



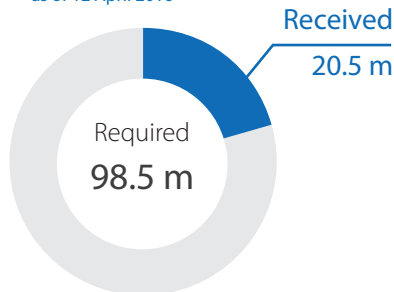
Protection Quarter 1 Dashboard



Inter-Agency
Coordination
Lebanon

The quarterly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Protection Sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Persons displaced From Syria have their basic rights respected and enjoy access to justice and legal stay; OUTCOME 2) Communities are empowered to contribute to their own protection solutions and community self-management encouraged; OUTCOME 3) Access to protection and services is ensured, the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men identified and resettlement realized; OUTCOME 4) Vulnerable girls and boys are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect through equitable access to quality child protection services; OUTCOME 5) The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality services is improved.

2016 Funding Status as of 12 April 2016



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



Targeted Population groups

3.1 m (People in Need)¹

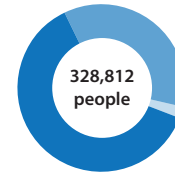
Reached

328,812

1,862,000
Targeted¹



Population reached by cohort



Syrian	62%
Poor Lebanese	36%
PRS	2%
PRL	0%

¹ These figures are for the whole sector which includes general Protection, SGBV and Child Protection.

Progress against targets



Activities

reached / target

# of individuals enrolled for the first time in life skills activities in community centers	2,860/17,000
# of individuals who received individual legal counseling on obtaining legal stay documentation	3,603/30,000
# of individuals who received individual legal counseling on birth registration	5,360/50,000
# of interventions to mitigate protection concerns and ensure access to services (includes referrals)	4,656/20,000
# of individuals reached through awareness sessions	28,560/127,603
# of individuals consulted during monitoring visits including to collective sites	11,045/68,452
# of Individuals benefitting from individual counseling and case management (excl. child & SGBV)	1,639/10,916
	0% 100%



Outputs/Outcomes

reached / target

# of individuals who benefitted from counseling and assistance, to obtain civil, legal stay or other documentation	60,846 /250,000
# of displaced persons and vulnerable individuals engaged in community based activities	61,713 /320,000
# of individuals in need who benefitted from individualized assistance and services	3,823 /50,000
	0% 100%



Breakdown by Age & Gender

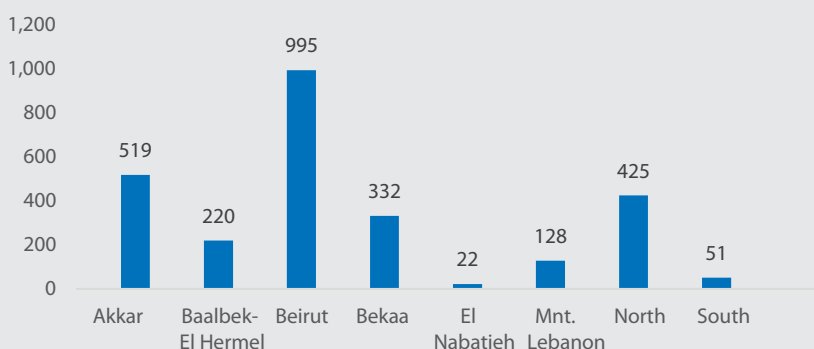
of people benefitting from individual counseling and case management (excl. child & SGBV)



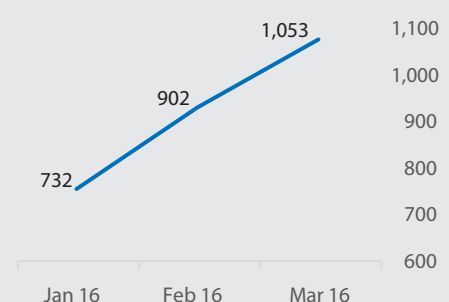
Custom Analysis

Number of people benefitting from individual counseling and case management (excluding child & SGBV)

Q1 Progress by Governorate



Q1 Progress by Month



The Protection sector started implementation of the 2016 LCRP with a focus on civil documentation, and provision of specialized services to persons with specific needs.

