

## Protection Sector

### 1. Situation Analysis

The protection situation of vulnerable Lebanese, displaced Syrians, Palestinian refugees, migrants and refugees of other nationalities has dramatically deteriorated in 2024 due to socio-economic factors, political instability, increased social tensions and the escalation of hostilities with Israel, particularly in the last quarter of the year. The escalation of the conflict and resulting displacement created significant new protection challenges and exacerbated pre-existing protection concerns and vulnerabilities for displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese, refugees of other nationalities and migrants. Drivers of protection risk include the impact of the armed conflict, an overall volatile environment with ongoing displacement, socio-economic vulnerabilities, existing communal conflicts and limited access to national social security schemes as well as harmful social norms including on gender inequality between men and women, norms justifying violence against women and children and discriminatory attitudes towards marginalized groups.

The Protection strategy takes into account the needs for different population groups, including displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese, refugees of other nationalities and migrants residing in the country. At the same time, the LRP considers the and includes the likelihood of cross-border movements between Lebanon and Syria with a potential spontaneous return as well as small-scale influx to Lebanon due to pre-emptive escape from Syria. As the situation in Lebanon and the region remains fragile and volatile with continued displacement expected, the sector aims to address three main protection risks in 2025 while ensuring an age, gender and diversity approach in the analysis, prevention and response programs developed to mitigate and reduce those risks.

#### **Lack of safety and displacement due to armed conflict**

Persisting intra- and inter-communal tensions within the country and the region are expected to continue depending on the national and regional developments including anti-refugee rhetoric and limited acceptance of those displaced in safer areas. While the protection situation for all affected population groups within the country for 2025 remains uncertain, the direct impact of armed conflict may reduce if the cessation of hostilities holds, resulting in reduction in the numbers of armed conflict related casualties or injuries, an associated increase in the number of IDPs able to return home or to their areas of origin, gradual stabilization of the post-conflict situation and an improvement in humanitarian access to conflict-affected communities. In this scenario, injuries related to unexploded ordnance and damaged infrastructure should also reduce as clearance and repair and reconstruction are scaled up, but large numbers of persons with disabilities due to the conflict will need support. Mental health and psychosocial needs, particularly in the most conflict affected areas are likely to continue to remain high particularly in the first half of the year and are both a cause and consequence of other protection issues.

As many areas in the South remain inaccessible, and the situation in Syria continues to develop, the situation is likely to continue to create stress and limit returns – for instance, uncertainty regarding the conflict was identified by 10% of Syrians and 4% of Lebanese as the reason why they did not return home in early December 2024<sup>1</sup> (the second most common reason for not returning, after damage or destruction to their residence). In the most conflict affected areas, those who remained during the conflict, and those who cannot return (as 100,000 housing units have been damaged, some of which will be unable to be quickly repaired due to major structural damage) will continue to be among the most vulnerable and of need of support, including front line protection staff who remained or returned to these areas. Housing, land and property rights will be an area of concern for all population groups in 2025, with rental disputes already in evidence following the cessation of hostilities in 2024, looting and the destruction of ownership documentation due to the conflict. Lack of safety as well as limited access to people living in hard-to-reach areas also impact on protection services and delivery

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<sup>1</sup> Returning IDPs Preliminary Findings, December 2024, Protection Working Group

of partners with community centers, safe spaces and access points being destroyed or closed and partner staff unable to operate.

In this context, displaced Syrians and refugees of other nationalities as well as migrants are facing heightened risks. The escalation of conflict has further exacerbated this situation as refugees are faced with serious challenges in accessing emergency services such as collective shelters, and limited possibilities of receiving support from community networks. Moreover, their presence in hard-to-reach areas pre-conflict is high, with some 340,000 refugees known to reside in areas most affected by airstrikes, exposing them to killing and injuries.<sup>2</sup>

### **Unequal access to services and rights and community tensions**

Exacerbated by war and conflict in 2024, a number of the other drivers of protection risks are likely to remain or even worsen in 2025. This includes governance issues and limited means/ tools for accountability and strained governmental and non-governmental services and resources including basic services such as electricity, water and waste management. Pressure on and competition for housing, overcrowding and inability to pay rent will increase risks of exploitation related to housing. Unequal access to shelter options for Syrians, Palestinians, refugees of other nationalities, and migrants and restrictions on Syrians returning home by 26 Municipalities, if not lifted, will continue to limit return of Syrians and other non-Lebanese communities to their previous residence and/or increase protection risks due to substandard and inaccessible/ non-inclusive shelter options. In areas of return, the limited shelter options for non-Lebanese will continue to put Syrians and migrants at risk of eviction, overcrowding and homelessness. Unequal access to services for Syrians, Palestine refugees and migrants will continue to create high levels of protection risks among these populations. Those include but are not limited to limited access to legal residency, with only 18% of Syrians having legal residency in 2024, down from 20% in 2023, which has profound negative implications on their safety and protection situation, freedom of movement and access to livelihoods and housing.<sup>3</sup>

The lack of a legal framework and system to claim asylum, including lack of registration of refugees by the authorities or UNHCR means the percentages of irregular Syrians in the country is likely to remain high (even if the absolute numbers decrease if safe and dignified return to Syria is possible for some Syrians in 2025). Other restrictive measures, including searches at checkpoints, house raids, and risks of detention and deportation of Syrians may be expected to continue, as social tensions and pressure on Syrians to return to Syria may continue into 2025, in particular, if the situation in Syria stabilizes. Economic and sexual exploitation of migrants, particularly domestic workers and agricultural workers, remains a high risk due to inadequate legal protection and enforcement of existing laws. Social tensions continued to rise throughout 2024, including within different segments of Lebanese society and between Lebanese and Syrians which are expected to continue in 2025. For Syrians, access to civil registration increased in 2024, with 42% of marriages registered (compared to 37% in 2023) and 50% of births registered (compared to 41% in 2023) in the Foreign Registry.<sup>4</sup>

### **Exacerbated violence, exploitation and exclusion**

Overall, exposure to non-conflict related violence, exploitation and exclusion of the affected population, particularly the most vulnerable, increased in 2024. The levels of feeling safe walking in their area declined for women, girls, men and boys, as did the proportion of households that reported not having any safety concerns for these four groups.<sup>5</sup> Levels of criminality increased and this trend is expected to continue in 2025, including reports of kidnaps for ransom. Other forms of violence and exploitation that affect all populations groups, but

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<sup>2</sup> See UNHCR Q3 Protection Monitoring Report: [Document - Lebanon: UNHCR - Protection Monitoring Findings - Q3 2024](#).

