

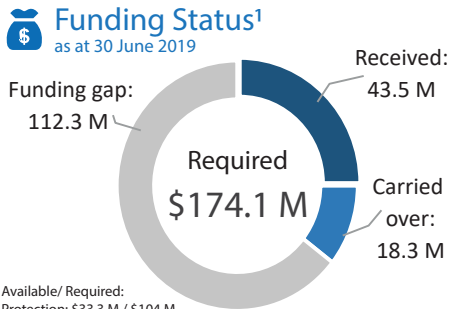


Protection (including SGBV and Child Protection) 2019 Mid-Year Dashboard



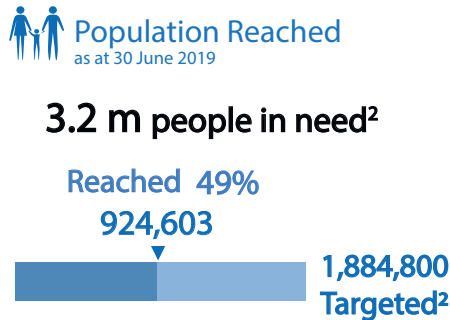
Inter-Agency
Coordination
Lebanon

This dashboard summarizes progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Protection sector in Lebanon aims to achieve the following results: **OUTCOME 1:** Ensure that persons displaced from Syria have their basic rights (incl. access to territory, legal stay, civil documentation) respected and specific protection needs fulfilled; **OUTCOME 2:** Support and actively engage community members in creating a safe protection environment; **OUTCOME 3:** Reduce SGBV risks and improve access to quality services; **OUTCOME 4:** Provide boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse with access to an improved and equitable prevention and response.

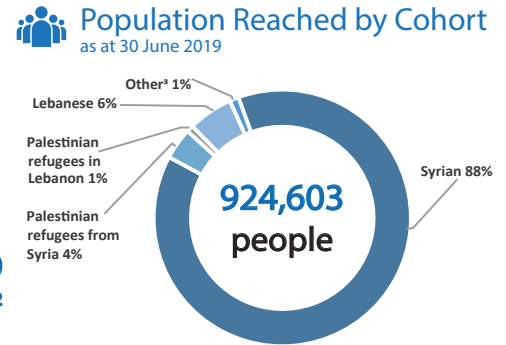


Available/ Required:
Protection: \$33.3 M / \$104 M
CP: \$18 M / \$39.6 M
SGBV: \$10.5 M / \$30.5 M

¹ Programmes are funded by a combination of flexible/unearmarked funds and funds specifically earmarked to the sector.



² Figures are for the whole sector, which includes general Protection, Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and Child Protection.



³ Other nationalities include refugees and asylum seekers from Iraq, Sudan, Ethiopia, Egypt, Eritrea and elsewhere.

Progress against targets

Key Achievements

	Reached / Target
# of individuals who benefitted from legal counseling, assistance and representation regarding legal stay	13,061 / 40,000
# of individuals who benefitted from counseling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding civil registration including birth and marriage registration	36,738 / 100,000
# of individuals trained, supported, and engaged in community-based mechanisms	2,256 / 5,201
# of individuals with specific needs receiving specific support (non-cash)	4,920 / 17,370
# of women, girls, men and boys at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces	35,916 / 140,000
# of women, girls, men and boys sensitized on SGBV	87,296 / 286,750
# of boys and girls accessing focused psychosocial support and/or assisted through CP case management services ⁴	16,739 / 24,000
# of caregivers accessing child protection prevention (caregivers' programmes) ⁵	18,197 / 29,262
# of boys and girls engaged in community-based child protection activities	38,609 / 91,445
%	100%

⁴ Children receiving more than one service may be counted more than once
⁵ Includes Parents' Support Groups and parenting skills programmes
NB: Figures in this box are based on targets and sums of beneficiaries for activities under each outcome.

