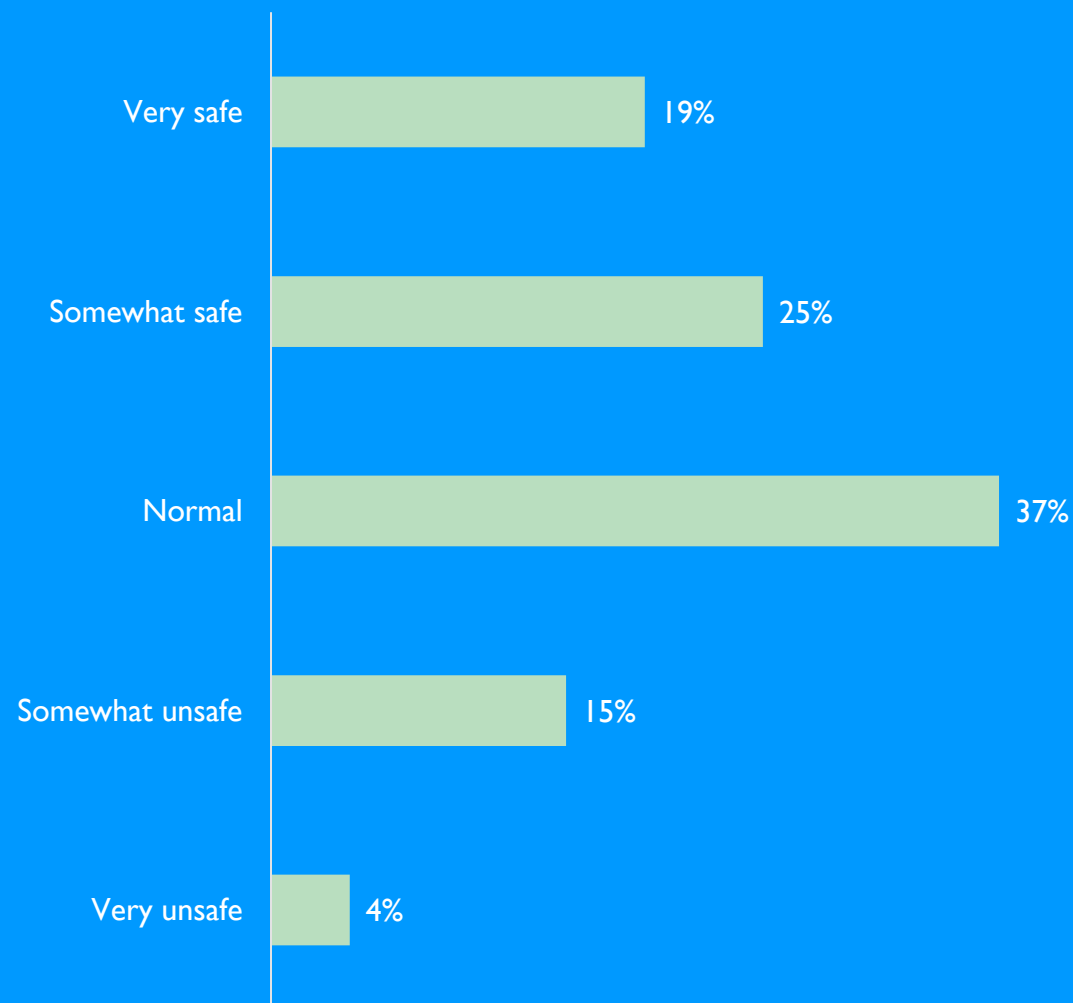
Ages 11 – 17 → 50%
Ages 18 – 24 → 50%

Health Services

Access to health services



Feeling safe accessing health services

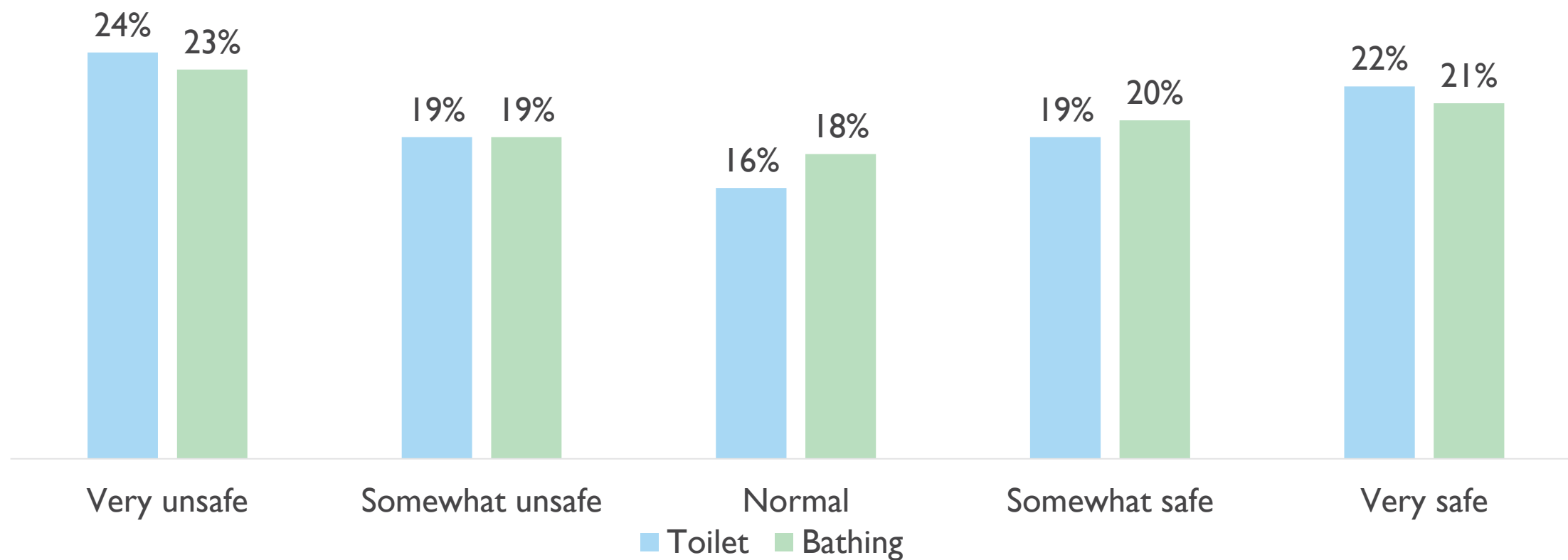


- **62%** reported having access to health services



Sanitation and Hygiene

- **43%** feel unsafe to access toilets at night