<sup>3</sup> VASyR 2024.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

disproportionality affect Syrians, migrants and other marginalised groups include labour exploitation, including child labour, as well as other forms of violence and exploitation against children and GBV (see below).

Exclusion, isolation and exploitation of persons with disabilities, the elderly and other marginalized and socially marginalised groups are pre-existing risks that were exacerbated by the displacement and conflict in 2024. Persons with disabilities faced social isolation, lack of access to basic needs such as food and water, movement limitations due to lack of accessible shelter and sense of being a burden on their family<sup>6</sup>. Lack of capacity of the humanitarian actors to implement inclusive responses together with social stigma further heightened the risks for persons with disabilities as well as their reported exclusion from assistance and programs.

### **Child Protection**

After two months of the conflict escalation, 240 boys and girls were killed, more than 1,400 were injured, and more than 400,000 were out of school. Children accounted for a third of all displaced populations. The exposure to the bombing and shelling, the loss or impairment of family members, the forced movement and the destruction of homes and villages, represented a serious disruption to their normality and sense of security. Global estimates indicate that 15% to 20% of children exposed to such extreme situations develop acute distress and 3% to 5% may develop severe mental conditions requiring focused and/or specialized support to recover.<sup>7</sup>

While efforts have been undertaken to reopen schools and register students, by the end of 2024 more than 300,000 children have not been able to resume their education. This is exacerbated for refugee children, who face documentation barriers as well as additional challenges to re-enrol, especially after a secondary displacement. Already in 2023, the World Bank estimated that about a third of households had less than acceptable food consumption scores, rising to 45% for Syrian families. Coupled with the deterioration of the economy, the tripling of poverty levels in ten years (to reach 44% in 2022) and the rise of informal labour, this situation exposes children to heightened risks of labour, child marriage and trafficking. Boys and girls involved in labour activities represent the highest proportion of children under individual case management support (28%), followed by emotional abuse (22%), domestic violence (15%) and neglect (14%).<sup>8</sup>

In its latest annual report from June 2024, the UN Secretary General expressed concern about a rise in verified grave violations, notably the recruitment and use of children and the killing and maiming of children in Lebanon, which as noted above significantly increased in October and November. Following the cessation of hostilities, despite the reduction of conflict intensity, the remaining military presence in the southern border, sporadic aerial bombardments and exchange of fire, contamination by unexploded ordnances and prolonged presence of the Israeli military in Lebanese territory continue to pose a risk of injury or death to children, who are at a disproportionate risk of accidents by unexploded ordnances. Military presence is likely to increase in the South, with the redeployment of the Lebanese army and the reinforcement of UNIFIL contingents south of the Litani river. If another escalation of conflict occurs this will significantly increase the risk to children.

Refugee children, displaced Syrian children and migrant children face considerably higher risks of exposure to violence, neglect and exploitation due to their status in the country and limited access to national systems including education. Although progress has been made in birth registration, only 41% of Syrian children born in Lebanon are fully registered. This lack of documentation denies children a key form of identity documentation, age-specific rights and can hinder their access to essential services, including education. High poverty rates force many displaced Syrian families to rely on child labour as a survival strategy, a situation worsened by restrictive measures throughout the year that have limited the movement of adult male family members. Financial pressures and cultural norms have also contributed to a rise in early marriages, with 27%

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<sup>6</sup> PWG Survey of the protection partners in Bekaa, November 2024

<sup>7</sup> WHO and UNHCR 2012: [Assessing mental health and psychosocial needs and resources | UNHCR](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Lebanon CPWG dashboard](#)

of Syrian girls aged 15-19 married, curtailing their education and increasing their exposure to gender-based violence. About half of primary school-aged Syrian children remain out of school, exposing them to greater risks of violence, exploitation, and child labour. Unaccompanied and separated children in particular face heightened risks of abuse and exploitation. Furthermore, violence in the home continues to increase, with 61% of Syrian displaced children experiencing violent discipline. Psychological distress among children and their families is pervasive, driven by economic instability, uncertain legal status, and the violent conflict.

### **Gender-based Violence**

War and displacement have exacerbated risks of gender-based violence in Lebanon, including physical assault, sexual exploitation, and physical and sexual harassment and abuse which disproportionately affect women and girls. GBV IMS data as of mid-2024 indicated an increase in forced marriage and sustained numbers of cases of physical assault or psychological/emotional abuse mainly perpetrated by an intimate partner/spouse.<sup>9</sup> Intimate partner violence (IPV), including through emotional, physical and sexual abuse by the intimate partner or spouse is one of the most reported GBV types recorded by GBV IMS user organizations in Lebanon highlighting the systemic inequality between men and women in the society and families. Partners inform about increased emotional violence against displaced women, including refugees and other groups, and higher frequency and severity of intimate partner violence, both in conflict-affected regions and in the places of displacement. Those remaining in conflict-affected areas and/or unable to relocate are experiencing increased risks including conflict-related sexual violence. These include safety and security risk due to proximity to airstrikes and bombardment, high risk of harm for perceived affiliation to one of the parties of conflict, lack of access/availability of services.<sup>10</sup> Child marriage has further increased due to large-scale socio-economic vulnerabilities, harmful social norms and unequal perceptions of power and rights between men and women. Women and girls displaced in collective shelters or hosted by relatives, friends or neighbours reported various concerns including lack of privacy, inadequate hygiene conditions, lack of safe spaces and exposure to harassment. Women and girls returning to their areas of origin also face high risks of GBV where houses, windows and doors have been destroyed and lack basic security and privacy measures while dealing with the consequences of displacement risks and disclosures of exposure to GBV during displacement. GBV partners working in collective shelters also increasingly reported sexual assault against women and children in collective sites. Displacement of communities including GBV staff and the destruction of safe spaces and community centres has disrupted access to essential GBV services. Marginalized groups (including survivors with disabilities, mental health issues, migrant domestic workers in exploitative conditions, and non-Lebanese populations) are facing the greatest barriers in accessing services. Insecurity has impacted the work modalities and functioning of several safe spaces, necessitating increased support and a transition to mobile service delivery.

