



PROTECTION SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED
3,207,700
PEOPLE TARGETED
1,883,700
REQUIREMENTS(US\$)
2020 174.1 million
PARTNERS
71
GENDER MARKER
2a
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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1 \$84.5 m

Displaced persons from Syria and individuals at risk live in a safe protective environment.

- Indicators**
- Percentage of persons with legal stay.
 - Percentage of persons referred provided with services.
 - Percentage of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Noufous level.
 - Percentage of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Foreign Registry level.
 - Number of persons benefitting from resettlement or other humanitarian pathways.
 - Percentage of households who have moved accomodation in the last 6 months due to eviction.

Outcome #2 \$29.5 m

Communities are empowered in creating a safe protection environment.

- Indicators**
- Percentage of persons reporting that information received on accessing services was useful
 - Percentage of persons involved in any stage of the program cycle (the assessment, design, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and activities.)

Outcome #3 \$30.5 m

SGBV risks are reduced, and access to quality services is improved.

- Indicators**
- Percentage of women (20-24) married before 18.
 - Percentage of women and girls age 15-49 who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife.

Outcome #4 \$39 m

All boys and girls are protected against neglect, violence, abuse and exploitation (including prevention and response).

- Indicators**
- Percentage of children 2-14 years who experience violent disciplinary practices.
 - Percentage of children aged 5-17 yrs engaged in child labor.
 - Percentage of children (boys and girls) who reported an improvement in their psychosocial wellbeing as measured through the SDQ.

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	52% Female 48% Male	
Lebanese	1,500,000	336,000	174,720	161,280
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	1,500,000	780,000	720,000
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	27,700	27,700	14,404	13,296
Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon	180,000	20,000	10,400	9,600

Overall sector strategy

The overarching objective of the Protection sector in Lebanon is that **persons displaced from Syria and other individuals in a vulnerable situation have their rights respected and that they live in safety and dignity.**

To meet this objective, the sector strategy aims to ensure that:

- a. persons displaced from Syria have their basic rights respected, including protection against refoulement and access to legal residency;
- b. displaced and host communities are empowered to play a leading role in the identification, prevention of and response to protection concerns;
- c. national institutions are supported so that displaced persons and other individuals in vulnerable situation have enhanced access to protection and essential services;
- d. persons with compelling protection risks or heightened vulnerabilities have access to durable solutions;
- e. risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are reduced and survivors supported;
- f. children are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect; and
- g. persons with specific needs have equal access to both general and specialized services.

The sector will implement interventions using a people-centred and rights-based approach targeting the institutional, community and individual levels.

Cornerstone activities for the Protection sector are to ensure that displaced persons have access to **registration and legal stay**, and that mechanisms are in place to guarantee **non-refoulement**. In addition, access to **civil documentation** remains a critical priority to ensure that displaced children and adults are recognized as persons before the law, that they can subsequently enjoy their essential rights, including freedom of movement, and that they have access to services. The sector will work closely with the **Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)** at central and local level on protection interventions for displaced Syrians, concerning access to territory,¹ legal residency, access to justice, civil status documentation,² and evictions. The sector will also engage with other line ministries, including MoIM, MEHE, MoPH, MoJ and MoL, and non-governmental agencies to **strengthen national systems on child protection** and protection against **sexual gender-based violence (SGBV)**, including legislative and national policies which assist in maintaining a protective environment for women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syria crisis. The sector will support a multi-sectoral strategy at national level for

addressing **violence against children, child marriage, child labour**, and for addressing the **needs of persons with disabilities**.

The Government of Lebanon and international partners highlighted, in the Lebanon Partnership Paper, the importance of supporting and upholding the **rule of law** to preserve a dignified stay for persons displaced from Syria.³ The success of the strategy to ensure better protection for individuals and families has been set on **correlated assumptions** which includes the Government of Lebanon, with continuous support of the international community, strengthening the overall protection environment in the country by ensuring access to territory to persons in need of international protection and upholding the non-refoulement principle, as well as enabling eligible refugees to obtain legal residency and facilitating access to civil documentation. This also encompasses ongoing engagement to improve and enforce the legal framework for better protection of women, girls, boys and men against SGBV and child protection risks. Moreover, the achievement of the protection strategy objective depends on outreach to displaced persons remaining possible and services continuing to be delivered, in close coordination with local and international organizations and with relevant ministries (in particular MoSA).

The sector will foster meaningful **engagement with both displaced and host communities across sex, age, nationality, disability and socio-economic status** throughout the programme cycle. It will make use of local influencers including community groups and networks, civil society, local leaders and key gatekeepers to achieve this engagement. The sector strategy will prioritize the following interventions:

- **Displaced and host communities' empowerment to enhance resilience, inclusion and participation** in spite of a challenging protection environment and to reduce social isolation (including through awareness raising, information dissemination and consultations for better programming⁴);
- **Challenge harmful social norms and practices and promote positive norms and behavioural change** towards protective practices, gender equality, including women empowerment and positive masculinity fostering, disability inclusion, and stronger child participation (through for instance positive parenting sessions encouraging role models and positive alternatives, and psychosocial support activities for adolescents girls addressing child marriage⁵);
- **Strengthen accountability of local institutions and gatekeepers vis-à-vis affected people**, by promoting an open dialogue with communities on protection risks and needs and encouraging feedback on interventions and possible solutions.

(1) This will include those with extreme vulnerabilities and those requiring support for entry to Lebanon as part of the Ministry of Social Affairs' humanitarian exceptions scheme.

(2) The interest of the Government of Lebanon to facilitate the registration of civil events for displaced persons creates substantial opportunities to enhance the sector's achievements in this regard.

(3) Brussels II Conference (24-25 April 2018), *Supporting the future of Syria and the region - Lebanon Partnership Paper*, para. 46, <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/34145/lebanon-partnership-paper.pdf> [further "Lebanon Partnership Paper"].

(4) Further information on activities is to be found in the section "Community-based interventions".

(5) Ibid.

It is assumed that displaced and other vulnerable persons will have the capacity and the willingness to engage in community-based protection initiatives, despite increasingly challenging living conditions and their repercussions at individual level.

To ensure that all individuals are equally protected, the sector will prioritize activities that aim to **enhance the direct delivery of quality and inclusive protection services to persons with specific needs** (PwSN),⁶ including case management for children at risk and SGBV survivors, equal access to services (mainstream and specialized rehabilitation) for persons with disabilities and mental health issues, as well as protection and emergency cash modalities. A comprehensive understanding of the **threats, vulnerabilities and coping capacities of affected populations**, including **persons with specific needs**, will continue to shape the Protection sector's response to those most at risk. Through targeted support, this will enable PwSN to access services and enjoy their rights on the same level as others. This approach will be complemented by efforts to **expand meaningful access for these persons to the services of other sectors** through a strong commitment to mainstreaming protection and promoting **gender-sensitive and inclusive services** across the response.

