



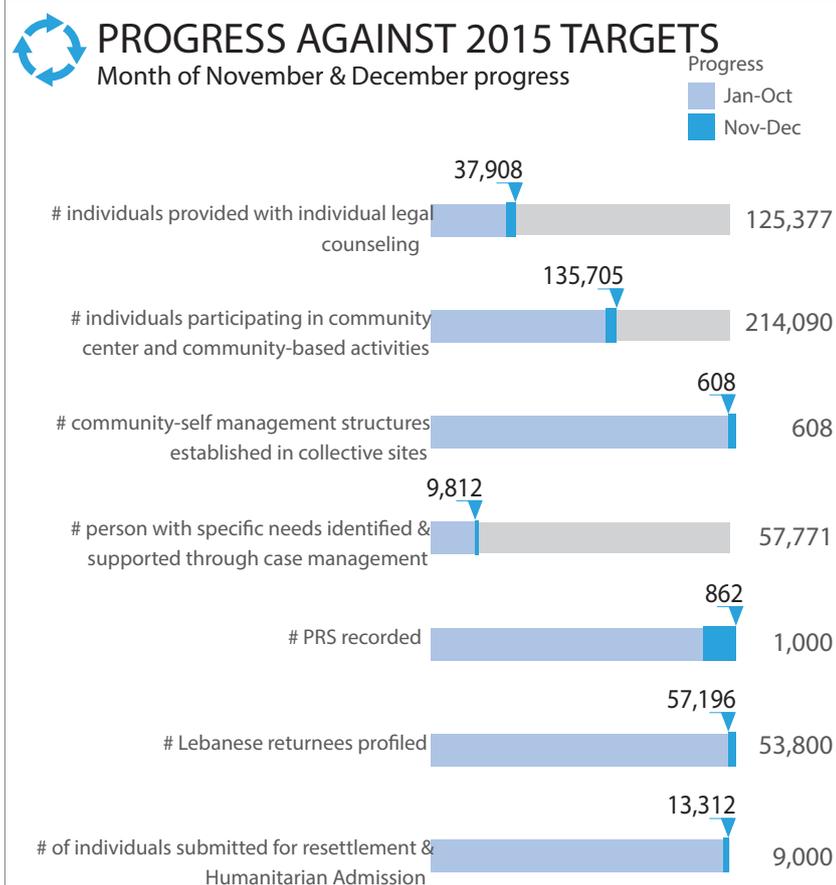
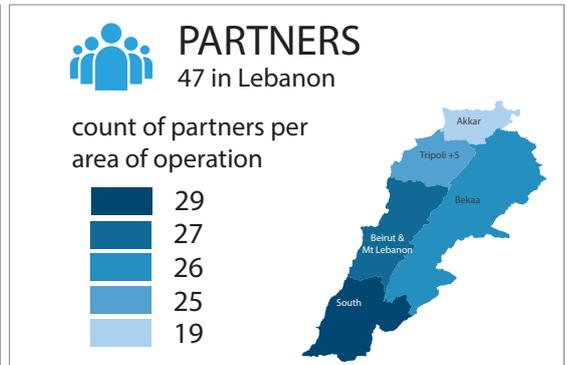
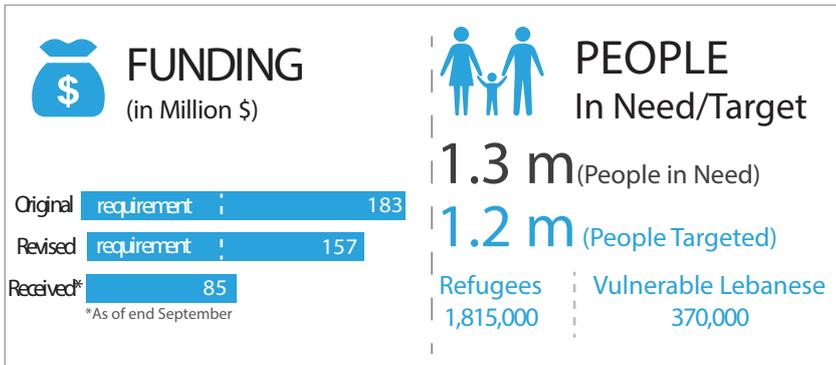
SITUATION ANALYSIS

As of December 2015, the Government of Lebanon estimates the total Syrian population in Lebanon to be 1.5 million, including the 1,07 million Syrians registered with UNHCR. New border regulations were introduced for Syrian nationals in January 2015, limiting admission to Lebanon to certain categories such as tourism, study, business and transit. Syrians, save Palestine Refugees from Syria, wishing to enter under the 'displaced' category are limited to exceptional humanitarian cases, according to criteria developed by Ministry of Social Affairs (unaccompanied/separated children, persons with disabilities or a critical medical conditions and persons to be resettled). A dozens were admitted in 2015 under these criteria. In addition, residency regulations introduced in 2015 have added new requirements for the renewal of residency permits of Syrians.

Almost 7,000 Syrian nationals were individually counseled on these changes in procedure as well as on civil documentation, such as birth and marriage registration, out of those some 3,000 parents were sensitized and assisted in obtaining birth registration documentation for their newborn children.

Activities organized in MOSA's Social Development Centers and Community Development Centers created a space to socialize and alleviate the stress and frustration due to prolonged displacement and isolation through learning and psychosocial support. More than 12,000 persons participated in life skills training, such as computer and language classes, awareness-raising session on topics such as birth registration, early marriage, sexual and reproductive health, maternal health, education. More than 700 person with specific needs received individualized assistance such as psychosocial counseling, one off emergency cash assistance, referral to medical and legal services.