In 2025, survivors of GBV will continue to face challenges in claiming rights within the national system due to the limited availability of legal services and court representations caused by the paralysis of the legal system in Lebanon. Despite available legal services supporting survivors of GBV, the issuance of protection orders or due process for perpetrators of GBV is directly affected by the shortage of services in the judiciary system.<sup>11</sup> Traditional and gender norms have influenced the way and ability of women and girls to seek and exercise their rights. Patriarchal and gender-normative structures also affect the participation and agency of women, girls and other marginalized groups within the society. Groups that have faced specific risks and require involvement and access to tailored programs include refugees, returnees, displaced persons, migrants and others marginalised or discriminated against based on age, gender, disability, nationality, legal status, or other

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<sup>9</sup> GBV IMS Mid-year 2024: [Document - Lebanon: Gender-Based Violence Information Management System Mid-Year Narrative Report - 2024.](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Document - Lebanon: UNHCR - Protection Monitoring Findings - Q3 2024.](#)

<sup>11</sup> GBV IMS Mid-year 2024 Report: [Document - Lebanon: Gender-Based Violence Information Management System Mid-Year Narrative Report - 2024.](#)

diverse backgrounds resulting in barriers in accessing information and services. An ongoing negative gender discourse is likely to fuel community resistance to gender equality, women empowerment and GBV prevention programs, significantly impacting the safe implementation of programs and safety of staff. Additionally, migrant domestic workers, who are not included in the labour law, are thus excluded from Law 205, which criminalizes sexual harassment. This exclusion limits their access to justice. The context and socio-economic situation remain unstable and fluid with limited prioritization of services for GBV survivors and Sexual and Reproductive Health/ Menstrual Hygiene (SRH)/MHM needs within affected families and limited awareness on available services, particularly for marginalized groups.

#### **Stretched national protection systems**

The limited resources and capacities of the judicial and social welfare structures have further eroded trust in public protection institutions and national systems. As to the access to justice, strikes and delays, high costs, lack of legal residency, and limited knowledge and awareness on legal aid services, as well as distrust in the overall system have remained major impediments to effective judicial remedies. Overcrowding, and long periods of pre-trial detention is a significant challenge for those detained or apprehended. While the national legal and policy framework for the protection of children, women and other vulnerable groups is largely protective, important gaps remain such widespread use of institutional care for children without parental care. The financing and capacity building of the social welfare workforce relies on international support to civil society case management organisations, and several of the national protection centres have been damaged or are not functioning as a result of the conflict at the end of 2024. Gender and social norms normalizing violence are common, which means that many survivors are unaware of their rights and how to claim them or are unable to receive assistance with perpetrators not held accountable, particularly for violence within the family.

Displaced Syrians and other nationalities of refugees in Lebanon face increasingly limited pathways to achieving a durable legal status that ensures protection of their civil, cultural, economic, political, and social rights. Lebanon is not a party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or has a developed national refugee policy governing asylum. Two out of three durable solutions are accessible to displaced Syrians or refugees in Lebanon: voluntary return facilitated by the Government and resettlement in another country. However, despite the challenges outlined above, the Government's enforced call for the international community to find durable solutions, the government remains committed to the principle of non-refoulement, providing protection to those in need.

However, with the increased socio-economic and political crises affecting Lebanon as well as the conflict and regional developments, the Government maintains the need to foster access to durable solutions for displaced Syrians in Lebanon, including their safe, dignified and non-coercive return to their country of origin, in accordance with international law and the principle of non-refoulement.

While the situation in Lebanon remains fragile and monumental political shifts happened in Syria in December 2024, there is an anticipation of positive changes and stabilisation after years of war inside Syria. Millions of Syrians feel hopeful yet cautious about the immediate and long-term future of the country as they continue to evaluate the safety conditions and their return options. Advocacy for returns to be voluntary, safe, and dignified. The protection sector will support the analysis of the protection situation and monitor return related trends and needs while aiming at creating a conducive environment during this transitional period.

## **2. Overall Sector Strategy**

*Suggested length: five pages, including results.*

**Total Sector PIN: 3,394,870**

**Total Sector Budget: \$201,330,200 million USD (including CP and GBV)**

**Total Target: 1,502,655**

### **Protection Sector Strategy**

The objective of the Protection sector is to ensure that individuals at heightened risk from affected populations in all their diversity live in a safe, dignified, inclusive and protective environment where their fundamental rights are respected, they are meaningfully engaged, and they have access to quality protection response services. This result will be achieved through three outcomes outlined below:

**Outcome 1** will result in a more effective **national protection system** through support to legal and policy reform and/or implementation, institutional capacity and provision of legal services at the national and local level. This includes access to justice and legal aid, civil registration, housing land and property rights, legal residency and national laws, policies and services to protect children and prevent and respond to GBV. This will result in the affected populations, particularly the most at risk, having access to a more effective justice and protection system. Under this objective, CP GBV and Protection actors aim to strengthen capacities of all actors including governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. It also includes monitoring and analysis of protection risks and addressing these through advocacy, ensuring the centrality of protection within the overall response, protection mainstreaming and GBV risk mitigation within other humanitarian sectors/clusters.

**Outcome 2** – outlines the **community-based protection** approach to strengthen community resilience and ensure community members are able to contribute to positive change through provision of information, support to community-based protection networks and initiatives, community-based psychosocial support and social and behaviour change initiatives. This will contribute to women, men, girls and boys being meaningfully engaged in protection, safe and supported by their communities. Tailored prevention programs including awareness sessions at community level or through engaging men and boys in gender discussions and programs aim to reduce GBV across communities.

**Outcome 3** – ensures that **quality response services** are accessible and inclusive across the affected population such as case management services and specialized support to individuals at heightened risk of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect and supports durable solutions for refugees and migrants. Survivors will be comprehensively supported to regain confidence and reestablish their lives. This will mitigate the harm to women, men, girls and boys and support enhanced resilience of the affected population most at risk to protection risks.

The above approach ensures a balance between investing in strengthening sustainable national protection systems and community capacities (Outcome 1 and 2) and responding to the humanitarian protection needs created by the armed conflict and displacement (Outcome 2 and 3). The emergency protection responses outlined in the Flash Appeal will transition into the longer-term protection responses outlined in this LRP.