- **42%** feel unsafe to access showers



Household Chores

48%

Of girls and young women
were engaged in child
labour during one week
preceding the survey

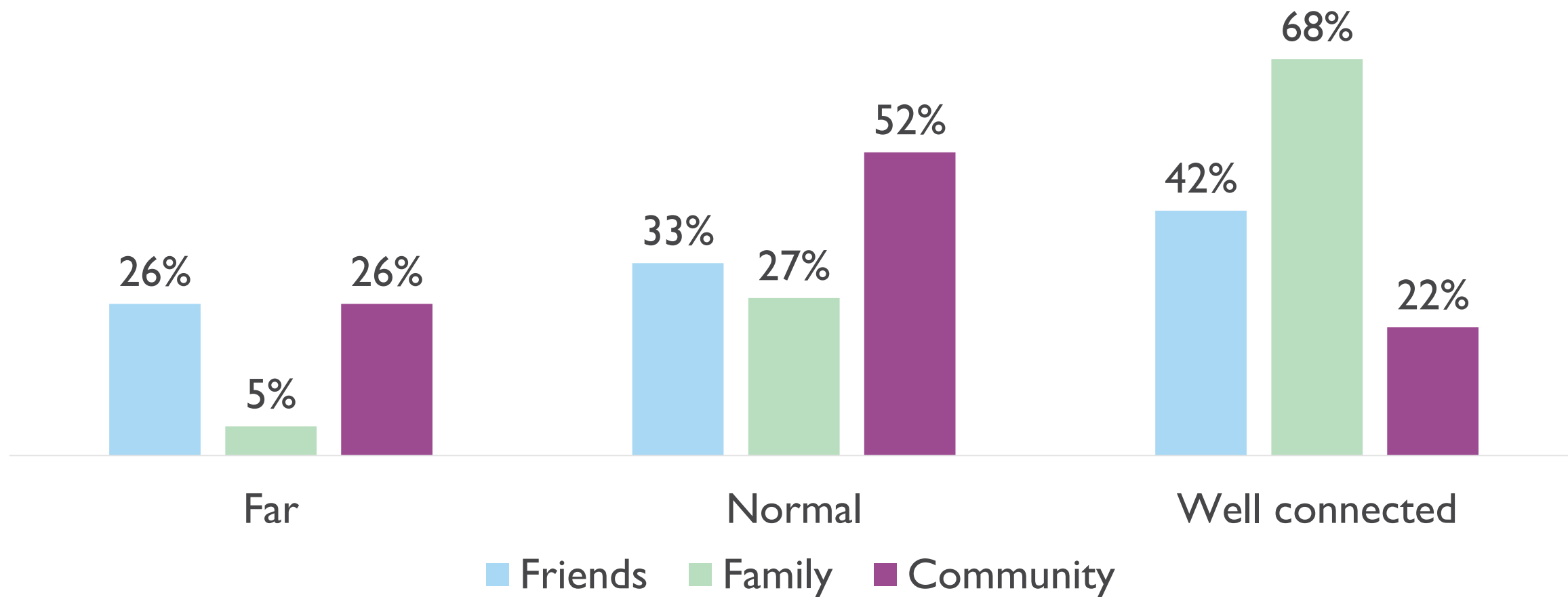
11 hours on average
Higher among the older group
(9 vs. 13)
Higher among Lebanese (11
vs. 9)