Reaching the objectives of the Protection sector requires a complementary set of sector interventions that reduce the protection risks associated with an individual or family becoming more vulnerable, while enhancing their capacity to cope with shocks. To support this, the sector will actively promote **protection mainstreaming** by identifying risks and incorporating mitigation measures into sector strategies to maximize the protective nature of humanitarian assistance and basic service delivery. The sector will also prioritize the strengthening of **safe identification and referral systems** between services across sectors to ensure that displaced persons and other individuals at risks have access to and can benefit from the needed services in a timely manner. Finally, protection mainstreaming efforts will focus on **strengthening accountability to persons of concern** with specific attention to setting minimum standards on complaints and feedback, including on sensitive issues such as **sexual exploitation and abuse**.

In order to ensure an impactful and sustainable strategy, the sector strategy considers the following priorities:

Strengthening national systems for the protection of women, men, girls and boys

The Protection sector will prioritize activities that help to maintain the protection of displaced persons from Syria and support the development of a national system where the rights of women, girls, boys and men of all abilities are respected and fulfilled and where emerging protection needs are swiftly addressed.

Reversing the downward trend of 78 per cent of displaced

(6) Persons with specific needs are individuals whose exposure to contextualized threats is exacerbated and/or whose ability to cope is reduced due to their age, gender, disability, sexual orientation, or another characteristic.

Syrians without residency is of primary importance to the sector. The Lebanon Partnership Paper⁷ will continue to provide strategic direction to the sector to **foster legal stay**. The paper outlines the need to enhanced advocacy to ensure that the 2017 residency fee waiver is consistently and evenly applied across the General Directorate of the General Security offices (GSO) in all regions. It points to expanding the application of the waiver to all displaced persons, to ensure free-of-charge access to legal residency, independent of registration status or means of entry. To address obstacles that refugees faced in applying for legal residency as a result of limited capacity of GSO and uneven application of the waiver, the sector will continue to provide financial and technical support to strengthen the GSO's capacities. The sector will increase efforts to provide information and outreach to all persons of concern on the criteria and procedures for obtaining legal residency, as well as legal counselling and assistance. Finally, analysis of the ability of persons of concern to obtain legal residency, as well as of the evolution of legal, policy and practical barriers, will be carried out regularly by the sector to inform evidence-based advocacy and to guide legal activities.

The sector will continue engaging with Government to promote **protection-sensitive border management**, in line with the Lebanese legal framework and international law, to ensure **Lebanon's non-refoulement obligations** and to secure procedural safeguards in case of deportations, including the determination of the best interests of the child and respect for the principle of family unity. Furthermore, and in accordance with the Lebanon Partnership Paper,⁸ the sector will continue advocating for the **resumption of UNHCR registration of Syrian refugees** which would contribute to generating updated statistics. This would also help facilitate **solutions** in the form of resettlement to third countries and the safe, dignified, non-coercive returns of refugees, when conditions permit. The sector will consistently engage with relevant authorities and foster strategic communication on refugee issues to the general public on maintaining a safe protection environment.

The Protection sector will enhance efforts and foster continuous improvement in access to **civil documentation, including birth, marriage, divorce and death registration** for both persons displaced from Syria and vulnerable host populations. More specifically, emphasis will be on raising awareness and disseminating harmonized information to ensure beneficiaries are able to seek assistance or obtain registration by themselves.⁹ In addition to the legal support provided to individuals, equipment and staffing will be provided to the Personal Status Department to increase their capacity to register

(7) *Lebanon Partnership Paper* (April 2018), para. 42.

(8) *Lebanon Partnership Paper* (April 2018), para. 44 and 47.

(9) This will include communication with and through communities and social media about the importance of registering civil events, on the steps and cost of the process, as well as on the late birth registration waiver which allows the birth registration of children for whom the one-year deadline to finalize the administrative process had been passed. Legal actors will continue to inform parents about the one-year deadline for children born after 8 February 2019. Partners will continue to provide tailored counselling and legal assistance, including by accompanying families through administrative and court procedures related to the civil documentation process. These processes are often hard to navigate without support, due to barriers such as movement restrictions, missing documents or inability to cover fees.

civil events. Tailored capacity-building activities will be rolled out with Mukhtars and other local authorities to improve access to and quality of services provided to beneficiaries when seeking civil documentation. The sector will also continue engaging with religious leaders.¹⁰ Finally, the sector will also advocate to expand the late birth registration waiver to other nationalities, including Lebanese children, and to ensure that fees related to the civil documentation process are harmonized and minimized across regions.

All activities aimed at strengthening the **protection of children and the prevention of and response to SGBV** will be aligned – to ensure greater sustainability – with national plans.¹¹ The Ministry of Social Affairs, supported by the sector, will also lead on the development of bylaws and the establishment of a special fund to support survivors of domestic violence, in terms of emergency assistance, basic assistance for survivors while providing them with appropriate care.¹² Support will continue to be provided to MoSA, to deliver on its protection mandate and to contribute to the strengthening of the legal and policy framework related to protection, the provision of quality services for women and children who are at risk or survivors of violence in accordance with the National GBV SOPs, as well as social behavioural change.

The sector will also support MoSA and the Higher Council for Childhood (HCC) to finalize the inter-ministerial costed action plan to prevent and respond to child marriage in Lebanon. Other line ministries, such as the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) and the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) will also be supported to operationalize and effectively enforce commitments made in 2018 through the Policy for the Protection of Students in the School Environment and policy recommendations on Strengthening Child Protection Practices in Healthcare Institutions. This will include support to MoPH to finalize the Clinical Management Care of Rape (CMR) strategy that aims at institutionalizing CMR within health facilities in Lebanon. As for children in contact with the law, whether alleged offenders, victims and witnesses, or children at risk, efforts are being invested to strengthen the existing justice system, facilitate the access of vulnerable children to justice, and ensure that justice proceedings are appropriate for them. Finally, continued support will be provided towards the implementation of a national inter-sectoral referral system for child protection and gender-based violence, to standardize practices and referral pathways within relevant ministries¹³ and the National Council for Lebanese Women, following the issuance of national

Child Protection¹⁴ and SGBV SOPs on case management. This will take place alongside with the gradual roll-out of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS), with the aim to further improve a coherent and coordinated case management response and systematic recording of information to support oversight and management of caseloads. The sector will continue to invest in on-going training on child protection for case management and relevant government staff to provide quality case management services in a safe and consistent manner, in line with minimum standards.¹⁵ In light of this, the ongoing support of a strong child protection and SGBV prevention and response system at national and local levels is essential for protection of both displaced persons and vulnerable Lebanese through funding of case management, as well as ongoing capacity building and advocacy efforts.