The sector's strategy ensures complementary and sustainable interventions are delivered with and through other sectors, government, non-government entities and other response frameworks, including:

- Strong partnerships with the Ministry of Social Affairs and other relevant ministries and local government entities, and support to strengthen national protection systems to bridge the humanitarian-development continuum.
- Sustained investment in localization including partnerships with local civil society, community-led and women-led organizations, and strengthening the leadership role of NGOs and CSOs in the sector, especially those focusing on individuals with specific needs or those at heightened risk of marginalization (e.g. Organization for Persons with Disability or older persons, etc.).
- Maintain a human rights-based and conflict-sensitive approach through the timely identification and mitigation of risks through comprehensive and regular protection analysis of the threats, vulnerabilities and coping capacities of different age, gender, ability and diversity groups.

- Multisectoral approach to mitigating the drivers of protection risks through Inter-Sectoral collaboration with social stability, basic assistance, livelihood, shelter and site management, education, and health sectors, through provision of protection analysis, support to protection mainstreaming and tailored support to ensure age, disability, gender and diversity inclusive responses.
- Ensure non-discrimination and cross-population approach that ensures inclusiveness of all affected populations, including Lebanese, displaced Syrians, Palestine refugees and refugees of other nationalities, migrants and stateless persons. Ensuring a focus on the most at risk segments of and individuals within the affected population.
- Identification and prioritization of those most at risk of protection violations including the most conflict affected IDPs, displaced Syrians, other refugees and migrants without legal residency, women headed households, persons with disabilities, older persons without support and persons with diverse sexual orientations.

**General Protection Results**

Sector	People in need of protection services	Protection target	Requirements in USD	Operational Partners
Protection	3,406,004	879,627	126,012,600	40

**Outcome 1 – Strengthening national protection systems and access to justice and legal aid**

- Provide all affected populations in all their diversity with access to information on their rights and legal procedures in relation to legal residency, civil documentation, and housing, land and property (HLP); and,
- Ensure that all affected populations have access to quality legal counselling, assistance and representation, including survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), victims of trafficking and exploitation as well as children in conflict with the law, and particularly in relation to matters of civil documentation, legal residency, housing, land, and property rights (HLP).
- Conducting and/or supporting the authorities to undertake registration and protection assessments for IDPs, displaced Syrians and other refugees.
- Legal, policy reform and advocacy to strengthen alignment with international protection standards on forced displacement, justice, civil registration and rights of persons with disabilities.
- Capacity building for national protection institutions, local NGOs and CBOs on protection standards and programming including identification and referral of protection cases.
- Technical and financial support in the development and implementation of national protection strategies and plans, including costing.
- Support to civil registration authorities to scale up access to civil documentation and address policy and practice barriers for affected populations, particularly displaced Syrians, other refugees and migrants to access civil documentation.
- Protection coordination, mainstreaming, monitoring of protection risks and human rights violations, protection advocacy and cross-sectoral coordination and risk mitigation, and technical support for the centrality of protection.

**Outcome 2: Community-based Protection**

- Information Provision and Sensitization to communities and humanitarian actors, on protection principles, and PSEA, as well as providing information on access to services, legal support, HLP, documentation, and risks from unexploded ordinances and damaged buildings.
- Community Engagement and Support including activities involve strengthening community structures through outreach, two-way communication, AAP mechanisms, and supporting CBOs through training, mentoring, and minor repairs to community centres.



- Technical and/or financial support to refugee, IDP or migrant led organizations and protection initiatives.
- Social and behaviour change communication initiatives to address exclusion and reduce violence against different population groups, including marginalized groups.

**Outcome 3: Protection Response services and durable solutions**

- Protection Response services including protection case management, psychosocial support, tailored assistance for persons with disabilities and cash for protection.
- Support displaced Syrians and other refugees with access to durable solutions, including resettlement and assisted voluntary return for migrants.
- Voluntary repatriation for vulnerable migrants to return to their country of origin.

**Child Protection Strategy and Results**

Sector	Children In Need	CP target	Requirements in USD	Operational Partners
Child Protection	976,251	337,607	47,000,000	42

Humanitarian partners will aim to provide essential child protection services to 338,000 children and caregivers affected by the crisis and in need of protection from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. In line with the national protection strategy, the sub-sector has three strategic priorities: i) strengthen the protective environment of children, through awareness-raising and preventive measures, as well as capacity strengthening of formal and informal child protection systems; (ii) provide multilayered psychosocial services to affected children, by strengthening community-based protection mechanisms and offering structured support for their well-being and recovery; iii) support children at heightened risk, and provide them with quality multi-sectoral assistance to meet their protection and essential needs. 80% of targeted children reside in 10 districts, namely: Sour, Saida and Nabatieh in Southern Lebanon; Baabda, Aley and Chouf in Mount Lebanon; Baabda and Zahle in Bekaa; and Akkar and Tripoli in the North. A significant number of children to be supported reside in the Greater Beirut agglomeration, including in the city of Beirut.

**Outcome 1:**

- Support local and municipal entities to reinforce their social service workforce and legal mechanisms to protect children and to implement contingency and early action measures in case of massive new population displacements.
- A key priority will be to improve the coordination and response for children with disabilities to respond to the significant increase in the number of children with disabilities.

**Outcome 2:**

- Engage girls, boys and caregivers with community-based activities in community centres, including CDCs, SDCs and collective shelters. Adopt mobile child protection activities in hard-to-reach areas.
- Support social and behaviour change initiatives to prevent harm to children and address negative coping mechanisms.
- Provide children and caregivers with Explosive Ordnance Risk Education outside of schools.
- Monitor and report on grave violations children's rights in conflict areas, train duty bearers on IHL considerations with regards to children's protection and mobilize influential community members and families to prevent the occurrence of grave violations against children.

**Outcome 3**

- Provide individual support to girls and boys at heightened risk or with vulnerability to access essential services from other sectors and specialized child protection services including case management, tracing



and reunification, alternative care, response to abuse and violence against children, emergency cash and in-kind assistance among others).

- Provide focused psychosocial support to children at medium to high risk of CP-GBV violations which focused on emotional and peer support.
- Provide training to partners and frontline staff on the use of national child protection standard operating procedures, case management tools, focused psychosocial support curriculums, strength and difficulties questionnaires, among others.