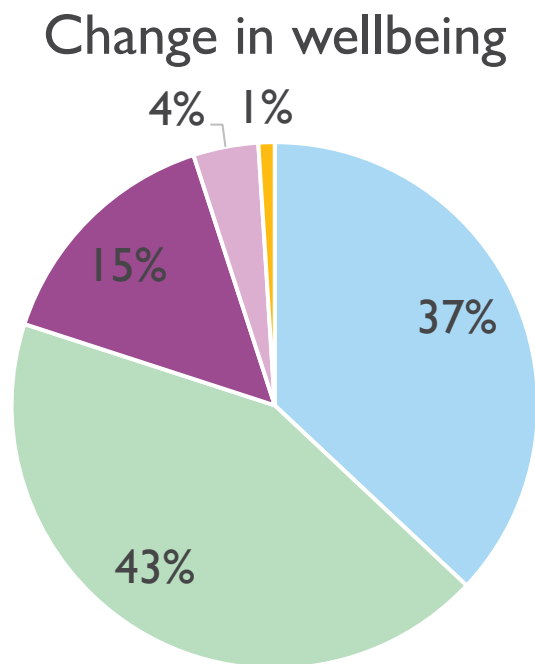


Relationships

- Situation of non-Lebanese worse in relationships with friends, family and community



Wellbeing and Safety



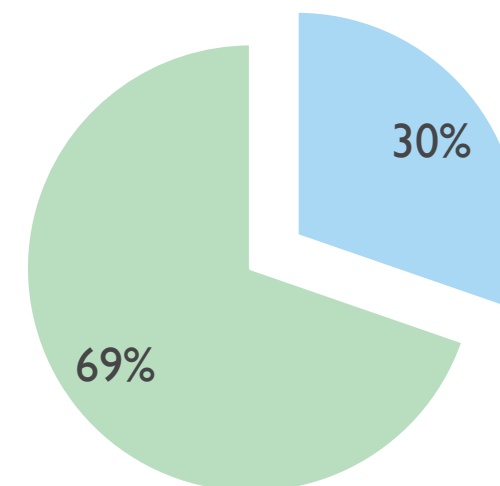
■ Much worse ■ Worse ■ Same
■ Better ■ Much better

Feeling comfortable asking for mental health services



■ Yes ■ No ■

Feeling of safety



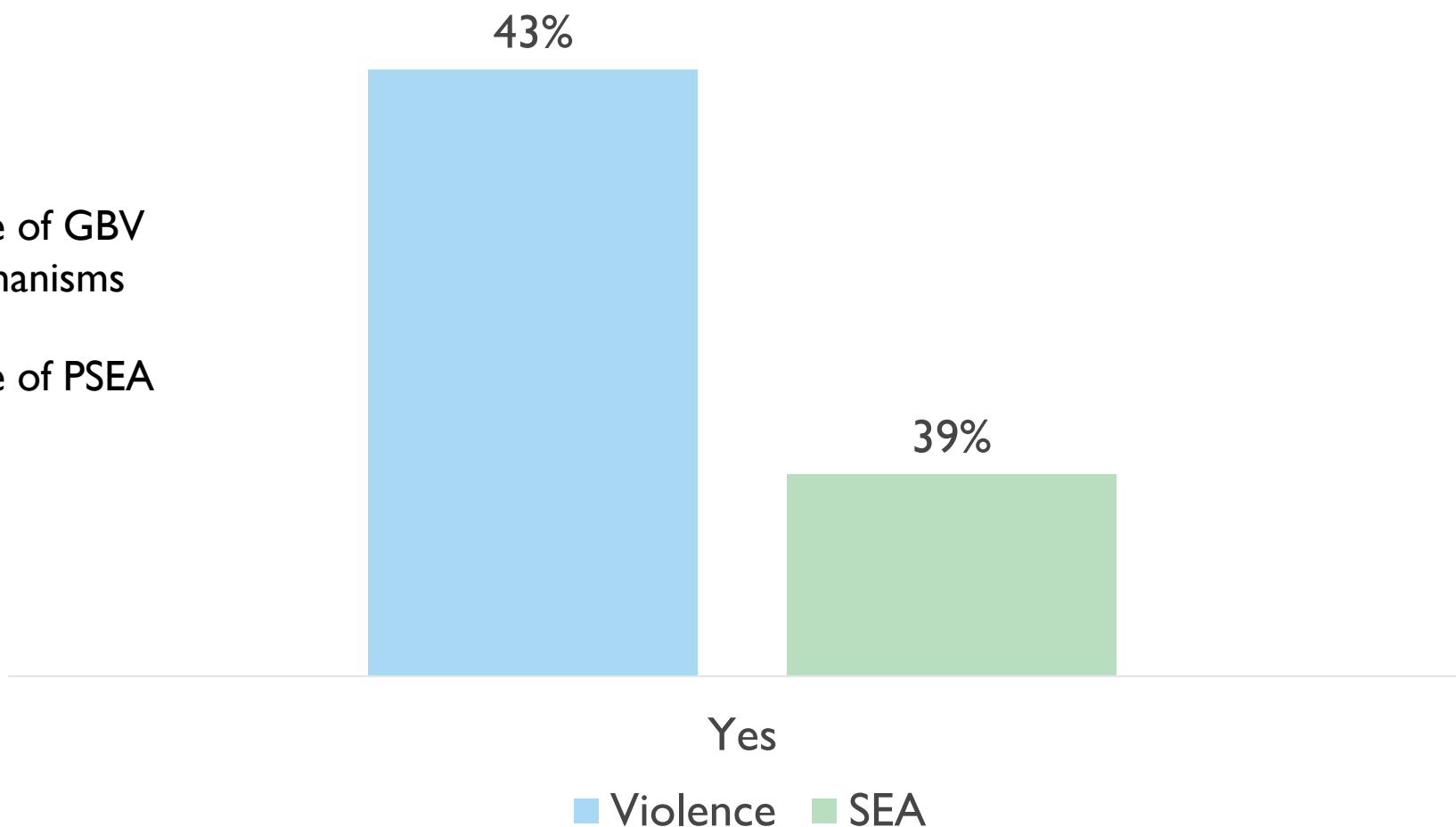
■ Yes ■ No ■

80% reported their mental health worse after September 23rd, **42%** do not feel comfortable to request mental health services