The Protection sector contributes to ensuring a **dignified and safe stay** for displaced persons by supporting access to justice and to decent livelihood opportunities. Achievements in this area will be influenced by the socio-economic situation of Lebanon and the sector's ability to monitor and mitigate tensions with the host community while promoting access to decent living condition for displaced persons. Notwithstanding, efforts will continue to be invested with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, Internal Security Forces, municipal police, judges and bar associations through regular interaction and capacity-building activities both at central and field level to increase access to justice for affected populations and to ensure equitable treatment in accordance with human rights standards. The sector will support the Ministry of Justice and relevant institutions, to develop a broader range of free legal aid services for the most disadvantaged and it will also continue reaching out to persons in detention to provide them with the necessary support, including legal aid.

The Protection sector will continue to track collective evictions, including at the municipal level, and will work with local authorities and partners to prevent forced and unlawful evictions. It will also strengthen coordination with the Shelter sector to address issues related to security of tenure. In some instances, and as a last resort, the Protection sector will assist in finding alternative solutions in coordination with national authorities including MoSA, to ensure that affected persons are relocated in a safe and dignified manner as per the inter-agency guidance note on evictions.¹⁶ Those who experience aggravated risks due to having to changed their shelter arrangements will be prioritized, such as persons with specific needs (including persons with disabilities and older persons), and women and children at risk. By strengthening the coordination mechanism

(10) This is to further address challenges related to the registration of marriages including the unlawful registration of marriage by uncertified sheikhs and to ensure the consistency of practices.

(11) Such as the *National Social Development Strategy, National Ten-Year Strategy for Women in Lebanon*, the new Ministry of Social Affairs' *Strategic Plan on Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence*, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education's *Policy for the Protection of Students in the School Environment*, the *National Action Plan to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Lebanon*, the Ministry of Public Health's policy recommendations on *Strengthening Child Protection Practices in Healthcare Institutions*, and the *National Social Behavioural Change and Communication Plan (Qudwa)*.

(12) In accordance with Law 293 on the Protection of Women and Family Members from Domestic Violence ratified in 2014.

(13) Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Public Health.

(14) *National Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Protection of Juveniles in Lebanon* (2015).

(15) *Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS)* (2019) and *Inter-Agency Guidelines for Case Management and Child Protection* (2014). Each case worker can handle a maximum of 25 active cases at one given time. The period needed to resolve medium and high risk cases varies and need to be taken into account.

(16) *Protection Sector Guidance on the Response to Evictions in Lebanon* (2018), <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/69399>.

and preventively engaging with local actors at the field level, the Protection sector will ensure an early warning system to better respond to protection risks associated with displacement in relation to eviction and other causes such as fire incidents and weather-related emergencies.

To reinforce **social stability**, in particular given the deterioration of relations at community level and given the portrayal of persons displaced from Syria in certain media, efforts will focus on promoting preventive actions, such as proactively reinforcing ongoing dialogues with local authorities and promoting positive interactions between communities. At the same time, **restrictive measures** issued at the municipal level will be monitored, including curfews, discriminatory taxes or fees, confiscation of identity documents, restrictions of mobility, and other barriers to access services. The sector will strengthen its engagement with Ministry of Interior and Municipalities and with local authorities with the aim that measures implemented are non-discriminatory, in accordance with the law and respectful of people's rights and dignity.

The Protection sector will also strengthen coordination with the Livelihoods sector to advocate for the development of a legal framework and policies that take into consideration the needs for persons displaced to **access safe livelihood opportunities**, in order to reduce their vulnerability to exploitation and dependency on humanitarian aid, but that also support their productive engagement and contribution to the local economy. The Protection sector will also engage with the Livelihoods sector on continuous advocacy to ensure that the working status of refugees does not affect their ability to renew their residency based on UNHCR certificate. Both sectors will also work together to promote gender diversity and inclusion of persons with specific needs in livelihood services.

The vulnerability of displaced persons from Syria and Lebanese communities living near areas contaminated with landmines requires the provision of tailored **mine risk education** sessions to raise awareness and promote safe behaviour practices to prevent accidents or deaths, particularly among children and persons with specific needs. Continued support through the LCRP will play a crucial role to conduct mine clearance activities¹⁷ in order to remove and destroy cluster munitions from prioritized areas, thus increasing the physical safety of the most vulnerable communities.

Enabling persons displaced from Syria to make free and informed decision on **durable solutions** and to access them when available is essential to ensure their protection and to increase sustainability. In that respect, "the Government of Lebanon and its international partners reiterated that the main durable solution for Syrian refugees in Lebanon is their safe, dignified and non-coercive return to their country of origin, in accordance with international law and the principle of

non-refoulement."¹⁸ The Protection sector will provide basic counselling and support to displaced persons who have decided to return to Syria based on an individual, free and well-informed decision. And this with a view to helping these individuals re-establish themselves and access basic services upon return.¹⁹ At the same time, the referral and identification of displaced Syrians persons with compelling protection needs to resettlement or other humanitarian admission programmes will be strengthened, while at the same time advocating for increased opportunities in line with the Lebanon Partnership Paper²⁰ as they remain limited.

Continued efforts will be made to systematically review the changes in protection trends and risks, with the aim to underpin the adaptation of programming and advocacy and to better respond to the needs of the displaced population. This includes **systematic monitoring of the protection context** through cross-analysis of monthly protection monitoring and tension reports; analysis of the Protection sector tracking systems;²¹ and dedicated mechanisms to document and track identified child rights violations and sexual and gender-based violence incidents.²² The sector will play an important role in promoting a common understanding of the protective environment across all sectors, so that all sectors ensure due consideration to the needs and multi-dimensional vulnerabilities of individuals and communities, allowing for more integrated approaches to service provision and improved advocacy. The Protection sector will also strengthen coordination with the Social Stability sector to ensure collaboration and timely exchange of tension monitoring and other relevant analysis in order to maximize complementarity between programmes, particularly in all areas necessitating the **prevention of conflict and mitigation of social stability issues**, in order not to negatively affect the protection environment for displaced persons.

Community-based interventions

The Protection sector acknowledges communities' capacities, views and priorities, which shall contribute to and inform programme and planning processes. Access of humanitarian actors to communities and vice-versa, as well as communities' ability and willingness to freely meet, discuss, develop and implement activities are key conditions for successful community-based interventions.

Given that the lack of information about applicable procedures continues to be a major reason for displaced persons not being able to access services, the Protection sector will **foster the empowerment of affected persons** by enhancing awareness-raising efforts and

(18) *Lebanon Partnership Paper* (April 2018), para. 41.

(19) Assistance could include, for example, providing individuals who wish to return with age and gender-sensitive information, and assisting them in obtaining key documents (such as birth, marriage, divorce or death certificates, or school/medical records). Capacity-building to GSO at field level will be enhanced to foster a protection-centred approach on return, with a specific focus on vulnerable groups.

(20) *Lebanon Partnership Paper* (April 2018), para. 47.

(21) For referrals, collective evictions and restrictive measures at municipal level

(22) Child Protection Information Management System and Gender-Based Violence Information Management System.