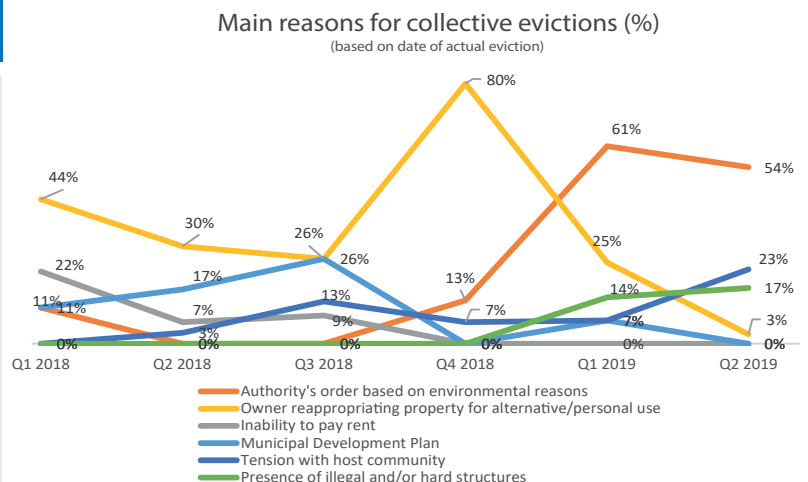
Outcomes⁶

	LCRP 2017/2020 Baseline				2019 Results				2020 Target			
	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL
OUTCOME 1:												
% of persons with legal stay	26% ⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	22% ⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	45%	N/A	N/A	N/A
% of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Nofous level	36% ⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	48% ⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A
% of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Foreigners' Registry level	17% ⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	30% ⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A
# of persons benefitting from resettlement or other humanitarian pathways ⁹	7,771	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,954	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
OUTCOME 3:												
% of women aged 20-24 who are married before 18 ^{10, 11}	41%	6%	25%	12%	N/A ¹¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.8	4.8%	20%	9.6%
OUTCOME 4:												
% of children aged 2-14 who experience violent disciplinary practices ^{10, 12}	65%	57%	77%	82%	N/A ¹²	N/A	N/A	N/A	45%	40%	45%	45%
% of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour ^{10, 13}	7%	6%	4%	5%	N/A ¹³	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.5%	3.6%	3.5%	4.5%

⁶ Only activity indicators for Outcome 2 are available for 2018. Outcome indicators were redefined for 2019.
⁷ Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) 2017.
⁸ VASyR 2019.
⁹ proGres; mid-year results (as at 30 June 2019). Figure is for those who have departed.
¹⁰ Baseline survey, UNICEF, MoSA, 2016; biennial results (2018, 2020)
¹¹ UNICEF data forthcoming in 2020. However, VASyR 2019 results indicate that 27% of Syrian females between ages 15 and 19 are married.
¹² UNICEF data forthcoming in 2020. However, VASyR 2019 results indicate that 64% of Syrian children aged 1-18 were subjected to violent discipline.
¹³ UNICEF data forthcoming in 2020. However, VASyR 2019 results indicate that 2.6% of children aged 5 to 17 are engaged in child labour and 3.8% children aged 6-17 reported working in the past 7 days.

Analysis

- Based on data in ActivityInfo compiled by UNHCR in cooperation with protection partners, a total of 63 collective evictions took place in Lebanon in the first half of 2019, evicting 3,433 people from their homes.
- This presents a high increase compared to last year, when 39 collective evictions took place in the first half of the year.
- Almost 14,750 individuals were affected by eviction notices newly issued during the first half of 2019.
- As at 30 June 2019, more than 6,500 people remain at risk of eviction, having been issued with an eviction notice during the previous 12 months which remains in force.
- Environmental considerations have been the main alleged reason for collective evictions in 2019 thus far, implemented by the Litani River Authority (LRA). However, there has also been an increase in Q2 of collective evictions by municipality officials based on tensions/complaints from the host community.



At the beginning of the year, the Protection sector set **four joint priorities** (child labour, child marriage, civil documentation & legal residency, and persons with disabilities) to work on through a more collaborative approach. The objective was to reinforce the integrated response and ensure that all protection aspects are taken into consideration when conducting case management, especially in relation to child protection, SGBV, legal aspects and disability. The Protection sector worked with twelve key partners on revising case management guiding questions relevant to each protection area of focus (civil documentation & legal residency, worst forms of child labour, child marriage, and support to persons with disabilities).

Concerning **protection mainstreaming**, the Protection Sector conducted three four-day Training of Trainers workshops as an initial step to bolster in-country protection mainstreaming capacities within national and international organizations, through all sectors across Lebanon. These were open to both protection and non-protection staff working at all field office locations. Sixty staff were trained, resulting in increased knowledge and better attitudes on protection mainstreaming, as well as training skills on protection mainstreaming. These staff will form a pool of certified protection mainstreaming trainers and have already started rolling out 85 initiatives to mainstream protection through 37 local and international NGOs. At inter-sector level, a protection mainstreaming roadmap was developed.