### GBV Strategy and Results

Subsector	Total PIN	GBV Target	Budget Requirement in USD	# of operational Partners
GBV	1,990,028	285,569	28,917,600	35

Under the overall strategy and framework of the Protection Sector of the LRP, the GBV sub-sector will work on the three complementary outcomes: strengthening national systems and the protective environment and legal framework; preventing GBV through community engagement and social and behavior change initiatives; and provision of lifesaving, survivor-centered inclusive response services.

#### Outcome 1:

To achieve this in 2025, the GBV sub-sector will continue to support the national and sub-national systems to enhance access of survivors to protective, legal systems through:

- Capacity development of law enforcement/security, public institutions and judicial actors to improve gender-sensitive and survivor-centered reporting of incidents and judicial procedures.
- Support to the Ministry of Social Affairs in the coordination, leadership and technical capacity on GBV provided at national level and through SDCs (review of SDC framework including access to/provision of Case Management services)
- Development, review and roll-out of the national GBV SOPs and other relevant guidelines
- Training initiatives to enhance the knowledge, skills and capacities of GBV response actors, including non-LRP partners, specifically local Women-led Organizations.
- Engage proactively with academic institutions to support/advance on curriculum development.

#### Outcome 2:

In support of the longer-term goal of the GBV sub-sector to prevent and reduce GBV incidents and to create an environment free of gender-based violence, Outcome 2 focuses on preventing gender-based violence from happening through community-level engagement, empowerment and social behaviour change involving men and women as well as girls and boys. With cultural and social norms prevalent which normalise violence against women and girls, prevention programs are critical interventions to reduce GBV through longer-term programs at community level. In 2025, GBV actors will continue to invest in a range of successful GBV prevention programs, including addressing IPV, child marriage through women and girls' empowerment, skill building and engaging men and boys and community leaders to be champions of social behaviour change. Below outlines a non-exhaustive list of community-level GBV activities aiming at enhancing access to information on GBV services and social behaviour change programs.

- **Information provision and awareness on GBV risks** and where and how to seek support through information and awareness sessions across communities, including those displaced, returning and others affected using the GBV sector flyer and specific referral pathways to link women and girls and others at risk of GBV to Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) and quality services.

- **Safe at Home model** which aims at reducing intimate partner violence (IPV) by fostering safe household environments and addressing power dynamics within families through conflict resolution skills and strengthening family bonds, including populations at higher risk such as women and children with disabilities and older persons.
- **Girl Shine Program** aiming at empowering girls by educating them about their rights and how to protect those, providing life skills sessions, mentoring programs and a curriculum on the prevention of child marriage rolled out with caregivers of adolescent girls.
- **Women Economic and Social Empowerment (EASE)** combining livelihood support with social empowerment to reduce GBV risks. Ongoing skills training sessions will be linked with the program's vocational skills training, financial literacy workshops, and psychosocial support.
- **EMAP** aims at shifting harmful gender norms through reflective dialogues and mentorship programs targeting men and boys.
- Cross-sectoral linkages with other social behaviour-change programs such as the Qudwa program that targets religious and community leaders.

The GBV sub-sector will strengthen the monitoring of impact of longer-term, community-level prevention programs based on which a prevention strategy will be developed by the sub-sector aligned to the Ministry of Social Affairs.

### **Outcome 3:**

GBV is a serious human rights violation that have a profound negative and often long-lasting impact on the survivors. Immediate access to comprehensive, quality, survivor-centred services are a critical priority under the sub-sector. GBV actors ensure inclusive and equal access to GBV services including:

- GBV case management (CM) services based on the wishes and needs of the survivor; the case worker assigned to the individuals is responsible to ensure the survivor's access to key GBV response services including health, legal, safety and security as well as social work and financial support.
- In close collaboration with relevant sectors, such as health and the national MHPSS task Force, psychosocial support services such as individual counselling and psychological support are provided and integrated into GBV CM programs where possible.
- Provision of financial support through protection cash in line with the Protection Sector Cash SOP to address an immediate risk and recurrent protection cash to sustain the impact and ensure the survivors longer-term financial security and independence.
- Health and Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) service provision through the acknowledged and trained Ministry of Public Health Primary Health Care Centres and Clinics.
- Legal aid services provided by specialized lawyers and GBV specialists.

Through the log frame and development of sector-specific tools, progress on the above objectives shall be monitored by GBV actors. These tools include:

- Revised reporting results framework
- Monitoring framework assessing barriers to access national systems, quality of response activities and long-term impact on behaviour change programs.
- Mapping tools on the engagement of women-led organizations
- Mapping of WGSS and other GBV related safe spaces

The overall aim of GBV response services is to address the GBV risk and immediate needs, reduced risk of harm, support the recovery from shocks and improve self-reliance. All services should be inclusive to cater for the needs of all population groups regardless of the place of location, nationality, gender, age or nationality/status. Close collaboration will be done with SRH/health and CMR task forces and sectors to ensure alignment, common advocacy and identification of common needs and gaps. GBV actors will place a specific focus on

ensuring all information material is inclusive of the different vulnerabilities of persons with disability and other marginalized groups.

In 2025, the sector is re-focusing on the quality-of-service provision for GBV survivors with dedicating monitoring tools in place to indicate satisfaction of survivors with the services. This shall be analysed regularly and used to enhance access and service provision throughout the year.

## **Cross-cutting areas**

### **Sectoral Cash Assistance to address and mitigate protection risks**

The Protection Sector maintains its comprehensive Protection Cash SOP that will be updated to reflect the necessary changes and developments that have led to the amendments on the two Protection Cash modalities: one-off emergency cash assistance and recurrent cash assistance. The aim of protection cash is to support highly vulnerable individuals and families who have experienced a shock, threat or protection risk and are unable to cope through their own or community resources. Cash assistance under the Protection Sector is a critical life-saving intervention which is implemented by all sub-sectors and reflected and reported in the sector log frame. Protection Cash is based on sectoral vulnerability and targeting criteria outlined in the SOPs and additional emergency-specific guidelines and is as such complementary to cash assistance of other sectors, such as food and basic assistance which is primarily based on socio-economic vulnerability of households. However, in line with other sectors' cash modalities and with national cash assistance schemes, the Protection Sector aims at aligning its transfer value (TV) to the national social protection scheme (ESSN) under the Ministry of Social Affairs. The Cash for Protection procedures and harmonization is ensured through the Protection Cash task force with members of all protection sub-sectors.