(17) Clearance activities support and promote socio-economic development in contaminated areas and it will also enable the sustained deployment of an experienced and qualified clearance capacity.

the dissemination of accessible, clear and updated information on critical topics²³ in coordination with other sectors. The sector will seek to engage all relevant community members and key stakeholders throughout the all stages of the programme cycle, and it will promote an **inclusive approach**, particularly towards persons with disabilities, older persons, socially marginalized groups, and those discriminated against based on their gender.²⁴ Guidance to other sectors and actors will be provided on effective outreach and mobilization with this population. This will be reinforced through the harmonization of community engagement approaches across sectors, including the development of inter-agency standards for community-based interventions. In this regard, the Protection sector will enhance the capacity of communities and local influencers to support the identification and referral of adults and children with protection concerns, and the inclusion of the most marginalized groups.²⁵ Efforts will also be made to ensure that community groups, and especially those linked with local institutions, are inclusive and complementary in their approaches.²⁶

The Ministry of Social Affairs' social development centres and NGO-run community development centres will be further strengthened and connected to the national social protection system to effectively serve as spaces where displaced and host communities receive relevant information, access social services, and discuss issues of common concern and identify possible solutions, thus rebuilding social fabric in affected communities while combating social isolation and enhancing resilience. Opportunities within these existing structures will be explored to further collaborate on social stability issues, identification and referrals of persons with specific needs and response to emergency situations. The Protection sector will also work closely with the Social Stability sector to map and coordinate community dialogue and established community-based protection mechanisms in order to avoid duplication and promote synergies and complementarity. This will contribute to remedying the loss of social cohesion with Syrian and Lebanese communities living increasingly separate lives.

The Protection sector will foster meaningful engagement of communities in **social and behavioural change** which will contribute to a protective environment for vulnerable groups, such as children and persons with disabilities. Targeted community-based initiatives will be supported to further engage and empower communities, including adolescents and youth, to identify their own child protection/gender-based violence issues and solutions, and to find their own "champions" and role models. The

(23) Such as regulatory framework on residency, available services, civil documentation, explosive device ordnance risk reduction, employment, education and health.

(24) Persons with specific needs, as well as their caregivers (where relevant), will also be consulted to inform better programming and be involved in responding to their identified needs and concerns, as they face additional difficulties.

(25) This will be done by combining centre-based and mobile outreach activities, as well as community-based interventions and social mobilization. And this will require sustained capacity-building of frontliners and gatekeepers on how to understand, outreach and proactively include the most marginalized groups; and a stronger tracking of inclusion in services.

(26) Community-based child protection activities, community-based psychosocial support and associated activities will continue to be delivered to promote positive change within communities.

Sector will also aim to stimulate a substantive dialogue within communities around the main drivers leading to harmful traditional practices and violence such as child labour, child marriage, intimate partner violence, the use of violent discipline, and sexual exploitation. It will continue to promote non-violent approaches to manage relationships within the family and the community, enhancing positive parenting skills and building resilience to deal with the stressful consequences linked to the protracted nature of displacement. This will allow the sector to capitalize on community allies, including men and boys, to challenges harmful social norms and promote behavioural change and gender equality.

As part of **enhancing accountability to affected population**, the Protection sector will continuously stimulate dialogues with the communities to encourage early, relevant and reliable trends identification and analysis of the most critical protection issues and to promote contextualized, effective and sustainable solutions. The sector will also engage with local stakeholders and decision-makers around identified protection concerns,²⁷ hence fostering transparency and accountability of local institutions and service providers. Additionally, it will promote minimum standards for feedback and complaints mechanisms across sectors. Effort will be made to ensure that these mechanisms are appropriate and accessible to groups with specific needs, including persons with disability, older persons, female head of household and children. In addition to programmatic feedback mechanisms²⁸ that will be promoted across all programmes to inform design and delivery of services, special attention will be made to enhance the prevention of and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Building on country-wide ethics workshops with partners conducted in 2019, the sector will engage with the PSEA Task Force with an aim to ensure that community members are aware of their rights, that they report incidents and are protected against sexual exploitation and abuse by both international and local institutions.

Protecting those in the most vulnerable situation

To ensure that the different needs of the individuals at risk are met, the Protection sector will strengthen the **safe identification and referral** of persons with specific needs, children at risk of or exposed to abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation and SGBV survivors, through the capacity-building of frontline workers across sectors. In parallel, further efforts will be made to ensure adequate outreach, such as mobile services, to improve access to services for those who are less visible and/or face heightened mobility challenges.²⁹ The Protection sector will also strengthen its engagement with critical

(27) For instance, municipalities in relation to treatment of displaced persons regarding residency, mobility, labour or environment, or municipal police in relation to treatment of vulnerable groups such as street-connected children or children engaged in child labour.

(28) Such as client satisfaction surveys and focus group discussions.

(29) Including persons with disabilities, older women, single women, married girls and those involved in domestic labour, persons with mental health issues.

sectors³⁰ to enhance the safe identification of persons facing protection risks such as eviction, arrest and/or deportation due to lack of documentation, and their referral to protection services by all services providers. The Protection sector will support inter-sectoral efforts to ensure that service mappings are inclusive, accurate, updated and that they are widely circulated in a timely manner so that staff across sectors know where to refer vulnerable individuals in need of assistance. It will also provide guidance to other sectors so that referrals are made in line with inter-agency minimum standards, using available tools and that they are regularly monitored to ensure follow-up and provision of services. More specifically, the Protection sector will support inter-sectoral efforts for collected data to be disaggregated by age, gender, and disability in order to better monitor and continuously enhance the provision of services to persons with specific needs.

The sector will also promote **access to both general and specialized services for persons with specific needs** across sectors, including to decrease burden, enhance socioeconomic productivity, and nurture wellbeing and livelihoods. Specific tailored activities will encompass in particular individual and group counselling, provision of rehabilitation aids and services, case management, psychosocial support, health care and legal aid services, specialized rehabilitation support for complex psychosocial and mental health difficulties as well as physical disabilities, and emergency support with respect to shelter and financial assistance. In 2020, emphasis will be put on further enhancing access to mental health assistance for those who need it, by liaising closely with the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Task Force. In parallel, the Protection sector will strengthen advocacy for all services provided by protection and other actors to be inclusive and fully accessible for persons with specific needs.

Protection and emergency cash assistance are critical interventions to respond to specific protection risks. These modalities that complement multi-purpose cash assistance will be further harmonized by the Protection sector at national and field level. They will continue being provided under strict criteria³¹, either to prevent or to address a specific protection incident or to respond to a chronic harmful situation, as part of a holistic approach. In order to achieve the overall goal of reducing specific vulnerabilities to exploitation and protection risks, the Protection sector will continue working closely with the Basic Assistance sector.³²

(30) Particular support will be provided to the Shelter, Health (including Mental Health), Education, Water and Basic Assistance sectors that offer essential services to affected persons and to community groups.