Reporting Wrongdoings and SEA

- **57%** not aware of GBV reporting mechanisms
- **61%** not aware of PSEA



Key Recommendations

-  **WASH:** Ensure safe and gender responsive wash designs: gender disaggregation, lights, locks, bins for pads, privacy screens
-  Regular GBV/ SEA risk mitigation, risk analysis and safety audits: consultations with women & girls leading to wash programmatic adaptations
-  **Protection:** Ensure the availability of CP and GBV response and prevention packages of services
-  Advocate for funding for dignity and Lahaa kits to address period poverty (add bras, razors and deodorants)
-  **Mental Health:** Advocate urgently for funding for Mental Health and Psychosocial support packages
-  **Implement multisectoral programming for/ with girls** (vital info for girls & building girls groups/ solidarity)
-  **Mainstream PSEA in all the activities** with focus on high-risk programs (FGDs with women & girls), strengthen community-based reporting (female outreach volunteers)

You can access report [here](#)

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Thank You

For the report, press [here](#)





Protection (incl. CP & GBV) Trends

Amanda Melville, Senior Protection Sector Coordinator (UNHCR)

Myriam Francis, Protection Sector Co-Coordinator (NRC)

Protection (incl. CP & GBV) Trends

Drivers of Protection Risks and Opportunities

Key drivers include:

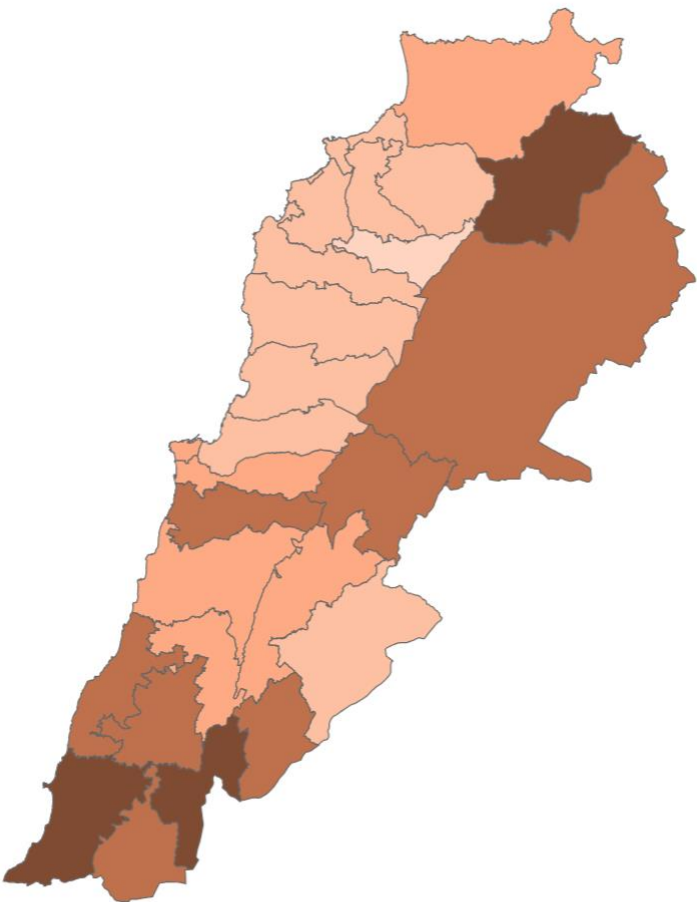
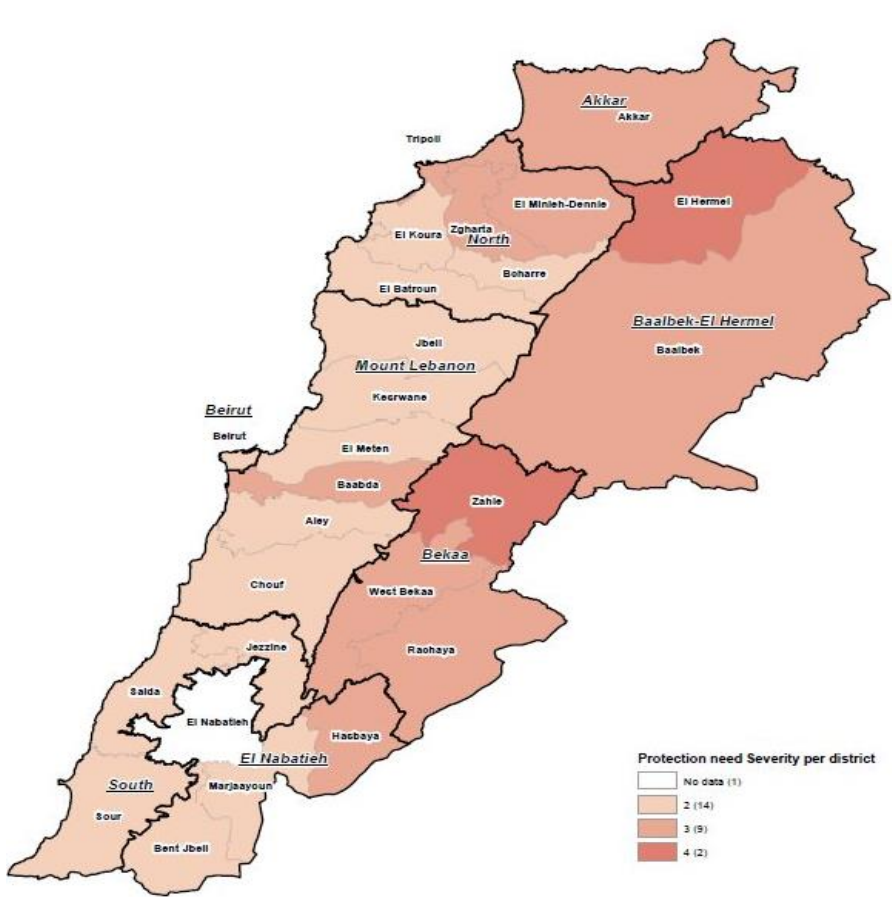
- Continued impact of armed conflict in Lebanon
- Situation in Syria
- Governance in Lebanon
- Socio-economic issues
- Social and gender norms
- Limited options for legal residency for refugees