In Lebanon, administrative procedures on civil registration remain complex, making completion of marriage and birth registration procedures for Syrian refugees very challenging. For example, if families do not register the birth of their new born baby with the local civil registry (Nofous) within one year from the birth, they have to undergo a lengthy and costly court procedure to register the birth. Despite partners' efforts to disseminate information, the lack of understanding by parents of newborns on the procedures remains a key challenge. Outreach volunteers from within the community visit families with new born babies to explain the procedure, and eventually accompany parents to the appropriate authorities to complete the process; leaflets and videos are distributed and showed in Social Development Centers (SDCs) of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) and are available on line on the refugee website. By end of March 2016, 45,000 individuals were reached through these activities. Additionally, 12,800 persons were individually counseled mostly on birth and marriage registration protection partners both in the communities and among families who approach UNHCR Reception Centers. Families who face challenges in completing the process on their own are provided with individual assistance such as being accompanied to civil registry offices.

The 78 MOSA SDCs and Community Development Centers, supported by LCRP partners, provide a space for Syrian and Lebanese communities to jointly take part in a variety of activities aimed at building their confidence through skills such literacy, numeracy and computer skills that strengthen their communication. Additionally awareness is raised on children's and women's rights, reproductive health and consequences of early marriage and child labour. These activities contribute to alleviating the sense of stress and frustration caused by prolonged displacement and contributes improving the relations within the community. These centers have been provided with equipment to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities to interact with other members of the community. For instance, in Akkar, transportation services to the center allow children with disabilities to participate regularly in activities and interact with other children. "Without the van service provided to the community center, my son would not have many opportunities to leave our small apartment. I feel like he is safe with the driver and the staff at the center. He misses his old school in Syria, but at the center he and his sister have made a few new friends." Mother of a Syrian young boy with disability in Wadi Khaled



Facts and Figures

1,067,785

Total registered Syrian refugees¹

79%

Percentage of Syrian refugees who are women and children¹

41%

Percentage of Syrian refugees without legal residency²

28%

Percentage of Syrian households with residency permits for all members²

Documents required to obtain legal residency (for UNHCR-registered refugees) include:

- certified copies of a lease agreement or real-estate deed;
- certified attestation from a mukhtar (village leader) that the landlord owns the property;
- notarized pledge not to work; and
- proof of financial means or support received.

Sources:

1 UNHCR refugee data, as of 1 January 2016

2 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) 2015



Changes in Context - First Quarter

The total number of registered Syrian refugees as of January 2016 is 1,067,785. A total of 40,811 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) have been recorded by UNRWA until March, while the official number of Lebanese Returnees registered with IOM remains 28,574.

At the the "Supporting Syria and the Region 2016" Conference organized in London, the Government of Lebanon committed to seek ways, in conformity with Lebanese laws, to facilitate the streamlining of such regulations, including periodical waiver of residency fees and simplifying documentary requirements for the renewal of residency. Implementation modalities of these commitments are being defined.

In relation to residency, during the first quarter of 2016, protection partners have jointly analyzed the impact of lack of valid residency permits based on household and community level assessments, key informant interviews and legal assistance provided directly to refugees. Since the introduction of the new residency renewal/-regularization procedure, the percentage of refugees without residency steadily increased. A higher proportion of refugees lacking valid residency was found in the Bekaa, while a lower proportion of refugees lacking residency in the South, 60% and 33% respectively, according household surveys data. The majority of refugees reported lack of financial means as the primary barrier to renewing residency, along with the challenges faced in finding a sponsor.

According to findings from protection partners, 55% reported their lack of financial means as the primary barrier to renewing residency. The most recent vulnerability assessment of Syrian refugees in 2015 (VASyR) demonstrated that the overall economic situation of Syrian refugees considerably deteriorated in 2015, with 94% of the households assessed reporting having incurred and average of 950 dollars in financial debts to make ends meet.

Syrians not registered with UNHCR (or whose UNHCR registration is not accepted as sufficient for renewal as indicated above) must obtain a Lebanese sponsor to renew their residency. However, many Lebanese individuals may be unwilling to agree to bear responsibility or liability for sponsorship. The main challenges reported relate to requests to work additional unpaid hours; threat to withdraw sponsorship if refugees do not comply with additional requests; and decreasing salary in exchange for sponsorship. Some Syrians report having had to pay a fee to obtain a sponsorship, ranging from USD 200-1,000, although it is difficult to ascertain the extent of this practice.