More than 1,300 Syrian and non-Syrian refugee men, women, boys and girls were consulted through 97 focus group discussions in order to identify protection priorities and solicit feedback on solutions. This is a yearly exercise conducted by a multi-disciplinary team, including UNHCR, MOSA, WFP and 20 other protection partners UNHCR across Lebanon, with the aim of adjust or introduce new programmes which respond to communities' needs and priorities. Among the key protection concerns reported by communities, early marriage, child labour and harassment of women and girls have been repeatedly cited. Communities reported that lack of legal documentation and employment opportunities are significant factors exacerbating risks, and frequently mentioned being anxious and worried about their future especially due to reduction of food assistance and given the legal and economic restrictions.



PROTECTION FACTS AND FIGURES

# of Registered Syrian Refugees (UNHCR Registration data as of 31-Dec-2015)	1,069,111
% of female headed households (Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (Vasyr 2015))	19%
% of single headed households with dependents (Vasyr 2015)	12%
% of households having at least one member with special needs (Vasyr 2015)	27%
% individuals included in the survey who did not have residency permits (Vasyr 2015)	41%
% of households in which six or more people occupied a single room (Vasyr 2015)	17%
% of households in Bekaa (worst region) lack of privacy in the shelter is issue (Vasyr 2015)	86%



SITUATION ANALYSIS

During this period, based on a preliminary analysis done on the results of Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire among 705 children obtained from sector members, around 74% targeted children in CP programmes reported to be showing an increase in psycho-social wellbeing.

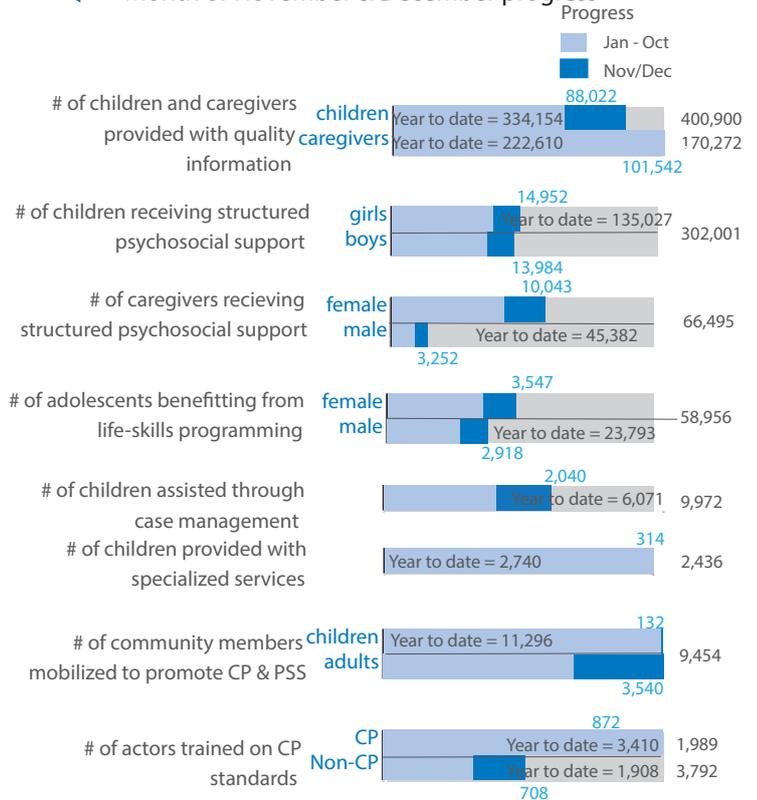
At least 250 children were reached through awareness raising sessions conducted by CP sector members on the hazards and risks of worst forms of child labour for those children involved in child labor as well as sensitization sessions for caregivers and employers. With the establishment of MoSAs expanded network of services for most vulnerable children in 57 SDCs, a safe identification and referral training was rolled out nation-wide reaching in total 250 non-CP actors, namely non CP actors from Ministry of Education and Higher Education and Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Social Affairs. This training aimed to strengthen capacity of non-CP actors to safely identify and refer child protection cases in an ethical manner to case managers as per the national standards operating procedures for child protection case management. The endorsement of the national SOP and case management tools by MOSA and the roll-out training of front-line social workers contributed to strengthening governmental and non-government institutional capacity to better respond to CP/GBV cases.

During Nov - Dec 2015, around 88,000 children and 250,000 caregivers have been provided with quality information that they know where to go to seek help and to prevent and mitigate protection risks. In comparison with the previous two months the CP sector members have been able to reach more than double the number of children. Additionally, a total of 28,000 children (14,952 girls, 13,984 boys) and 13,000 caregivers received structured psycho-social support and 2,350 children have been assisted with case management and specialized services.



PROGRESS AGAINST 2015 TARGETS

Month of November & December progress



SITUATION ANALYSIS

The 16 Days Campaign of Activism against Violence against Women and Girls was launched on 25th November and lasted until 10th December. The interagency theme of this year for Lebanon was "Protecting and Empowering Women and Girls: A Collective Accountability". Partners were actively involved in the Campaign, organizing every day specific events with Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian communities such as photo exhibition, theater and role plays, video projections, debates and round tables, drawings, billboards. Throughout the campaign more than 6000 men and boys, women and girls have received information on SGBV, its consequences on individuals, families and communities, how it can be prevented and where to go for help.

More than 16,000 women, girls and boys, who were at risk or survivors of violence participated in psychosocial support activities in one of the 54 safe spaces established throughout the country. These activities are designed and led by women and girls themselves so as to empower them to regain control over their life and confidence in themselves. This included handcraft, cooking, make up, and drama, which provided opportunities for social workers opportunities to engage them on women's rights, communication skills, and peer-to-peer emotional support.



PROGRESS AGAINST 2015 TARGETS

Month of November & December progress