### **Assumptions and risks**

The Protection Sector strategy is underpinned by five key assumptions/risks for 2025. For each assumption or risk, mitigating measures are outlined below:

- 1. Assumption: the cessation of hostilities will hold and there will be no further large-scale internal displacement.**
  - Mitigating measures for this risk include: the sector will maintain design protection programmes flexibility to allow for potential changes in the context; based on learning from the 2024 escalation key preparedness actions will be undertaken in Q1 of 2025 to ensure the sector is as prepared as possible for any potential escalation/population displacement; advocacy will be undertaken with donors to ensure flexible funding; capacity building and coaching will be provided to CBOs in the most conflict affected areas and to site management partners to prepare for potential escalation
- 2. The situation in Syria remains fluid and to be observed to either stabilise, allowing for spontaneous returns, some individual voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity, or if the situation in Syria deteriorates, expected smaller-scale influx of Syrians to Lebanon should be considered.**
  - Mitigating measures, as above, including advocacy to ensure return is safe, voluntary and dignified. In addition, ongoing advocacy and communication with the Lebanese stakeholders will be undertaken by UNHCR and HC to mitigate risks of pressure of premature returns on Syrians in Lebanon.
  - Advocacy to ensure access to the territory and asylum for small-scale cross-border movements and influx of those Syrians pre-emptively fleeing from Syria or those with strong connections to Lebanon.
- 3. Despite declining intra- and inter-communal relations social tensions will be contained with medium impact incidents**
  - Mitigation measures: programmatic adaption, protection and conflict-sensitivity mainstreaming and improved joint analysis between both Protection and social Stability sectors.
  - Ensuring focus on conflict sensitive and community-based programming building further social stability.

4. **The Government of Lebanon, along with its local level structures, will continue to facilitate access to essential and quality protection services to all population groups**, despite the multiple challenges which public institutions face, yet the capacity of the national protection institutions will continue to be stretched. The scale of the protection risks and demand for protection services is likely to continue to exceed the capacity of both the national protection system and the humanitarian protection response.
  - Mitigating measures: the Protection sector will maintain a coordinated approach with relevant line ministries, in particular the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities at the local level. Advocacy with donors to support the Protection sector will be regularly undertaken to increase adequate and multi-year funding for protection interventions, as well as for other sectors which are critical to mitigating the drivers of protection risks. In addition, the Protection sector will maximize efficiency through coordination, collaboration and emphasis on localization.
  
5. **Community attitudes to sensitive protection issues will continue to limit access to key protection services, particularly for GBV survivors and child victims of family violence.**
  - Mitigating measures: Protection actors will conduct a wide range of activities with communities to build trust and support disclosure and referral of survivors/victims to key services.

### **Identification of Sector Needs and Targets at Various Levels**

The calculation of People in Need (PiN) for the Protection sector was done using the below outlined approach and three different data points across CP, GBV and Protection subsectors:

1. **Severity of Areas Most Affected by the conflict:** Data on the intensity and frequency of shelling at the district level was analyzed to assess its direct impact on the population and infrastructure.
2. **Displacement Data:** The extent of displacement within each district was considered, including the movement of populations from high-risk areas to safer regions and the resulting strain on host communities.
3. **2024 Overall Severity:** A comprehensive assessment of vulnerabilities and needs was conducted based on existing 2024 data, capturing economic, social, and security-related challenges across districts.

Additional considerations to confirm final PiN:

- To determine the final severity level, the highest value among these three indicators was selected for each district. This approach ensured that the most critical area/indicator influencing the PiN was prioritized.
- Once the final severity categories were determined, specific percentages were assigned to each category to represent the proportion of the population likely to be in need of protection based on their specific characteristics and vulnerabilities. These percentages were then multiplied by the population figures for each population group (e.g., displaced Syrians, Lebanese, PRS, PRL, Migrants within each district).
- Finally, the results were aggregated across all districts to calculate the total PiN for the analyzed population groups.

	PIN	Target LRP	Target Flash	Budget LRP	Budget Flash
<b>Protection</b>	3,406,004	879,627	200,000	126m	10m
<b>GBV</b>	1,990,028	285,569	80,000	28.9m	7.5m
<b>Child Protection</b>	976,251	337,607	130k	47m	9.5m

### Protection Flash Appeal

Linkage between LRP and the Flash Appeal: Flash Appeal activities include a similar but prioritized list of priority activities, with a focus on ensuring access to information and awareness on GBV/ CP and Protection risks and services coupled with the provision of dignity kits as well as access to case management services and protection cash at communal and safe spaces such as women and girls safe spaces, safe shelters and social development or community centres. Protection, CP and GBV activities under the Flash Appeal are therefore embedded in and complementary to the ongoing LRP regular programming addressing the immediate and emergency-related risks across population groups.

## Protection Flash Appeal

**Total Sector Target: 200,000**

**Requirements (US\$): 27M**

### GENERAL PROTECTION

**People Targeted: 200K**

**Requirements (US\$): 10M**

**Sector Leads: UNHCR, NRC**

### Sectoral impact:

- Displacement and conflict have created a wide range of conflict-related protection risks and have exacerbated pre-existing protection risks

- Conflict-related protection risks include deaths and injuries as well as damage to civilian infrastructure, widespread psychosocial distress, increase in the numbers of persons with disabilities, exposure to unexploded ordnances, and loss of documentation.
- Displacement has undermined community support networks and increased family separation.
- All forms of violence, abuse and exploitation including labour exploitation, GBV and violence and exploitation of migrants and marginalized groups have increased
- Increase in social and communal tensions results in unequal access to services and shelter, including evictions and restrictive measures limiting return for Syrians who were displaced
- Increased isolation, exclusion and exploitation of persons with disabilities and older persons as a result of social norms and lack of inclusive shelter and humanitarian assistance
- Migrants stranded in unsafe conditions face immediate protection risks and limited access to services

#### Immediate needs:

- Access to information on services and rights for the displaced, returning and conflict affected populations
- Access to community-based protection interventions including community outreach volunteers, community centers, identification of persons with specific needs and referral to multisectoral services and support to CBOs, authorities and NGOs to reestablish protection services in conflict-affected locations
- Protection response services, including emergency case management, legal aid, psychosocial support, and protection cash to those most at risk, evacuation support as needed
- Increased support to specialized services for older persons and persons with disabilities, including assistive devices, non-food items and social support
- Monitoring and analysis of key protection risks to inform accountability mechanisms and intersectoral response to mitigate protection risks

#### Priority activities:

- Providing information to communities and humanitarian actors, on protection principles, and PSEA, as well as providing information on access to services, legal support, HLP, documentation, and risks from unexploded ordnances and damaged buildings.
- Strengthening community structures through outreach, two-way communication, and AAP mechanisms, alongside supporting CBOS through training, mentoring, and minor repairs to community centers.

