



KEY FACT OF THE MONTH

16,278 refugees benefitted from legal awareness sessions in June 2014

HIGHLIGHTS:

Approximately 41,000 Syrian refugees were registered in June, also 43,890 requested new appointments and almost 49,000 verified-renewed, with an average waiting period of 28 days with one day decrease from May. By the end of June 1,122,221 Syrian refugees were registered or awaiting registration, representing 75% of the RRP6 population target. During June, monitoring missions were organized following the announcement of the Ministry of Interior regarding the removal of ‘refugee status’ to persons returning to Syria. No significant changes observed in border movements, or changes in border policy. Inter-agency procedures were activated to coordinate referrals of non-registered refugees from partners to UNHCR at field level yet the referrals received are still very low with two cases only. The Number of PRS recorded in June remains the same as end of May, with 52,335 PRS recorded with UNRWA due to the severe governmental restrictions to their entry in Lebanon. The High Relief Committee activate in June a hotline number (76 042080) for the referral of Lebanese returnees from Syria.

In June, individual legal counseling was provided to more than 3,000 people (55% F), largely Syrian refugees (90%) and PRS (10%). Legal counseling included assistance in official detention facilities, marriage and birth registration as well as in submission of mercy request to GSO in order to regularize their stay in Lebanon. From January, almost 15,045 individuals received legal assistance.

In June, more than 16,300 individuals participated in legal awareness sessions and almost 63,171 refugees were informed since the beginning of 2014 on some of their rights. At field level and in Beirut, the major legal sector partners continued to hold regular technical sessions to discuss best practices for Mercy request with GSO and on the different procedures encountered in order to share best practices and to coordinate field coverage of legal awareness activities. Curfews practices and confiscation of ID remains a concern to be addressed.

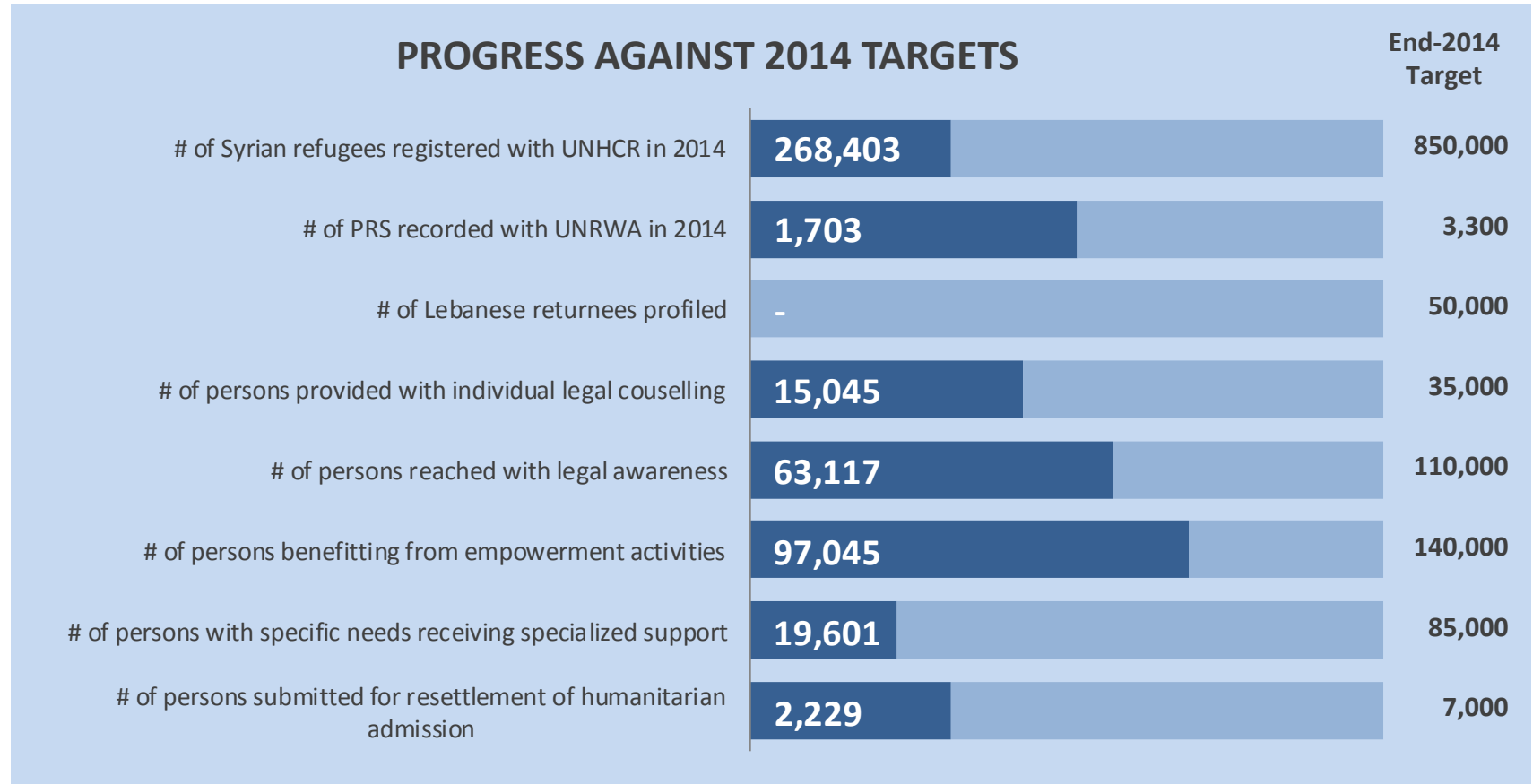
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The sector needs to strengthen the relation with the Government of Lebanon and address the concerns about the growing numbers of refugees in Lebanon. Over 45,000 individuals have been de-registered this year as they have failed to keep in contact with UNHCR or otherwise found not to be in need of international protection. The mechanisms on how to best identify the persons with specific needs and the identification of the most vulnerable refugees should be enhanced to provide appropriate targeted intervention and assistance.