Protection incident monitoring was continuously improved, resulting among others in the development of a quarterly dashboard highlighting the main reasons and actors involved in collective evictions and the responses put in place. Other protection topics regularly monitored included detention, onward movement, raids and the demolition of empty structures, and environmental concerns impacting refugees such as the Litani river situation.

A community-based protection approach thematic group was established, in line with the priorities identified during the LCRP revision and the Protection sector retreat held in February 2019, entrusted with:

- mapping existing community groups and structures within protection and across other sectors;
- developing minimum standards for community-based interventions, including key definitions;
- easing the exchange of good practices in community-based interventions, and action planning;
- systematically reporting on community engagement in Protection sector documents, which will help in advocacy efforts;
- developing tools to measure the extent and impact of community engagement within protection and across sectors; and
- delivering trainings on community engagement and community-based protection

The comprehensive package of prevention and response services to **children at risk** – targeting children, caregivers and the wider community (along with key stakeholders and influencers) – is being tailored and further adapted by partners to the needs of children, to ensure that the most vulnerable and harder to reach children are duly assisted. Tailored and adapted packages of child protection and education services are being promoted for children engaged in child labour and those out of school. In addition, the sector is further investing in building the capacity of partners on curricula introduced in 2018 for focused and community-based psychosocial support, with some 15 national and international partners and 20 MoSA staff having been trained during the first semester of 2019. Services have included community-oriented prevention approaches such as community-based child protection activities which aim to increase the capacity and awareness of children to negotiate and mitigate risks and know where to go for help, as well as caregiver support programmes, reaching a total of 38,609 children and 18,197 caregivers. Case management also continues to be key component of the response, aiming to provide non-judicial and judicial¹⁴ protection to high-risk¹⁵ children. In the first half of 2019, a total of 6,689 cases have been managed, an indication of the increased risks and vulnerabilities faced by children. A total of 10,050 children (four times as many as during the first semester of 2018) were also assisted by more tailored emotional peer support, delivered through focused psychosocial support (FPSS) activities. A participatory approach to case management remains at the core of the response, with children and caregivers actively engaged in identifying appropriate solutions for protecting and empowering children.

Three guidance notes on **sexual and gender-related violence (SGBV)** were developed, relating to survivors of intimate partner violence, adolescent girls married or at risk of being married, and male survivors and LGBTQI+. The capacity of non-specialized GBV staff was strengthened through training on identification and referral of mental health issues, and through the development of SOPs which include follow-up with SGBV survivors.

¹⁴ It specifically aims at ensuring full application of international norms and standards for all children who come into contact with justice and related systems as victims, witnesses and alleged offenders; or for other reasons where judicial, state administrative or non-state adjudicatory intervention is needed, for example regarding their care, custody or protection.

¹⁵ Risks are calculated based on the nature and the consequences of an event and followed by the likelihood and of its occurrence.

During the first half of 2019, it has become increasingly challenging to maintain a dignified protection space for refugees in Lebanon. In a context of continuing anti-refugee rhetoric, especially in the media, a series of measures was announced by the Government of Lebanon which have resulted in both stricter emphasis on the enforcement of national laws and the promulgation of several new regulations, which affect specifically refugees. These developments have created an atmosphere of unpredictability and anxiety, both among refugees and humanitarian actors involved in the response. In addition, restrictive measures are increasingly being applied by municipalities and other authorities, with reports of raids targeting shops and businesses and of arrests (mostly for residency-related offenses). Following a decision from the Litani River Authority, a sharp increase in collective evictions relating to environmental considerations and perceived pollution by refugees of the Litani and other rivers has led to difficulties for refugees to find relocation sites with suitable shelter.

Following April 2019 Higher Defence Council decision, the dismantlement of hard structures that have been constructed in refugee settlements without the necessary building permit issued by the municipality was enforced. While the Government's standpoint has been that no permanent structures may be established, these walls and hard structures provide basic shelter to refugees, and their forced dismantlement without ensuring alternative shelter and the required assistance in a timely manner may result in undue pressure for refugees to return. More than 15,000 refugees have been affected by the measure, in particular in Aarsal where around 1,300 structures have been dismantled as at 30 June 2019, with a further 2,500 structures remaining to be dismantled. Women, children, older persons and persons with specific needs are among the most severely affected. Children in Aarsal in particular have shown increased signs of distress, trauma and fear, especially when witnessing the destruction of their houses and the neglect of their caregivers. This situation also means that further and more focused CP and GBV services should be available and tailored to support these children after the dismantlement, as organizations are currently only being able to deliver light psychosocial support and recreational activities. Rubble resulting from dismantlement, which is not being cleared sufficiently, is creating additional health and safety risks.