- Emergency Response and Individual Support, including protection case management, psychosocial support, tailored assistance for individuals with specific needs, legal aid for documentation and eviction issues, cash for protection (emergency and recurrent), migrants previously registered for evacuations are provided with return to country of origin.
- Protection coordination, mainstreaming, monitoring of risks and human rights violations, cross-sectoral information sharing, and advocacy for the centrality of protection.

## CHILD PROTECTION

**People Targeted: 130K**

**Requirements (US\$): 9.5M**

**Areas of Responsibility Leads: MoSA, UNICEF, TdH-Italy**

### Sectoral impact:

- Exposure to armed conflict, forced displacement and destruction increases psychosocial distress and the need for comprehensive mental health and psychosocial support for children and caregivers.
- Children are at disproportionate risk of dangers and injuries from unexploded ordnances and unsafe and unstable infrastructure. Continuation of hostilities and heightened presence of military personnel and activity comes with inherent risks on the respect of children's rights and integrity.
- Prolonged displacement and hostilities increase the vulnerability of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).
- Disrupted community networks, schooling and family unity create challenges in maintaining specialized services, care and safe environments.
- Children affected by the conflict face heightened risks of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, including the worst forms of child labor, trafficking and child marriage. Disruption of education and barriers for refugee or migrant children to resume learning increase the risk of exclusion and school drop-out.

### Immediate needs:

- Immediate access to emergency case management for children at risk, including UASC those requiring alternative care solutions, family tracing and reunification, and access to essential goods and services to address their basic needs and resume education.
- Provision of PSS and psychological first aid (PFA) for affected children and caregivers, and for effective identification and referrals, including by school personnel and frontliners from other sectors.



- Support community-based protection mechanisms to identify children at risk and mobilize key stakeholders for their protection. Enhanced outreach, mobilization and communication on CP issues.
- Access to specialized services for child survivors of violence, including gender-based violence and mental health care.
- Establishment of safe and child-friendly spaces within shelters and informal collective sites, with dedicated facilitators and material. Ensure inclusion and adequate access and care of children with disabilities and specific needs.

#### Priority activities:

- Provision of emergency CP case management, including emergency cash, for UASC and other children at risk of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation.
- Provision of multi-layered psychosocial support interventions, with a growing emphasis on focused support for the most affected children and their caregivers.
- Dissemination of information on available CP services, access to CP services, the dangers of landmines, white phosphorus and explosive remnants of war.
- Equipping safe spaces and training of frontliners and community members on PSEA, child safeguarding, child friendly PFA and safe identification and referrals of children at risk.
- Supporting the monitoring, advocacy and trainings for the respect of children's rights, including on IHL, and in particular on the grave violations against children.

#### GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

**People Targeted: 80K**

**Requirements (US\$): 7.5M**

**Areas of Responsibility Leads: UNFPA, UNHCR**

#### Sectoral impact:

- Armed conflict and displacement disproportionately impact women and girls, placing them at increased risk of sexual exploitation, harassment, abuse and conflict-related sexual violence.
- Returning women and girls face high risks in specific areas in the South, Bekaa and Southern Suburbs of Beirut, where houses have been destroyed, centers have remained closed or inaccessible, increasing the need for services and assistance.
- Displacement of communities, staff and the destruction of safe spaces has disrupted access to essential GBV services, such as case management, CMR, PSS, and safe shelters, with marginalized groups (including survivors with disabilities, mental health issues, migrant

domestic workers in exploitative conditions, and non-Lebanese populations) facing significant barriers to accessing services.

- Insecurity has impacted the work modalities and functioning of several safe spaces, necessitating increased support and a transition to mobile service delivery.
- Context and socio-economic situation remain unstable and fluid with limited prioritization of services for GBV survivors and SRH/ MHM needs within affected families and limited awareness on available services, particularly for marginalized groups.

#### Immediate needs:

- Timely refer those at risk to effective and lifesaving GBV response services.
- Support the menstrual hygiene needs of women and girls and provide information on GBV.
- Increase community awareness on GBV and PSEA available services in accessible ways.
- Expand existing safe spaces including support repair needs to increase and reestablish access to GBV services as well as PSEA awareness.
- Capacity building for GBV responders, including training on case management, safe referrals, basic psychosocial support, and support to child survivors.
- Coordination with stakeholders to ensure GBV services are integrated across the response.

#### Priority activities:

- Information and awareness on GBV prevention and response activities.
- Distribution of dignity kits for women and girls of reproductive age.
- Provision of GBV case management including through emergency/ remote modalities.
- Distribution of emergency cash assistance for GBV survivors and those at risk of GBV.
- Provision of PSS interventions including in women and girls' safe spaces (WGSS).
- Upscaling and rehabilitating conflict-damaged safe shelters and safe spaces, with a focus on enhancing accessibility for survivors with disabilities.
- Capacity building of front-line workers and community groups on GBV.
- Enhance GBV coordination, Risk Mitigation and GBV risk assessments to inform the response.

### 3. Mainstreaming of Gender and GBV, Protection, Conflict sensitivity, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Environment

*Suggested length: one page maximum, this can be as short as one paragraph.*

The Protection sector will continue the efforts and achievements made under the protection mainstreaming responsibility, particularly in ensuring the centrality of protection, gender, and GBV, and PSEA. The Sector has two complementary responsibilities on protection mainstreaming:

a) Supporting other sectors in their efforts and responsibility to mainstream protection in all their interventions by ensuring that protection principles are upheld and integrated into their work. This includes ensuring meaningful access without discrimination to all humanitarian assistance; prioritising safety, dignity and avoiding harm; promoting participation, and empowerment of the community; and maintaining accountability to affected people. The Protection sector will support sector coordinators and specific focal points to develop a risk matrix based on which key humanitarian and protection principles should be upheld, and sectors are enabled to correct address gaps or risks identified.

b) Continuing the ongoing work in the Protection sector to champion on the mainstreaming of Gender, GBV, PSEA age, and disability. as well as enhance the mainstreaming of Conflict Sensitivity and Environmental issues; the Protection sector commits to continuing its mainstreaming efforts of related aspects such as PSEA with close linkages with the PSEA Network and Network Coordinator, Environment and Conflict Sensitivity.