Key opportunities include:

- Improved safety and security and access to services in some areas
- New government and opportunities for engagement with national protection system
- Potential for return
- Community support and engagement in LRP

Protection (incl. CP & GBV) Trends

Protection Sector Severity 2024/2025





Key Protection Risks

1. *Lack of safety and displacement due to impact of armed conflict*
2. *Unequal access to services and rights and community tensions*
3. *Increased violence, abuse and exploitation*

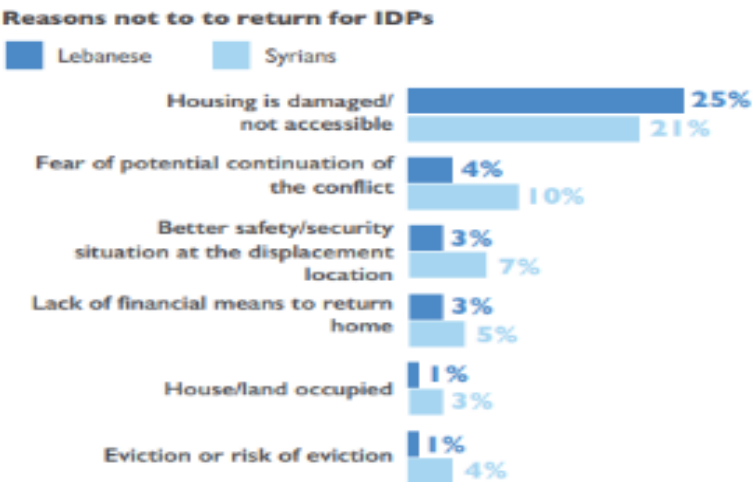
Key Protection Risks

Risk 1: Lack of Safety and Displacement due to Armed Conflict

Displacement and returns within Lebanon and to Syria

- 965,360 Returning IDPs and 93,306 IDPs
- 97,021 Syrians presumed to return from Lebanon to Syria
- 119,000 new arrivals , including 98,988 Syrians