Due to the accumulation of recent policies and administrative measures regulating legal residency, refugees continue to face difficulty in securing legal residency in Lebanon. The temporary suspension of providing legal residency during the second quarter of 2019 created additional anxiety and stress among refugees. In addition, a decision was issued by the authorities in May indicating that any Syrian who entered (or re-entered) Lebanon irregularly after 24 April would be deported and handed over to the Syrian immigration authorities. The decision applies both to Syrians arrested at the border and inside Lebanon¹⁶.

Finally, also in line with instructions from the Higher Defence Council, the Ministry of Labour released a plan in June to take action towards all non-Lebanese workers without work permits, in particular Syrian refugees. Although Syrian refugees are entitled by law to work in three specific sectors, in practice it has been challenging for many of them to obtain a work permit, as the work permit has to be requested by the employers and they often have more than one employer. The deadline for refugees to regularize their work permit status is tight. The new action plan carries significant implications for refugees, and contributes to the shrinking protection environment and the rise in social tensions in the country. Coupled with ongoing difficulties in accessing legal residency, this may also lead to an increase in child labour in some parts of the country, as adult refugees face new barriers to engaging in work.

Data collected through the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBV-IMS), agency assessments, focus group discussions, and protection monitoring highlight that displacement increases the risk of SGBV. Married girls (including child mothers), adolescent girls, unaccompanied and separated boys and girls, women and girls with disabilities, older women, female heads of household and socially marginalized groups continue to be most at risk. The most commonly reported types of violence are physical violence (36% of reported incidents), mainly within the family or home; sexual violence (15% of incidents concern rape or sexual assault); emotional violence (35%); as well as forced and child marriage. Provision of quality services remains essential to ensure women and girls at risk and survivors are supported in addressing their needs and in allowing them to recover from GBV incidents. Access to legal services remains a challenge as survivors are less likely to seek legal assistance due to fear of retaliation, reputational damage, or lack of trust in the legal system. Efforts are being put in place to capacitate case managers to inform survivors about their legal individual protection, such as legal residency and marriage registration, and about birth registration.

¹⁶ UNHCR is intervening in cases of individuals who are at risk of deportation, mainly when there is a protection concern, and is advocating in some cases for the re-admittance of deported individuals, mainly in case of (risk of) family separation. Syrian refugees are advised to seek to obtain any document (mentioning at least their name and date of issuance) proving that they entered and/or were present in Lebanon prior to 24 April 2019, and UNHCR can also assist in providing copies of documents such as a previously issued appointment slips or registration certificates if refugees do not have/have lost these documents.

The Protection sector will continue its focus on the four identified joint priorities. With SGBV and CP, the sector will work closely with other sector working groups (i.e. Basic Assistance, Livelihoods and Education) to ensure complementarity in the approach and to maximize the impact of the interventions, for example to mainstream the specific needs of PwSNs – particularly those exposed to child labour and child marriage – into their interventions, and it will reinforce processes to safely identify and refer PwSNs to protection partners. The Protection sector also plans to carry out capacity-building training sessions for partner staff on safe identification and referral of protection cases, and on key legal topics such as documentation certifying civil events having occurred while in Lebanon (birth, marriage, divorce and death), legal residency, and the Washington Group questionnaire relating to disabilities.

The sector's emphasis will remain on preserving a dignified stay for displaced persons and on reinforcing social stability. At both national and field levels, efforts will be made to ensure that Syrian refugees are aware of the administrative and policy changes to legal residency and civil documentation procedures, and are able to register the births of their children and to renew their residency. In addition, partners will strive for advocacy towards the inclusive and consistent application of the criteria and procedures for legal residency and civil status documentation for persons displaced from Syria. Finally, the Protection sector will continue providing targeted support services to PWSNs and their caregivers by ensuring that basic services available (legal assistance, case management, counselling, etc.) are known and accessible to them by mainstreaming inclusivity in programming to reduce their protection risks. Work on protection mainstreaming, across sectors and at field level, will continue, including through a framework for the promotion of accountability to affected populations.