Individual case management within the humanitarian response requires setting up a time-bound task force linked to the Protection Working Group (PWG) to develop standards, tools and forms related to case management based on the good practices and available tools to ensure that protection and assistance reaches persons at heightened risk or in need of urgent support.

Governorate		Registered	Awaiting	Average waiting period	Total
Beirut & Mt Lebanon	Persons	287,315	9,380	19 days	296,695
	Households	72,272	2,610		74,882
North	Persons	278,747	3,901	16 days	282,648
	Households	69,534	1,101		70,635
Bekaa	Persons	374,166	32,695	33 days	406,861
	Households	81,214	7,148		88,362
South	Persons	130,574	2,807	18 days	133,381
	Households	29,231	717		29,948
Total Lebanon	Persons	1,070,802	48,783	28 days	1,119,585
	Households	252,251	11,576		263,827

PROGRESS AGAINST 2014 TARGETS



Leading Agencies: UNHCR - David Welin—welin@unhcr.org
Reporting Agencies:

Source: figures reported above reflect the information reported to Sector Coordinators by Partners participating in Working Groups

**HIGHLIGHTS:**

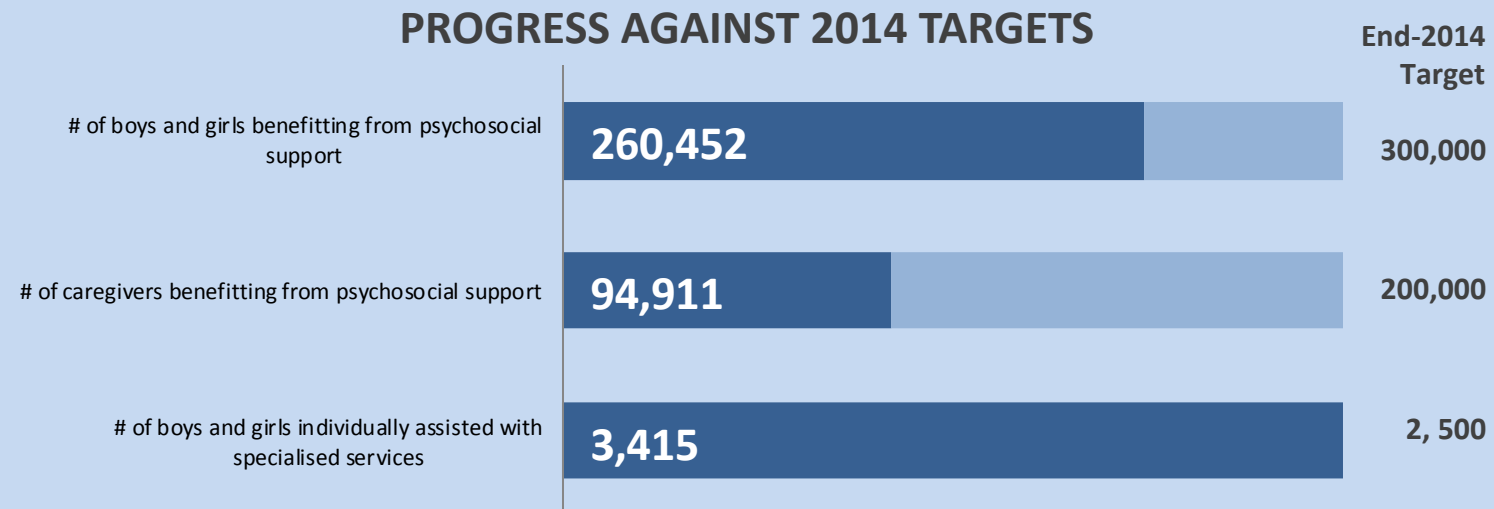
Child protection actors began the roll-out of the Practical Guidance, standardized operating protocols for emergency child protection case management, in June, providing training on how to follow and implement the guidance to managers of case management programmes across Lebanon, as well as how to use standardized assessment forms previously developed at the inter-agency level. These half-day workshops will continue throughout July. The use and implementation of the tools, along with the standard guidance, will greatly strengthen the delivery of these services to children in need throughout Lebanon. Also currently under development are standard protocols for a national case management system for Lebanon, and an information management system to support it. These will be introduced later this year. The two systems are intended to complement one another.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

Child protection actors continue to report that child labour is increasing across the country. Children are reportedly engaging in dangerous forms of work, including construction and manual labour, metal work, begging, and other forms of street work. There is a noted increase of unaccompanied or separated children amongst working children. Within Mount Lebanon there are reports of men approaching girls on the streets. Child protection actors are working to help reduce these risks.

There are increasing tensions being reported between Lebanese and Syrian refugees exhibited through discrimination, bullying, and violence within communities, the home, and in schools. Child protection actors report that bullying and violence in schools are causing high tensions and resulting in children dropping out from school.

Case management actors are reporting challenges in finding support for health concerns for children, particularly to cover costs of health care for children with severe health issues and chronic illness. Shelter options for children requiring placements are also difficult to find for children of certain age groupings, such as teenage boys and for very young children below age 4. Increased restrictions on visa renewals and entry into Lebanon of Palestine refugees from Syria is also causing increasing concerns of the impact on children. Child protection actors are monitoring to see if number of unaccompanied children increase as a result of families being unable to reunite.

PROGRESS AGAINST 2014 TARGETS

Source: Figures reported above reflect the information reported to Sector Coordinators by Partners participating in Working Groups

**HIGHLIGHTS:**

In an effort to strengthen provision of life saving medical services for survivors of SGBV, in June more than 90 health service providers from 9 health facilities have been trained on clinical management of rape. A comprehensive training package is offered in order to discuss not only the medical protocol, but also increase knowledge on SGBV, other services available for survivors, attitudes and beliefs. An inter-agency post training assessment plan is being validated in order to ensure follow up with facilities and monitor capacities to deliver safe and adequate services for survivors.