Barriers to return IDPs



Concerns on returning to Syria



Key Protection Risks

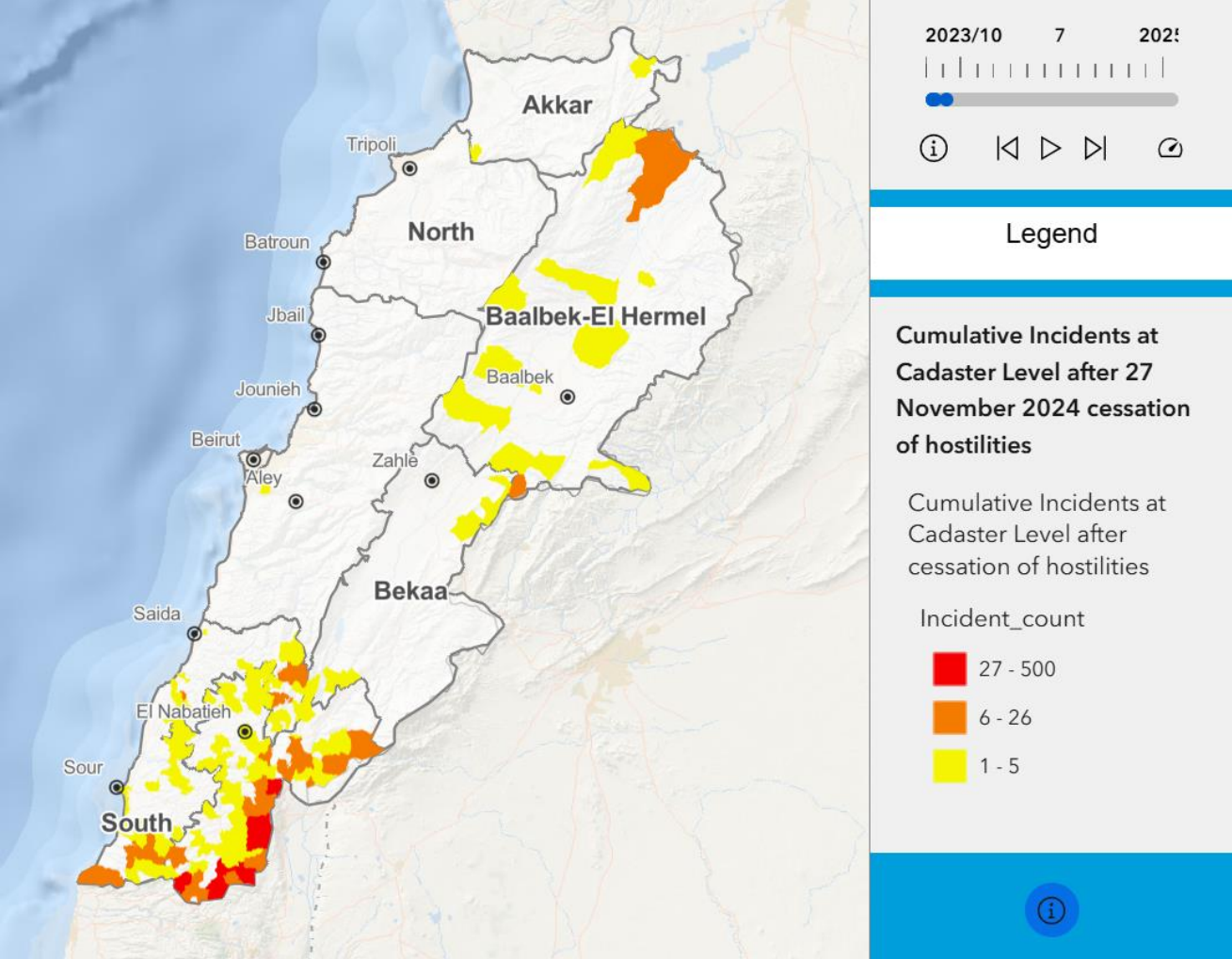
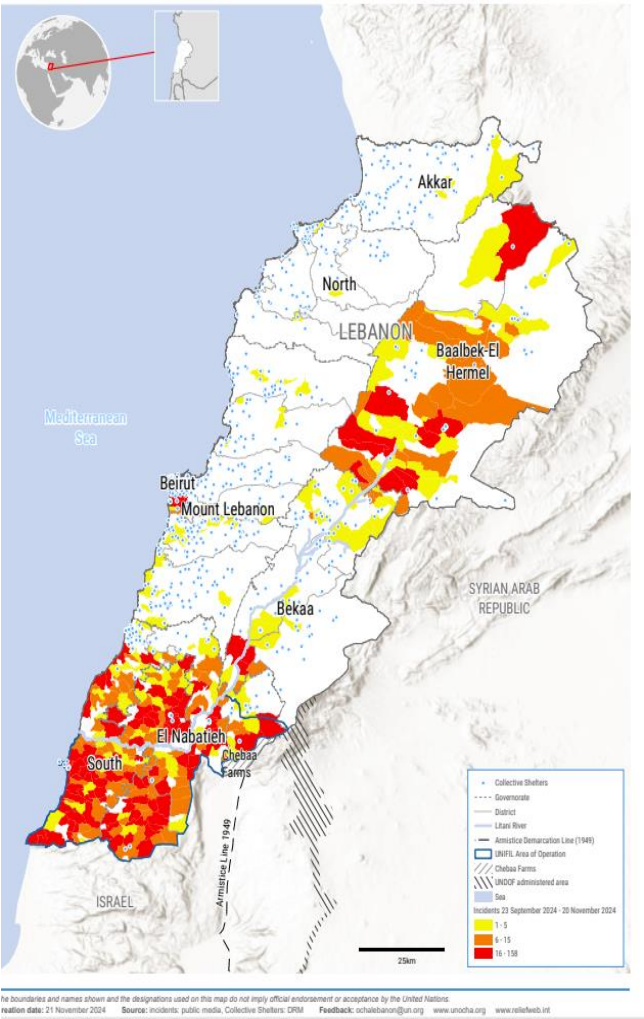
Risk 1: Lack of Safety and Displacement due to Armed Conflict

Protection in conflict-affected and return areas

- 1,100 ceasefire violations and 61 civilians killed since the ceasefire
- Impact on civilian infrastructure
- UXO: 250,000 items removed since ceasefire, 10 casualties

Key Protection Risks

Pre and Post-Ceasefire Conflict Incidents



Key Protection Risks

Risk 2: Communal Tensions and Unequal Access to Services and Rights

Communal tensions

- IDPs and host communities e.g. rental prices, assistance, competition over resources
- Tensions between Lebanese and Syrians, including restrictions on return for IDPs, premature return and access to services
- Sectarian tensions related to new arrivals

