



## KEY FACT OF THE MONTH

The average registration waiting period is now **23** days

### JANUARY HIGHLIGHTS:

Some 52,273 Syrian Refugees were registered of which 52% were female. Moreover, waiting periods have decreased to 23 days from 30 in December. Overall figures are in line with the RRP6 targets for both Syrian refugees and the Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS). Initiatives to facilitate access to registration, including through mobile appointments, hotlines, and reinforced community outreach are progressing.

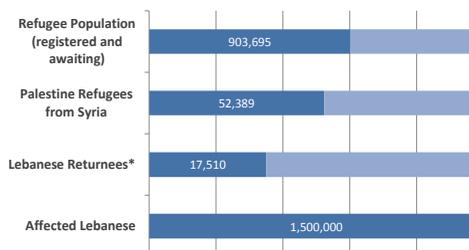
Some 1,140 individuals, largely Syrian refugees, received individual counseling and partners continue to raise legal awareness through community-based activities, such as group sessions in collective centres and other refugee settlements. Thematic assessments and mass-information highlighted the importance of civil documentation for Syrian refugees and PRS, in particular birth certificates. Best practices on legal activities, including evictions which are on the rise, are being shared amongst legal partners in several field locations, thus enhancing coordination.

Partners reached out to more than 14,000 community members (62% women) through community-based activities that encourage participation and improve information about services available to refugees and other population groups. These activities reached communities in settlements and collective centres, as well as those persons accessing Social Development Centres run by the MOSA.



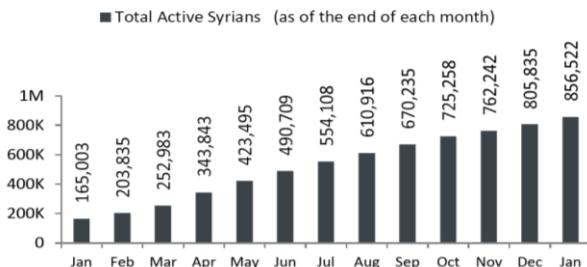
Refugees women and girls participating in psychosocial activities. Credit:

### ESTIMATED POPULATION IN LEBANON



\* Lebanese Returnees population figures are updated as of 31 October 2013

### UNHCR Registered



Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Elisabetta Brumat - brumat@unhcr.org  
Reporting Agencies:

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

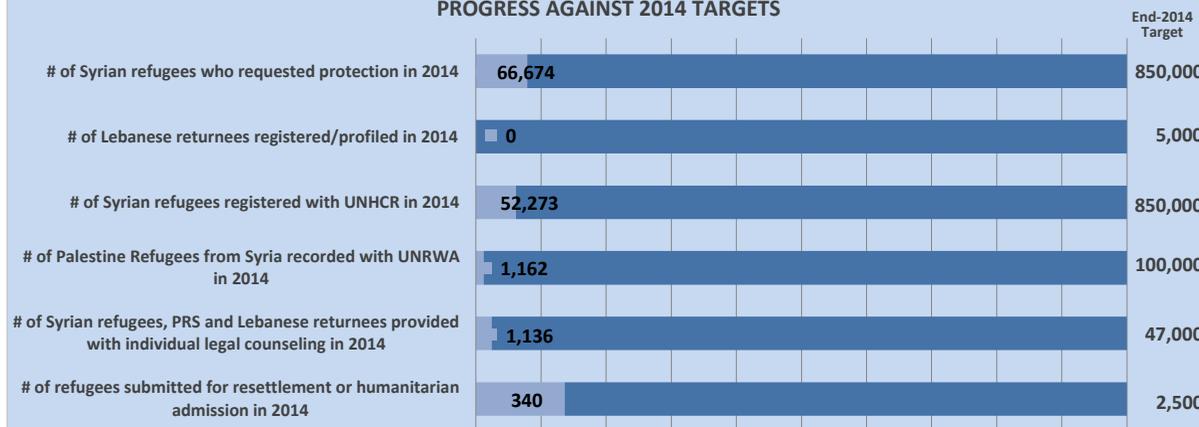
Access to physical safety from conflict-torn areas remains critical for Syrian Refugees and PRS.