At the end of 2015, MOSA and sector partners conducted participatory assessments with more than 1,300 Syrian refugees and refugees from other countries to identify protection priorities as well as solutions by community members. Early marriage and child labour continue to remain key community concerns. Women, children, adolescents and older persons considered verbal and sexual harassment in public spaces by Syrian and Lebanese men and boys to be one of their main

Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 21 organizations:

ACTED, AMEL, B&Z, CLMC, CONCERN, DRC, HI, Intersos, IRC, IRD, Makhzoumi, MAP-UK, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SHEILD, Solidarités, TdH - It, UNHCR, UNRWA, WVI

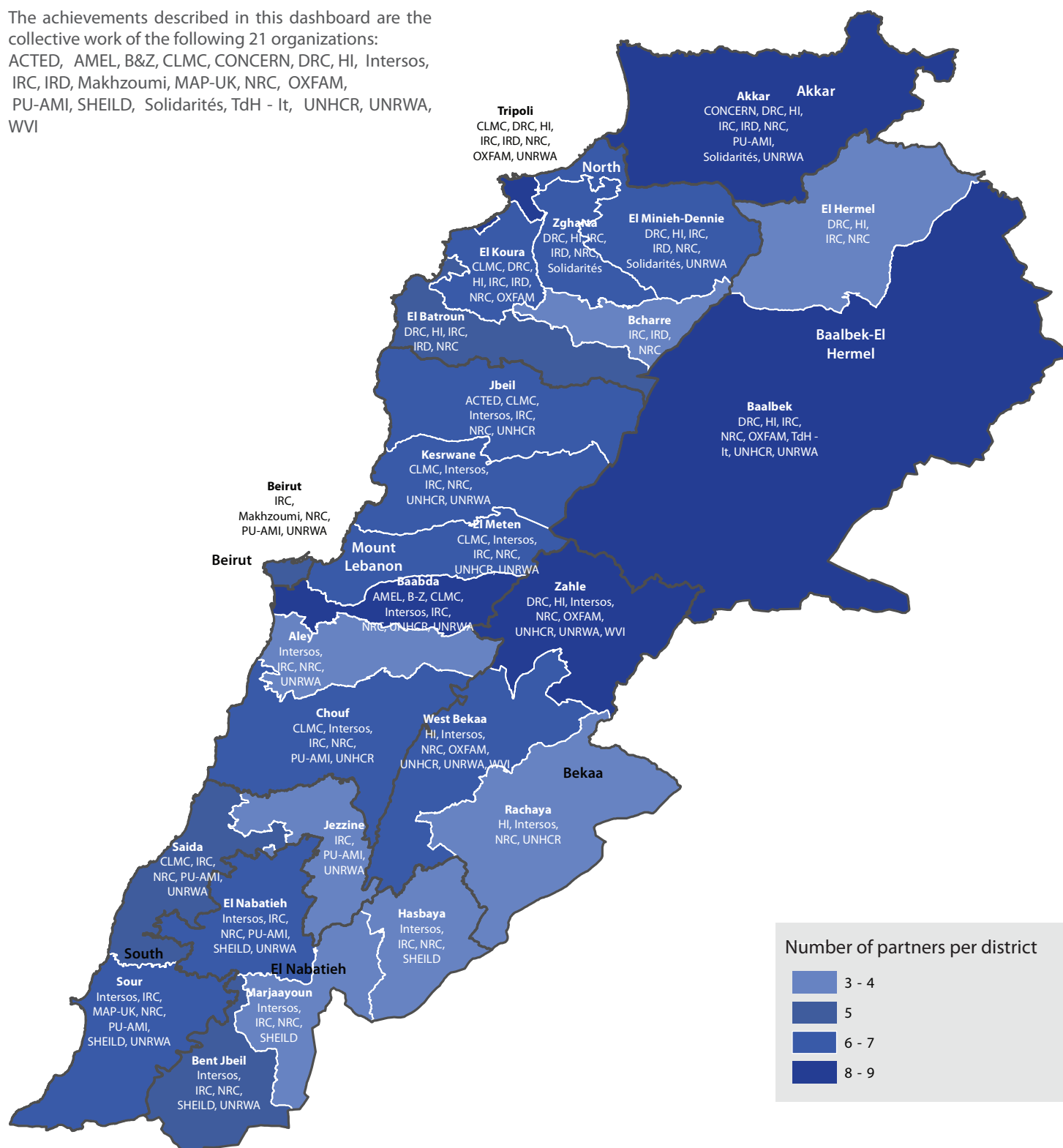
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Organizations per district

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