**In 2025, the protection sector will focus on the following key mainstreaming priorities:**

- A protection risk matrix for non-Protection sectors was developed with support of Core Group members and UNOHCHR. Sector coordinators were consulted to increase risk analysis and development of mitigation measures.
- **Protection Mainstreaming Focal Points** will be identified across sectors and trained to support their sector's protection mainstreaming function, including through dedicated actions in each sector's work plan. The FP system will be linked to the Protection Mainstreaming Community of Practice to exchange on good practices across organisations and sectors.
- **Build on existing protection analysis** to enhance an inter-sectoral approach to the analysis of age, gender, disability, and diversity protection risks across population groups where possible. This include filling identified data gaps and ensuring protection risks are considered and mitigated across sectors.
- **Accountability to Affected Populations:** enhanced IM capacity, analysis of current feedback and complaint mechanisms and two-way feedback tools will be implemented. Data on the Inter-Agency referral system will be analysed to identify community concerns and trends in service feedback for course correction. Trainings on the Inter-Agency referral tools, maintaining and updating the Inter-Agency online service mapping and referral reporting system will be reviewed and rolled out.

#### **Conflict Sensitivity**

- The conflict in the South and subsequent escalation across most parts of the country has resulted in **increased intra and inter-communal tensions requiring a careful analysis of communal dynamics** and to avoid any potential risks caused by protection programs. Through protection monitoring activities risks and drivers for community tensions are identified and addressed within protection programs.
- Protection programming will be closely informed by **appropriate tensions monitoring and conflict analysis**, in a context where tensions related to perceived bias in aid provision are increasingly a source of tension. In 2025, the sector will ensure risks mitigation measures are in place to address risks resulting from its interventions, such as for cash assistance and other targeted programs, to put in place adaptation or mitigation measures and prevent contributing to exacerbating tensions.
- **The protection and social stability sector** will continue working together to reduce the harmful impact of conflict, regional dynamics and instability, mitigating inter-community relations, safety and security incidents, and restrictive measures on the **lives of different affected groups, including Syrians and**

**refugees of other nationalities, migrants and other excluded groups.** In 2025, through dedicated Protection Monitoring programs, the Protection sector will continue to **monitor conflict-specific communal tensions impacting on affected groups, as well as pre-existing and continuing discriminatory and restrictive measures** specifically targeting the most excluded groups, such as access to humanitarian assistance and shelter, forced individual and collective evictions, movement restrictions, economic measures, and others, to complement the analysis of the Social Stability sector and the Tensions. This information will be shared with relevant sectors for action to promote inclusion.

- The sector will also support its members by disseminating relevant guidance on conflict sensitivity, up-to-date tensions report as well as sharing opportunities for training on individual and institutional levels.

### Age, Gender, Diversity

- The Protection sector takes an intersectional approach to vulnerability, which includes disaggregation of all relevant interventions. This **enhances age, gender, and disability analysis in order to identify protection risks and develop mitigation measures adapted to the diverse needs of women, girls, men, and boys, but also to promote gender equality, particularly throughout its interventions.**
- Protection programming aims to be **gender-transformative**; at minimum, however, it should be gender-responsive, avoid reinforcing existing stereotypes, and make efforts to understand the perspectives and experiences of diverse women, men, girls, and boys. Existing gender norms, including entrenched masculinity models, will be more systematically assessed, and consistently addressed to ensure that the sector tackles gender dynamics, which are the root cause of some of the most complex protection issues, such as child marriage. The sector will promote the inclusion of gender mainstreaming and targeted action for gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in all protection mainstreaming activities.
- The sector will continue to support **GBV risk mitigation and mainstreaming** activities, in line with the Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action. The sector will increasingly engage with grassroots women's organisations in order to support them and strengthen their capacities, as well as working on strengthening referrals, building capacity of humanitarian workers and sectoral risk mitigation interventions based on localised safety audit results. In addition, a network of gender and GBV Focal Points has been created in 2022 which will continue to be supported by the GBV WG and Gender WG.
- **The GBV Coordinators will ensure that all sectors have appointed gender and GBV focal points** who support the coordinator and members in mainstreaming gender and GBV into protection work. A gender and GBV Tipsheet has recently been developed, and training continue to be conducted for the sector's members. The GBV WG will continue to technically support the gender and GBV focal points, developing key GBV mainstreaming tools and delivering joint gender and GBV mainstreaming trainings for sectors' members in cooperation with the Gender Working Group.
- **Persons with disabilities and their caregivers will be more systematically consulted and their contributions** will be reflected in programme design, implementation, and monitoring.
- **The Inter-Agency mapping of services<sup>24</sup> will be regularly reviewed** to ensure that specialised services for persons with disabilities are identified, strengthened, and included in referral pathways.
- **The sector will actively promote the use of contextually appropriate and verifiable data collection tools in the Protection and other sectors as well as through inter-sectoral tools.** This will allow for greater identification, better understanding of barriers to services, and equitable humanitarian activities for all.
- Closer attention will be paid to ensuring that programmes are accessible and inclusive across sectors, including the **inclusive design of communication and information channels and materials**, and through the **development and dissemination of adapted guidance.**

### **PSEA**

The Protection Sector including all sub-sectors report on specific PSEA awareness activities with community members and on adhering to standards to ensure zero tolerance of SEA within the response. The Protection Sector ensures the assessment of SEA related risks, alignment to the PSEA SOPs for the Lebanon Response Plan as well as regular review of feedback and complaints mechanisms for corrective actions by sector members where relevant. In addition, the GBV sector closely collaborates with the PSEA Network chairs and ensures that response specific referral pathways are updated and regularly circulated and presented to the members of the PSEA network.

### **Environment**

Given the implications of environment-related issues on protection risks, including the displacement, destruction during the war, maintained threats of collective evictions and community tensions, the Protection sector will strengthen its coordination with the Social Stability Sector on aspects of Solid Waste Management and WaSH to mitigate protection concerns and ensure protection risks are included in the prioritisation of sites. Hygiene-related and environment-specific awareness messages will be delivered to all population groups, including children, through community structures to foster behaviour change with regards to waste awareness and environmental risks.