As the refugee population approaches the one-million mark, advocacy efforts must continue to include access to territory. This takes in to account a presence at the border to ensure equal treatment and minimize barriers which may put the safety of the conflict-affected population even more at risk, such as entry through irregular routes or smuggling.

Civil documentation support to refugees through community awareness and outreach remains a high priority. Dedicated partners engaged in protection monitoring are strengthening data collection systems to improve analysis and evidence-based advocacy.

The system by which persons with specific needs are identified and referred to the relevant services requires strengthening, including enhanced coordination amongst partners at the field level. Improved reporting is in progress that will help to better monitor performance and identify gaps in protection assistance.

### PROGRESS AGAINST 2014 TARGETS



# CHILD PROTECTION



## JANUARY HIGHLIGHTS:

A total of 130 case workers and social workers (31 women and 99 men), working in Akkar, Tripoli, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, and the South were trained during two six-day core case management training sessions.

A peer support initiative for case workers and social workers involved in case management continued with two sessions organized in Beirut and in the South. These peer-to-peer group sessions serve as an on-going learning forum for sharing experiences and provide opportunities to discuss complex child protection cases and receive guidance.

## NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Birth registration campaigns promoting the registration of children born in Lebanon to refugee parents are underway; however, child protection actors are concerned by reports from refugee parents who are facing difficulties in registering their newborn children, mainly because they have expired residency permits they are unable to renew (due to high costs) or have entered Lebanon through an irregular route.

Support to children, particularly in the implementation and scaling-up of systems providing specialized services to those at high-risk and are vulnerable, remains a priority need. Training in case management and support sessions continue to be conducted in support of these activities, while the national and sub-national Child Protection in Emergencies Working Groups continue to work towards finalizing and implementing referral pathways.

Suspected high numbers of children engaged in work, particularly on streets and in other worse forms of labour, coupled with concerns of separated or unaccompanied children, underscore the need for stronger mechanisms. CPIEWG members are making assessments and piloting programmes to better

# SGBV



## JANUARY HIGHLIGHTS:

SGBV survivors continue to receive regular support and services. Refugee communities are also being made aware of the impact of acts of SGBV on individuals, families, and communities and how to respond. Information brochures on who to approach and the services available is distributed in all governorates to improve survivors' access to quality and timely care. In line with this, efforts are increasing to reach out to frontline workers and communities. Guidance notes on how to access services are also being developed to ensure that frontline workers know how to refer SGBV survivors to providers of specialized services in a safe and ethical manner.

Women and girls, men and boys continue to have access to safe spaces, such as Women's only Spaces (permanent space dedicated to women/girls with access to case managers); Women Resource Centre (permanent space offering vocational training and livelihood opportunities for women/girls); and Community Centres (permanent space offering specialized services to individuals, including access to a case manager). To maximize outreach opportunities mobile community based initiatives are carried out through activities targeting individuals at risk for SGBV or survivors (including children) with referrals to specialized services.

Gaps analysis is done regularly in each governorate in order to identify programme needs and priorities

## NEEDS ANALYSIS:

While services will need to be continuously scaled up, continued capacity building and harmonization of standards and approaches for prevention and response to SGBV is a priority. Prevention and risk mitigation measures need to be enforced. For instance, an analysis of gaps in assistance in the South have evidenced that the availability of legal counselling and legal representation for SGBV survivors there is currently very limited.

SGBV partners are preparing for a national retreat that will be held in February. Taking stock of achievements and lessons learned in 2013, the main aim of this retreat will be a common and shared overview of priorities and strategic orientation for 2014.

### PROGRESS AGAINST 2014 TARGETS



### PROGRESS AGAINST 2014 TARGETS