(31) The *Protection Sector Guidance Note on the Use of Cash for Emergency Protection Responses* defines these criteria as: *emergency or serve protection risks, where cash addresses or mitigates serious or severe harm and when the one-time assistance does not lead to dependency and there is no duplication or conflict with other available services* (p.2).

(32) This will ensure that the emergency (ECA), protection (PCAP) and multi-purpose cash programmes (MCAP) are complementary and accessible for vulnerable children and their families, SGBV survivors, persons with disabilities, older persons and other persons facing protection risks. Both sectors will collaborate on the adjustment of the targeting desk formula to ensure that multi-purpose cash assistance provided is protection-centred and that protection-related trends and other relevant information on the family profile are captured. The Protection sector will also support the provision of case management for identified vulnerable persons benefiting from cash transfers

To address the specific risks that **sexual and gender-based violence** represents for the affected population, in particular for women, girls, and persons with specific needs, especially those with disabilities, the Protection sector seeks to ensuring access to quality services, in parallel to the on-going reinforcement of the national system capacities. In addition to, support for local structures³³ providing quality, free, anonymous and survivor-centred³⁴ services, the Protection sector will increasingly work through complementary interventions, including mobile services, targeting hard-to-reach areas and populations with limited mobility.

There is a demonstrated need to maintain safe spaces to empower women and girls, as well as to continue providing quality multi-sectoral services such as counselling; referrals or direct provision of healthcare; psychosocial and mental health services (including recreational activities and emotional support groups); legal services to access justice; and material, financial assistance, and emergency shelter support. Relevant information on available services, such as sexual and reproductive health and mental health services, will be disseminated. There is also a need to build on the existing capacity of service providers, so that minimum standards are met, and safe shelter is available and accessible for all those in need, regardless of nationality, age, sex, disability, or mental health capacity. Feedback from partners has revealed that, while the complexity of cases has increased (involving, e.g., persons with disabilities, older persons, female survivors of domestic violence, suicide survivors), the availability of specialized professionals throughout the country remains limited. Services for survivors with compounded specific needs, including persons with disabilities, mental health concerns, and socially marginalized individuals, will be scaled up through targeted initiatives.

To respond to the immediate risks faced by survivors of violence, including intimate partner violence, the Protection sector will continue to support survivor-centred legal services, 24/7 hotlines, emergency safe shelters and other emergency accommodation arrangements. In close coordination with the Health sector, survivor-centred medical services, such as gender-sensitive clinical management of rape (CMR) services and forensic services, will continue to be made increasingly available in various health facilities through continued training for health professionals including on the confidentiality statement for SGBV survivors, the establishment of a tracking system to monitor expiry and availability of PEP kits, as well as legal expertise to support access to justice. Access to self-reliance opportunities, socio-economic empowerment activities and education (including technical and vocational education and training) remains a key priority, and an area of coordination with the Livelihoods sector, to foster

(33) Especially social development centres, community centres, local NGO centres, emergency safe houses, healthcare facilities, collective sites and other privately-owned facilities.

(34) A survivor-centred approach to violence against women seeks to empower the survivor by prioritizing her rights, needs and wishes. It means ensuring that survivors have access to appropriate, accessible and good quality services.

sustainable and long-term assistance to person at risk and survivors of SGBV with their families. Rehabilitation and reintegration, where safe and with consent of survivors, will remain priorities alongside resettlement to a third country when necessary and possible.

Prevention of and response to identified child protection concerns to mitigate risks and resolve protection issues and enable girls and boys to grow up in a safe and protected environment and to develop to their full potential. Emphasis will be placed on delivering a holistic multi-sectoral child protection prevention and response package prioritizing children at medium and high risk of or subject to abuse, neglect, violence, and exploitation.³⁵ The response package will encompass timely identification of children at risk and quality case management, provided through the national system and by humanitarian actors in line with global guidance and minimum standards, as well as the National SOPs for the Protection of Juveniles in Lebanon (2015). Through this, children and their families will receive detailed information regarding access to specialized referral services, while engaging girls and boys in decisions and action plans which affect their lives.

Specialized services include legal aid, medical care, mental health and psychosocial support, family tracing and reunification, alternative care, family and caregiver support, and/or cash transfers, depending on the identified needs. While case management will remain the core focus for the protection of the most vulnerable children, it will be complemented by psychosocial support to children and families, and other group interventions coupled with general services provided by other sectors (Livelihoods, Education, Basic Assistance). The ultimate objective is to ensure a continuum of care and to find sustainable solutions for children, provided by qualified case management staff in line with the best interests of the child. This will require sufficient and adequately trained case management staffing and in line with global minimum standards.³⁶

Collaboration will continue between the Protection and Education sectors given the importance of preventing children and adolescents from dropping out of school and of curbing violence inside and outside schools. For this purpose, school referral pathways between the two sectors will be strengthened³⁷ along with continuous support to the psychosocial well-being of children in public schools with the aim of building their resilience. Quality and safe education for all children will be secured

(35) This could include, but is not limited to, children out-of-school or out-of-learning opportunities, children with disabilities, children engaged in the worst forms of child labour, married girls, street-connected children, unaccompanied and separated children, children in contact with the law, children facing domestic violence, children with mental health issues, children facing unresolved custody issues, as well as children in need of alternative care. Together with their parents, they will be targeted extensively through outreach to facilitate access to school for the most vulnerable and secure their retention through support provided by case management.

(36) Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS), 2019 and Inter-Agency Guidelines for Case Management and Child Protection. Each case worker can handle a maximum of 25 active cases at one given time. The period needed to resolve medium and high risk cases varies and need to be taken into account.

(37) Children at risk identified by education partners, community liaisons and outreach volunteers during their outreach and community-based activities, will be referred to child protection or SGBV partners for case management, with special emphasis on urgent and life-threatening cases.

by strengthening existing complaints, response and feedback mechanisms and by setting up child-friendly reporting channels. Specific considerations need to be made for children who are out of learning, including due to child labour, which could include interventions designed to target these children with basic literacy courses fitting their schedules and at a pace which is manageable for them. Finally, the collaboration with the Health, Livelihoods and Education sectors will be reinforced to reach out-of-school, working and street connected children with improved access to health care and vaccinations. Information will also be provided to children and their parents/caregivers to improve health care-seeking behaviours and promote birth registration, marriage registration as well as legal residency.

In 2019, the Protection sector identified **four thematic issues that were particularly critical and required an integrated approach from child protection, SGBV and legal protection actors: civil documentation/legal stay, worst forms of child labour, child marriage, and the inclusion of persons with disabilities**. Building on 2019 efforts to develop this integrated response, each subsector commits to prioritize: (a) the integration of a standard set of questions in all assessment forms to systematically capture these risks during all protection interviews, (b) the roll-out of joint key prevention messages on the four topics through individual counselling and group activities; (c) capacity-building and coaching activities to ensure that front-liners are armed with updated information and referral pathways on these risks; and (d) implementing inclusive awareness-raising sessions on these risks. A collective effort between the Protection and Basic Assistance sectors will also be made to exchange information and reduce the increasing negative trend of families withdrawing their children from school for economic reasons and resorting to child marriage or the worst forms of child labour.