Further efforts will be invested in advancing and rolling out the tailored and adapted package of CP and Education services for the most vulnerable and hardest-to-reach children, including those engaged in the worst forms of child labour, those subject to child marriage, and victims of violence, especially violent disciplinary practices. In addition, efforts must ensure that interventions are comprehensive and holistic in addressing the protection concerns at different levels of the family, and with a continuum of services ranging from community-based and informal services to more formal and specialized services. These interventions will be designed to mainly address the needs of the most vulnerable children facing multiple deprivations, including children with disabilities and children subject to labour or marriage who require CP/GBV and legal services for addressing the root causes of their problems. To complete this, social norms and behavioural change work will also focus on targeting those drivers resulting in behaviours which continue to allow for harmful practices.

The SGBV Task Force will concentrate on finalizing the online safety prevention package, and on the support to community structures and sustainability of services. The Task Force will initiate discussion and strategy on ensuring sustainability of services after phasing out by service providers through compilation of good practices and issuance of a guidance note. It will also focus on action plans for the implementation of the IASC SGBV Guidelines in identified key sectors (Protection, Legal, Health and Shelter). In addition, it will work on enhancing the outreach component by developing a refined targeting methodology that complements existing outreach approaches. Finally, it will also strengthen long-term coaching and capacity building to ensure transfer of knowledge to local organizations and entities, including SDCs, as well as preparing phase-out strategies and community response structures.

They could not tolerate seeing their peers hungry in the centre.

Since 29 June 2019, a team from Terre des Hommes Italy (TDH-IT) is responding to the emergency in Arsal related to the dismantlement of type 2 and 3 structures in several informal tented settlements. To support families in coping with the situation, children from the dismantled sites were welcomed in recreational and community-based child protection activities at the TDH-IT centre, to keep them in a safe and protected environment and away from the dismantlement activities. When the child protection response started getting more organized, UNICEF and other sector partners joined the efforts, with each organization having a different role so that they were complementing each other. AMEL supported by seconding staff to conduct the activities in the TDH-IT centre, LOST with the provision of transportation for children to the centre, and IRC took the lead in outreach to adolescent girls through safe space activities in their centres.



During the response, collaboration and communal efforts have been strongly outlined through different initiatives by community members, partners, and even children. On 11 July 2019, a group of four adolescent girls participating in the activities in the TDH-IT centre during the emergency, started a surprising initiative with their peers. These adolescent girls, who have lived through the hardship of being refugees and living in refugee camps since the beginning of the Syria crisis and who were traumatized by the dismantlement of their camps and by seeing their belongings as rubble around them, came up with the idea of preparing and bringing a meal to share with their friends. Due to their limited financial capacity, they brought a small quantity of biscuits, juice and chocolate. Most interestingly, they also brought “tabbouleh” which they prepared with the help of their mothers to chop the parsley. The quantity was not enough to feed everybody, but it was enough to draw a smile on each child’s face and bring them happiness.