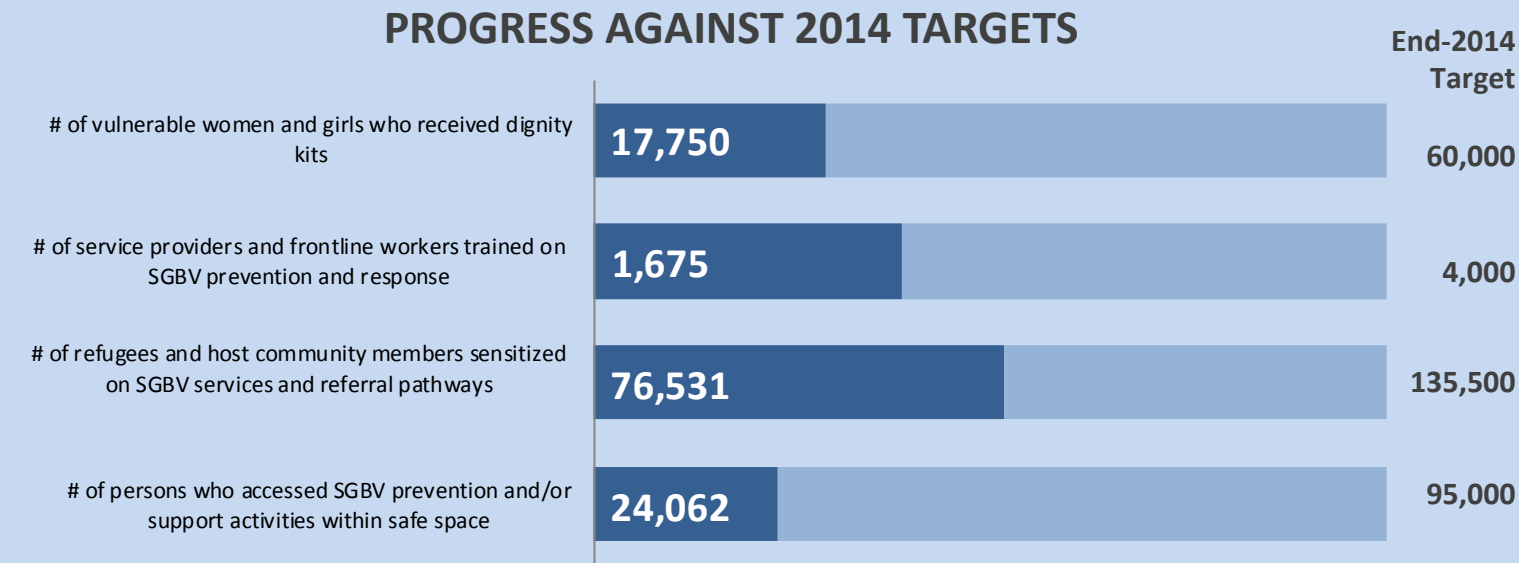
Capacity building activities continue regularly targeting different stakeholders among communities, authorities and service providers. While training activities with government officials focus on basic SGBV concepts, legal provisions and how to ensure survivors are referred to services with no risks of further harm and stigmatization, other capacity building activities for service providers have focused mostly on reinforcing skills and capacities to care for child survivors of sexual abuse. Finally, more than 100 Syrian refugee women have received training on basic life skills

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

On average, every day more than 120 women and girls at risk find the courage to seek support in one of the centers offering psychosocial support and case management.

Data reported through Activity Info platform show that out of 10,000 registered Syrian women 303 have access to spaces where they can gather and share experiences and stories, spend time with other women and girls, and learn new things, while out of 10,000 registered Syrian girls below 18 year-old only 138 can participate in activities and seek emotional and case management support services. There is a need to reinforce and continue expanding services provision in particular to adolescent girls, not only through the facilities where they can have access to peer support, emotional support and life skills, but also through mobile activities, that can allow to reach them in more remote localities. Mobile activities are also helpful in overcoming barriers to access specialized services for at risk linked to restricted mobility. Gaps in service provision are still reported in some areas in the North (Tripoli and Akkar) and some districts in Mount Lebanon. SGBV coordination mechanisms in the field and at national level are working with partners to ensure appropriate coverage of these areas.

To continue reinforcing prevention and response capacities the SGBV sector has initiated discussions with partners implementing livelihoods activities in order to ensure these include women and girls at risk.

PROGRESS AGAINST 2014 TARGETS

Source: Figures reported above reflect the information reported to Sector Coordinators by Partners participating in Working Groups