Access to Services and Rights

- Limited access to legal residency for Syrians and PRS
- 18% Syrians have legal residency
- Implementation of administrative measures impacting Syrians
- Limitations on freedom of movement due to raids etc.
- Economic and sexual exploitation of migrants

Key Protection Risks

Risk 3: Increased Crime, Violence, Exploitation and Psychosocial Distress

Theft and looting

- One of main concerns of population in conflict-affected areas and North

Housing, Land and Property and documentation

- Risks of evictions and exploitation related to housing increased
- Syrian and migrants specifically at risk of eviction amid rental price increases, opportunistic exploitation of tenants, and pressure to make space for Lebanese families.
- Loss of identity and property documentation in conflict

Labour exploitation

- Economic conditions increase risks of labour exploitation for all affected people including Lebanese.
- Migrants, Syrians and other marginalised groups particularly at risk due to poverty, unequal treatment, irregular status and insufficient access to legal redress

Key Protection Risks

Risk 3: Increased Crime, Violence, Exploitation and Psychosocial Distress

Older persons and persons with disabilities

- Older persons and persons with disabilities without support faced exclusion, lack of access to services and information and social isolation particularly during displacement
- Shelter and other accessibility standards not met and gaps in capacity of all service providers

Psychosocial distress and mental illness

- Psychosocial impact of the conflict remains very high; PSS distress the most reported protection risks for IDPs/returning IDPs (41%)
- 27% of IDPs report need for psychosocial support and mental health services
- 38% of households reporting children experience anxiety and 24% depression

Key Protection Risks

Risks for Women and Girls and Gender-based Violence: GBV Risks & Trends

GBV Safety Audit – see [link](#) conducted between July and November 2024:

- Increased risks on GBV during the conflict, including intimate partner violence, sexual assault, including in collective sites or shared accommodation. Overall increase of SEA risks due to increased vulnerability faced by people affected by conflict
- Exacerbated risks for those without legal status, refugee populations and migrants and other marginalized groups including persons with disability.
- Increased technology-facility/ online violence raised by community members and experts limit the autonomy and safety of women and girls and others at risk of GBV in private and public places.

GBV IMS data indicates GBV incident reporting by survivors under-reported during conflict; but increase of reported incidents between Q4 2024 and Q1 2025

- risks for those returning home due to lack of adequate housing/ loss/ damaged houses; unexploded ordnances of war; high-levels of intimate partner violence;
- See also Annual GBV IMS 2024 report [here](#)

Key Protection Risks

Child Protection Risks: Child Protection Working Group

High impact on children's wellbeing:

- About a third of the displaced population are children
- More than 240 children killed and 1400 injured, and many lost family members and were exposed to extreme stress, trauma and violence.
- School dropout: ~400.000 children have been out of school, leading to harmful coping mechanisms including child labor risks

Current risks facing children:

- Family separation, child labor, child marriage, sexual abuse and exploitation, lack of access to education and reduced access to health care, substance use,
- Dangers and Injuries: Children are at disproportionate risk of being injured by EORE and unsafe infrastructure.



Mitigating Protection Risks in Other Sectors

Mitigating Protection Risks in Other Sectors

Protection Mainstreaming: Main Framework Components

Ensuring safety and dignity and the avoidance of harm

- Prevent and minimize as much as possible any unintended negative effects of your intervention which can increase people's vulnerability to both physical and psychosocial risks.

Meaningful access and the adaptation of services to meet the needs of diverse groups

- Arrange for people's access to assistance and services – in proportion to need and without any barriers. Pay special attention to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services.

Accountability

- Set-up appropriate mechanisms through which affected populations can measure the adequacy of interventions, and address concerns and complaints.

Participation and Empowerment

- Support the development of self-protection capacities and assist people to claim their rights, including – not exclusively – the rights to shelter, food, water and sanitation, health, and education.

Mitigating Protection Risks in Other Sectors

Advocacy Themes: Cross-Sectoral Workshop

- **Centrality of protection:** to ensure that protection is a priority in all humanitarian responses, integrating gender, disability, and diversity considerations.
- **Shelter needs:** contingency planning to identify alternative shelter options and advocate for their use. Advocating for alternative shelter for the groups that were excluded from the collective shelters.
- **Protection of civilians:** continuous advocacy to reduce civilian harm during armed conflict, including the protection of humanitarian and medical sites.
- **Inclusive response and social cohesion:** advocating for inclusive service provision and ensuring equitable access to services for all population groups.
- **Address barriers to equal access to rights and services for Syrians and other asylum-seekers/refugees:** advocating for a legal framework to ensure equal access to services and documentation for all population groups, including services for all vulnerable groups.
- **Legal and policy advocacy:** engaging with the new government of Lebanon on policy matters, such as work permits, and advocate for legal frameworks to ensure equal access to services.

Mitigating Protection Risks in Other Sectors

Protection Advocacy: Key Messages

- **Protection of civilians:** Strengthen the respect of International Humanitarian Law (IHL)
- **IDPs of all nationalities must be supported to return within Lebanon**
- **Expand access to legal residency**
- **Humanitarian actors, authorities and government must address the cross-sectoral drivers of protection risks**
- **Promote social cohesion and address community tensions**
- Invest in protection and durable solutions.

Mitigating Protection Risks in Other Sectors

What can Partners do?