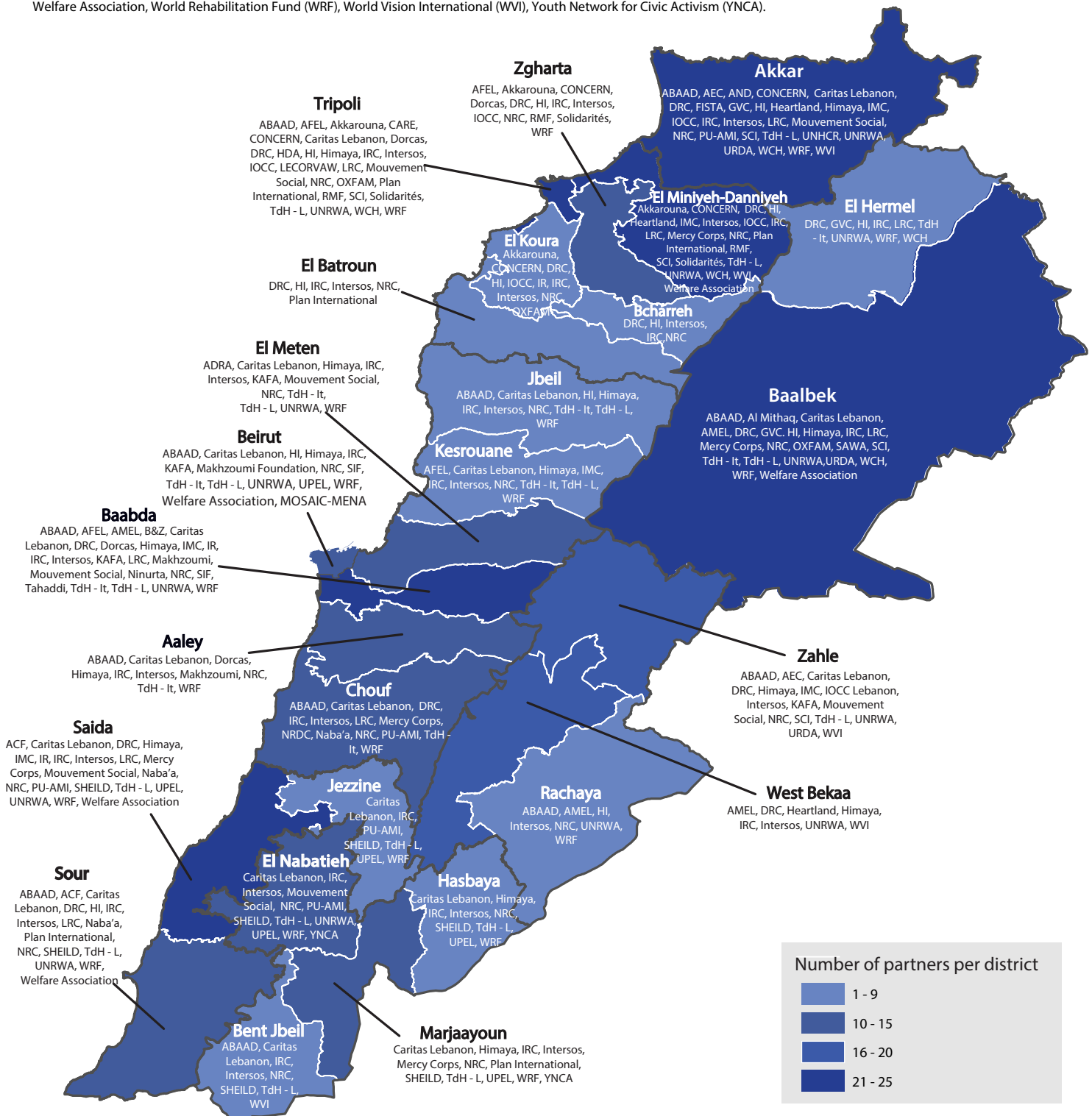
“I feel very proud of them”, said Amal Smailey, an animator at the TDH-IT centre. “They have developed many important skills, and they have memorized and applied the “compassion” subject that they learned about together. They have been transformed and started to put themselves in the shoes of the others. I had expected that they would share their learning with siblings or relatives, but I never expected that their surprise would be this kind and thoughtful”, she added. This behaviour by the four pioneer girls is the fruit of six months of joint hard work between UNICEF and TDH-IT. They were shy when they first came in, probably scared to come into the centre which eventually made a real change in their lives. The animator added, when asked about the difference before and after having worked with the girls: “When I first started the sessions with them, they were all very shy and reluctant to express themselves, but to be honest, I see a difference in them. I feel they are empowered and equipped with skills that will help them in life. They have now self-confidence and they are no longer afraid to speak up.”



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 59 partners:

ABAAD, Action Against Hunger (ACF), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), arcenciel (AEC), Association du Foyer de l'Enfant Libanais (AFEL), Akkarouna, Al Mithaq, AMEL, Akkar Network for Development (AND), Basmeh & Zeitooneh (B&Z), CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CONCERN, Danish Red Cross (DRC), Dorcas, First Step Together Association (FISTA), Gruppo Di Volontariato Civile (GVC), Handicap International (HI), Heartland, Himaya, International Medical Corps (IMC), Intersos, International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC) Lebanon, Islamic Relief (IR), International Rescue Committee (IRC), KAFA, Lebanese Council to Resist Violence against Women (LECORVAW), Lebanese Red Cross (LRC), Makhzoumi Foundation, Mercy Corps, MOSAIC-MENA, Mouvement Social, Migration for Services and Development (MSD), Naba'a, Nabad, Ninurta, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), National Rehabilitation and Development Centre (NRDC), OXFAM, Plan International, Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), René Moawad Foundation (RMF), SAWA, Save the Children International (SCI), Social, Humanitarian, Economical Intervention for Local Development (SHEILD), Secours Islamique France (SIF), Solidarités, Tahaddi, Terre des Hommes Italy (TdH - It), Terre des Hommes Lebanon (TdH - L), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), L'Union pour la Protection de l'Enfance au Liban (UPEL), Union of Relief and Development Associations (URDA), War Child Holland (WCH), Welfare Association, World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF), World Vision International (WVI), Youth Network for Civic Activism (YNCA).



Note: This map has been produced by the Inter-Agency Information Management Unit based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for operational purposes. It does not constitute an official United Nations map. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.