Furthermore, on the worst forms of child labour, the sector will continue to engage closely with the Livelihoods and the Food Security sectors to support the National Steering Committee for the operationalization of the National Action Plan to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour, including in agriculture. To address the increasing risks of exploitation in an environment where access to safe and dignified income-generating activities is challenging, strong collaboration between the three sectors will also be pursued to identify, mitigate and combat risks of violence, exploitation and abuse in the workplace.³⁸ Advocacy and engagement with employers will aim at either removing children from labour (whenever an alternative is available) or at least negotiate safer and less exploitative forms of labour (for children at working age).

(38) This will encompass initiatives such as: the identification of and referral to livelihood opportunities of caregivers of children facing protection concerns (mainly of children engaged in the worst forms of child labour) and youth; prioritizing self-reliance and socio-economic empowerment for vulnerable people; and generating knowledge for better programming and advocacy against child labour, in particular in the agriculture sector. This will also address the risk of increased dependency to humanitarian aid and sustain the response provided to acute protection cases through cash.

Increased coordination between the Livelihoods sector and Child Protection Working Group is also key to ensure access to technical and vocational training and education for vulnerable youth at risk.

LCRP impact, sector outcomes, outputs and indicators

The Protection sector's ultimate objective is that persons displaced from Syria and individuals at risk in Lebanon live in a safe protective environment, and it is therefore contributing primarily to LCRP's Impact 1 (Displaced persons from Syria and vulnerable populations live in safe protective environment). In order to achieve this impact, the Protection sector will strive to ensure that displaced persons and individuals at risk can access their basic rights, from access to the territory and legal stay, to the right to civil documentation, registration and durable solutions (Outcome 1), that communities are empowered to contribute to the creation of this safe environment (Outcome 2), and that major risks that affect specifically the most vulnerable are being addressed, namely the widespread risk of sexual and gender-based violence (Outcome 3), and the risk of violence, neglect, abuse and exploitation against children (Outcome 4). Through achieving these four outcomes, the Protection sector will also contribute to Impact 2 (Immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations are met) and to Impact 5 (Social stability is strengthened in Lebanon).

Outcome 1 – Displaced persons from Syria and individuals at risk live in a safe protective environment

In order to achieve this outcome, in 2020, the Protection sector will continue to work with relevant line ministries and partners to preserve a dignified stay for displaced persons, to ensure protection of all individuals at risk and to reinforce social stability through ensuring that:

- Access to territory is supported and cross-border movement is monitored, so that persons in need of international protection are identified and referred as appropriate, follow-up is provided in a timely manner and non-refoulement principle is being upheld (Output 1.1).
- Legal services (counselling, assistance, and representation) to persons of concern are delivered (Output 1.2), so that they are able to obtain legal residency and to secure documentation certifying civil events having taken place in Lebanon, and are aware of their housing, land and property rights and work permit requirements. The Protection sector will target 175,000 persons displaced from Syria, including Palestinian refugees from Syria, for the provision of legal assistance for legal stay, civil documentation (including registration of birth, marriage, death, and divorce) and housing, land and property rights. Coordination with the Health, Shelter and Livelihoods sectors will be strengthened.
- An identification, verification and assessment process is carried out (Output 1.3) through registration activities

that include an assessment of specific needs. It is assumed that, if cases are identified, verified and assessed, and if they are referred as needed, and appropriate services are delivered, this will then contribute to the protection of the rights of displaced Syrians.

- Targeted support services to persons with specific needs are provided (Output 1.4). In this regard, the sector is targeting 53,231 persons with specific needs (including older persons and persons with disabilities), to benefit, through case management, from the provision of services, such as individual counselling, psychosocial support, health care, provision of rehabilitation aids and services, legal support to access justice, shelter materials, and cash-based assistance. This will be done in close collaboration with the Basic Assistance, Education, Food Security, Health, Shelter and Water sectors. If targeted support services are provided to persons with specific needs, and if general services are inclusive and accessible to persons with specific needs as well, this then contributes to the protection of displaced persons' rights.
- Persons of concern with compelling protection needs are resettled or considered for other humanitarian admission programmes (Output 1.5). A total of 12,000 of the most vulnerable persons displaced from Syria and those with serious protection concerns will be submitted for consideration of resettlement or humanitarian admission programmes, with the objective to fulfill their protection needs.
- Mine risk awareness is enhanced, and areas are cleared and released (Output 1.6), through mine risk education activities targeting persons and communities at risk and mine clearance activities.
- National and local institutions are strengthened to ensure protection-sensitive policies and practices (Output 1.7), through training and capacity-building of ISF, LAF, GSO and other stakeholders, and through advocacy on protection-sensitive policies and practices to promote the respect of the rights of displaced persons.

Outcome 2 – Communities are empowered to create a safe and protective environment

The involvement of community members is of crucial importance in identifying the protection risks they face and in contributing to solutions, when appropriate. To contribute to this outcome, the Protection sector will foster the engagement of communities throughout the programme cycle (Output 2.1) through strengthening effective feedback and complaints mechanisms, and through establishing an effective outreach volunteer networks and community networks to ensure inclusive participation. It will also support the implementation of community-led protection initiatives (Output 2.2), in collaboration with other sectors such as Energy, Shelter, Social Stability and Water. Particular attention will be paid to persons with disabilities, older persons and/or their caregivers, and socially marginalized groups.

Outcome 3 – SGBV risks are reduced and access to

quality services is improved

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) remains one of the main protection concerns affecting both refugee and host populations, with a predominant impact on women and girls. It requires specific attention to meaningfully foster a safe and protective environment for all persons affected by the Syria crisis. Sexual and gender-based violence results are more likely to be achieved through a cross-sectoral approach where SGBV concerns are integrated and addressed in cooperation with other sectors. To ensure that SGBV risks are reduced and that access to quality services is improved, the Protection sector will work at three levels:

- At system level, so that capacities of national systems and actors to address SGBV are strengthened (Output 3.1). The sector will provide support to local organizations and MoSA social development centres in order to strengthen capacities to prevent and respond to SGBV, as well as to capacity building of institutional actors. It will also provide technical and financial support in the development of national strategies and plans.
- At community level, so that community engagement in the protection against SGBV is ensured (Output 3.3), due to the active engagement of 300,000 community members helping to address sexual and gender-based violence through awareness-raising and community-based initiatives, in coordination with the Education and Water sectors (hygiene promotion activities).
- At individual level, so that access is ensured for individuals at risk and survivors to quality prevention and response services (Output 3.2). SGBV actors will target 140,000 women, men, boys and girls from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese at risk or survivors of sexual and gender-based violence to benefit from safe, survivor-centred and multi-sectoral SGBV response services, encompassing individual counselling; referrals or direct provision of health care, psychosocial support and mental health services, legal services, and shelter support; information on available services, including sexual and reproductive health care, positive coping strategies, hygiene promotion and women's rights; skills development and recreational activities; and emotional support groups.