- **Learn** about protection risks in my context and protection mainstreaming. Review the protection risk analysis and mitigation in my sector and where available in my organisation
- **Identify** the main protection risks and develop a plan to prevent and mitigate them as they relate to my work, together with protection colleagues
- **Make services accessible and inclusive** of persons of with disabilities, older persons, children, all nationalities and others who may be excluded. Identify and address barriers to access services.
- **Communicate and engage with communities** to provide them with information about services in age, gender and diversity inclusive manner and seek their input into programme design and implementation
- **Establish inclusive feedback and response mechanisms** and revise programmes based on feedback and suggestions.
- **Implement mechanisms for safe referrals** to all services, including for protection, GBV and CP cases
- Ensure quarterly and ad-hoc **updating of services through the Service Mapping**

Mitigating Protection Risks in Other Sectors

Key Tools and Workstreams

- [Protection Sector Portal](#) with latest products
- LRP - Protection sector strategy [LRP](#) and Workplans [here](#)
- Protection Monitoring: Protection Snapshots
 - IDP intention survey by PWG and SMC in community and in the Collective Sites
 - Protection monitoring reports for Syrian PM Q3, Syrian PM Q4 and IDPs, and cross population PM report Nov 24-Jan 25
- Prioritization Exercise in line with severity, geo-split and service mapping
- [Protection mainstreaming tools](#)
- **GBV**: Under the GBV WG, The following products are in process to support the GBV response, *Women and Girls Safe Space Guidance Note and Mapping; Dignity Kits Guidance Note; Capacity Building Needs Assessment*). To contribute as GBV actors, please contact the GBV WG coordinators, Sophie Etzold (etzold@unhcr.org) and Tesfaye Barge (barge@unfpa.org). All guidance endorsed by the sector can be found on the [GBV WG portal](#) as well.



Tensions Monitoring System

Nisreen Jaafar, Conflict Analysis and Mainstreaming Officer (UNDP)

Tensions Monitoring System

Link

On this portal, you can access all tensions monitoring data and reports, as well as conflict sensitivity tools, guidance and training opportunities:



<https://tms-lebanon.com/>



Service Mapping

Raffi Kouzoudjian, Information Management Officer (UNHCR)

Service Mapping

Purpose



Ensures access to up-to-date and accurate information on services and assistance across all sectors and governorates in Lebanon.



Captures sufficient details (e.g., eligibility criteria, referral protocols, and contact information) to facilitate timely and appropriate referrals.



Enables the sharing of relevant, clear information to individuals on the services and assistance available to them.



Strengthens coordination by identifying service gaps, overlaps, and areas of duplication.



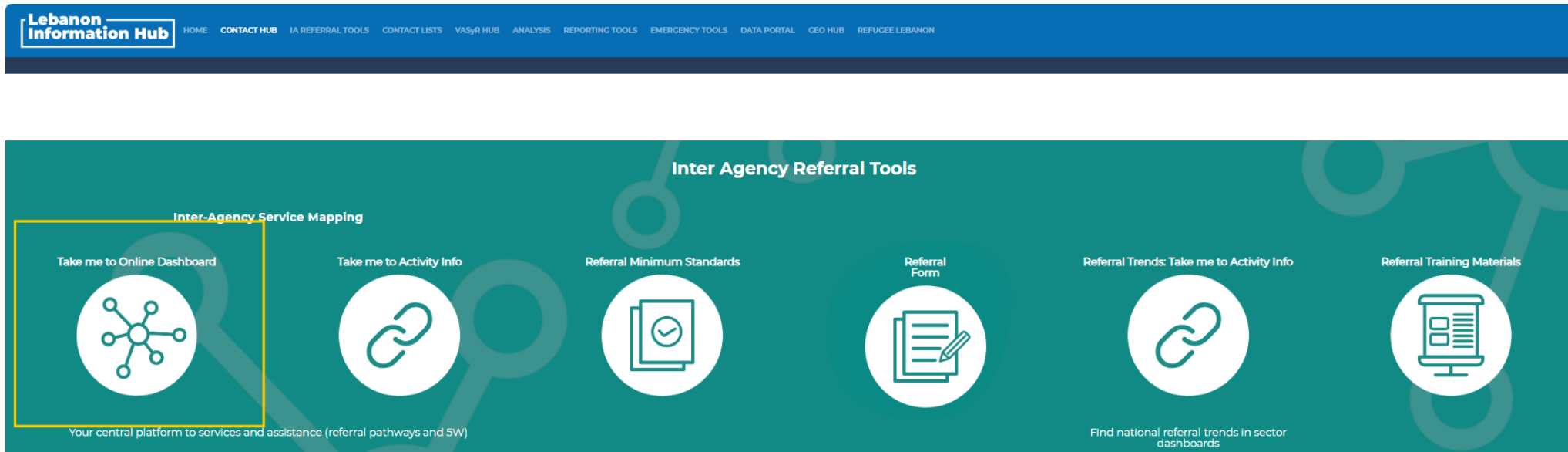
Ensures timely and easy updates on service availability and status.

Service Mapping

[Link](#)

On the Lebanon Information Hub, you have the access to the online Service Mapping dashboard and to the Reporting form:

 [Lebanon Information Hub](#)





AoB



Thank You