All these services will continue to be provided by local and international organizations, national and international NGOs, UN agencies, the Government and line ministries, more specifically the Ministry of Social Affairs. At the level of monitoring, reporting on ActivityInfo will remain crucial. Data collected by actors will be complemented by data in the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBV-IMS), to enhance monitoring and accountability and to ensure better outcomes for women and girls.

Outcome 4 – All boys and girls are protected against neglect, violence, abuse and exploitation, including through an equitable system for prevention and response

Children are among the most vulnerable in a

humanitarian context. They represent more than half of the displaced population in Lebanon, and specific efforts are therefore required to ensure that children affected by the Syria crisis live in a safe and protective environment. To reach this objective, the Protection sector will take action at three levels:

- At system level, so that policies, national plans and guidelines to support planning, operations, budgeting and advocacy for national child protection systems are developed and implemented (Output 4.1). The sector will promote the development of policies, procedures, training manuals, guidance to support the implementation of child protection prevention and response programmes and to strengthen application of existing laws and strategies.
- At community level, so that vulnerable boys and girls, caregivers/influencers and communities are empowered and engaged to promote practices that protect them (Output 4.3). In this regard, the sector will aim to target around 80,000 children through community-based child protection activities. Around 25,000 caregivers will be engaged in positive parenting programmes, and around 100 communities will benefit from community-led initiatives that aim at engaging communities and key stakeholders in addressing the main identified child protection issues.
- At individual level, so that holistic, integrated and inclusive child protection services in line with minimum standards are offered to boys and girls at risk of or exposed to neglect, and survivors of violence, abuse and exploitation (Output 4.2). Around 15,000 children at higher risk will be supported through focused psychosocial support activities (FPSS), as well as around 7,000 children through individual case management.

In partnership with the GoL, the Protection sector will continue to support strengthening national, regional and local community systems protecting the children most at risk of violence, exploitation, abuse or neglect. A holistic approach for engaging different stakeholders and partnerships will continue to be applied, mainly through civil society organizations (both national and international) and UN agencies, accompanied by stronger engagement with the Government and line ministries, in particular the Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Justice (MoJ), but also 'informal' and community-based structures, local authorities, and social development centres. Increased coordination will be supported with other sectors, including Basic Assistance, Food Security, Health, Livelihoods, Shelter and Water.

There is a risk that the deteriorating economic situation in Lebanon, coupled with rising anti-refugees sentiments expressed in the public debate, could have an adverse impact on social stability and on the protection of displaced persons, leading to increase in restrictive measures such as arrest and deportation. Additional risks to the success of the Protection sector strategy encompass the lack of necessary funding to cover the sector's needs, insufficient commitment by the

Government of Lebanon and line ministries as well as de-prioritization of engagement by communities, because of daily life struggles and increased restrictions in refugees' mobility. Moreover, the responsibility of the protection of children is divided among different ministries and institutes and there is no overarching body accountable for the protection of children. Therefore, the risk remains that child protection and SGBV are not being sufficiently prioritized and that the necessary human and financial resources are unavailable.

To mitigate these risks, the Protection sector will continue to work closely with the Government to monitor the impact of the response and to identify emerging threats to address them at different levels of authority. In particular, advocacy will continue on establishing procedural safeguards in the context of deportations and on respect of the rule of law. In addition, studies and research reports will provide adequate monitoring and analysis on protection issues, including child protection risks and SGBV, further informing and guiding partner interventions in the sector. It is expected that the sector will be able to continue operating in a fluid environment, scale up when necessary, and collectively develop

innovative approaches for addressing any emergency outbreaks, including through outreach and mobile services. In addition, continuous investments will be placed towards systems strengthening and capacity-building of local actors and community networks. At the current level of funding, and noting its predicted reduction, more focus will be invested in prevention activities and in more integrated programming financed through multi-year funding for easing planning and programme prioritization.

Total sector needs and targets 2020

Population Cohort	Total Population in Need	Targeted Population	No. of Female	No. of Male	No. of Children (0-17)	No. of Adolescent (10-17)	No. of Youth (18-24)
Lebanese	1,500,000	336,000					
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	1,500,000					
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	27,700	27,700					
Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon	180,000	20,000					
GRAND TOTAL	3,207,700	1,883,700					

Identification of sector needs and targets at the individual, institutional and geographical levels

Services and activities supported by protection partners and institutions, at individual and community levels, will benefit persons displaced from Syria and other individuals in vulnerable situations. Direct protection interventions will focus on persons with immediate legal or physical protection needs; women, men, girls and boys, as well as persons with disabilities and older persons at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation. Individuals in need will have access to information on where to get help, or will be referred to support services as needed, through awareness-raising sessions, protection monitoring visits, reception facilities, hotlines, and outreach and capacity-building activities.

National and local institutions will be targeted for support (i.e. renovation/rehabilitation, supply of furniture and equipment) and capacity-building initiatives/programmes, namely government institutions that manage the border, or are responsible for civil documentation (e.g. birth, marriage, divorce, death) or legal residency permits, such as GSO, Internal Security Forces, Lebanese Armed Forces and the Personal Status Department, local civil society actors, and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The Protection sector will work closely with the Ministries of Social Affairs, Interior and Municipalities, Justice, Education and Higher Education, Public Health, and Labour, as well as with selected social development centres. Health facilities that will receive capacity-building and training on clinical management of rape will be selected in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and the Clinical Management of Rape working group.

Mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity, gender, persons with disabilities, youth and environment

Through a protection mainstreaming approach, the Protection Sector will incorporate protection principles – meaningful access, safety, dignity and do-no-harm, accountability and participation – in the assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of its response plan. By adopting this approach, the Protection sector will ensure the mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity, gender, youth, persons with disabilities and environment in its interventions. The Protection sector will also continue to provide technical support at the inter-sector level to pursue protection mainstreaming actions, and to other sectors to strengthen the systematic identification of protection risks and mitigation measures within their sectoral interventions.

Conflict sensitivity

The 'do-no-harm' principle is a core tenet of protection programming. Partners base activities on a thorough analysis of the protective environment, including threats, coping capacities and vulnerabilities of the communities in which they work. Identified pre-existing individual and community-level coping strategies are built upon, and efforts are taken to avoid undermining positive coping capacities within the community and to avoid causing unintended harm. This is one of the fundamental principles underpinning a community-based protection approach. At the same time, opportunities will be sought to contribute positively to social stability, while complying fully with humanitarian principles. Protection partners will undertake, and programming will be closely informed by, appropriate tensions monitoring and conflict sensitivity analysis through close coordination with the Social Stability sector.

Gender

Protection risks which pose barriers to equitable access for women, girls, men and boys – including LGBTI persons – to protection programming will be identified and addressed, through enhanced analysis of risks within the Protection sector. This is required to ensure that programming remains gender-sensitive, does not reinforce existing stereotypes, and that it considers the different risks, perspectives, barriers and opportunities these groups face. Existing gender norms, including entrenched masculinity models, will be more systematically assessed and consistently addressed to ensure that the sector tackles gender dynamics that are the root causes of some of the most complex protection issues, such as child marriage. The sector will promote the inclusion of gender aspects in all protection mainstreaming activities, building on the existence of the pool of certified protection mainstreaming trainers in the operation.

Efforts will be made to ensure gender and age-specific perspectives are reflected through separate consultations with all demographic groups as part of the methodology used to conduct assessments, along with monitoring visits and structured consultations with the community. The sector will continue promoting sex, age and disability disaggregated data for collection through all protection, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response activities.

The roll-out of the 2015 IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action was initiated in 2017 across seven key sectors of the LCRP, to support them in the implementation of effective risk mitigation measures in their programming. Specific action plans have been developed and the capacity strengthened for safe identification and referrals of sexual and gender-based violence survivors by partners, including governmental institutions, as well as communities. The Protection sector will coordinate with the relevant technical sectors to enhance ownership and implementation of work plans.

Persons with disabilities

As indicated in the strategy above, the Protection sector will continue to enhance inclusivity and non-discrimination of programmes and ensure that all barriers – environmental, attitudinal (linked to capacities of service providers), institutional and communication barriers – are removed through capacity-building and programme adjustment, with emphasis on the value and importance of community based rehabilitation services particularly in the identification of, and provision of services to the hard-to-reach. Persons with disabilities and their caregivers will be consulted, including through participatory assessments, and their contributions will be reflected in programme design, implementation and monitoring. Social workers and other specialized service providers will be capacitated to ensure that barriers to mainstream services are addressed, and already existing specialized services are identified, strengthened and included in referral pathways. The sector will also actively promote the use of contextually appropriate and verifiable data collection tools in both 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 disaggregated data leading to humanitarian activities being equitable for all. Close coordination with other sectors will be fostered to promote the accessibility of all services across sectors to persons with disabilities.

Youth

Protection activities and programmes will be adapted following consultations to ensure that the distinctive needs, concerns and expectations of youth, including those with disabilities, are considered, and their active participation in tailored community-based interventions is promoted. Where possible, programmes will include youth in community groups. Child protection and sexual and gender-based violence programmes will ensure

that high-risk adolescent girls and boys and youth are engaged in activities to prevent and respond to such risks and protection concerns. As described in the above strategy, the Protection sector will engage with other sectors, such as Education, Livelihoods and Health, to promote the inclusion of youth in their activities, including through targeted outreach for youth who do not benefit from public health services because they are out of school.

Environment

Given the implication of environment-related issues

on protection risks, including in terms of the threat of collective evictions and community tensions, the Protection sector will increasingly coordinate with the Water sector and the Solid Waste Management Task Force on environment-related issues, to enhance communications and the inclusion of protection criteria in the prioritization of the sites to be supported. The sector will also engage on the dissemination of environment and hygiene related messages to communities and on the inclusion of environmental considerations in activities related to social behaviour.



Sector Logframe

Outcome 1: Displaced persons from Syria and individuals at risk live in a safe protective environment.

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of persons with legal stay	The percentage of persons who have legal residency out of the general displaced Syrian population.	VASyR	Percentage of persons	Yearly

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26%	27%	N/A	45%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of persons referred provided with services	Percentage of persons referred, provided with services under the categories of the Inter-Agency Referral Database, e.g. : Legal, Persons with Specific Needs, etc.), and whose cases were successfully closed.	Inter-Agency Tracking System, ActivityInfo	Percentage of referrals	Bi-Yearly

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	28%	N/A	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Indicator 3	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Noufos level	The percentage of children (5-0 years old) born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the level of the Nofous.	VASyR	Percentage	Yearly

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36%	40%	N/A	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Indicator 4	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Foreign Registry level	The percentage of children (5-0 years old) born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at both the level of the Foreigners' Registry (Personal Status Department)"	VASyR	Percentage	Yearly

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17%	21%	N/A	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Outcome 3: Reduce SGBV risks and improve access to quality services

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of women (20-24) married before 18	Standard MICS indicator on Child Marriage targeting women 20-24 of age married before age 18. The indicator will be measured every two years. By 2018, a reduction of 12% of the baseline in targeted communities is expected. By 2020, a reduction of 20% in targeted communities is expected.	MICS 2018 ,2020	Percentage	Every 2 years
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians	 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)	 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)	
Baseline: Result 2018 Result 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Result 2018 Result 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Result 2018 Result 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Result 2018 Result 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Result 2018 Result 2019 Target 2020
6	41	25	12	9.6
4.8	32.8	20		
Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of women and girls age 15-49 who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife	Standard MICS indicator used to assess the attitudes towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives in a variety of situations, including (i) goes out without telling him, (ii) neglects the children, (iii) argues with him, (iv) refuses sex with him, and (v) burns the food. The purpose of these questions are to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. By 2018, a reduction of 12% of the baseline in targeted communities is expected. By 2020, a reduction of 20% in targeted communities is expected.	MICS 2018 & 2020	Percentage	Every 2 years
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians	 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)	 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)	
Baseline: Result 2018 Result 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Result 2018 Result 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Result 2018 Result 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Result 2018 Result 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Result 2018 Result 2019 Target 2020
5.9	10	5	11	8.8
4.7	8	4		

Outcome 4: All boys and girls are protected against neglect, violence, abuse and exploitation (including prevention and response)

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of children 2-14 years who experience violent disciplinary practices	UNICEF Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey Indicator 8.3 Numerator = Number of children age 2-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month Denominator = Total number of children age 1-14 years	MICS 2018 & 2020	Percentage of children	Bi-annually
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians	 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)	 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)	
Baseline: Result 2018 Result 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Result 2018 Result 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Result 2018 Result 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Result 2018 Result 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Result 2018 Result 2019 Target 2020
57%	65%	77%	82%	45%
	45%			

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of children aged 5-17 yrs engaged in child labour	UNICEF Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey Indicator 8.2 Numerator = Number of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour Denominator = Total number of children age 5-17 years	MICS 2018 & 2020	Percentage of children	Bi-annually

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020
6%				7%			4.5%	4%			3.5%	5%			4.5%

Indicator 3	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of children (boys and girls) who reported an improvement in their psychosocial wellbeing as measured through the SDQ	children (who are enrolled in PSS programmes) who report and increase in their wellbeing based on SDQ carried out in PSS activities	SDQ administered in PSS programmes	Percentage of children	Semi-annual

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020
45%			80%	45%			80%	45%			80%	45%			80%



Young Syrian refugees attend lessons in an informal school.
Photo Credit: UNHCR, Diego Ibarra Sanchez, 23/05/2019.