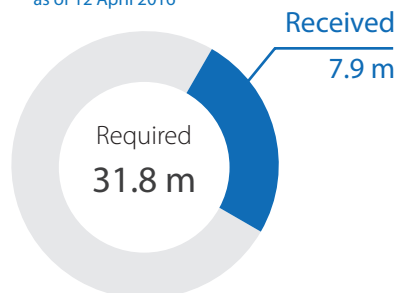




The quarterly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The SGBV Taskforce in Lebanon is working to achieve: OUTCOME 1) The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality services is improved.

2016 Funding Status as of 12 April 2016



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



Targeted Population groups

3.1 m (People in Need)¹

Reached

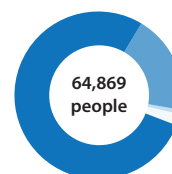
64,869

1,862,000

Targeted¹



Population reached by cohort



| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Syrian | 78% |
| Poor Lebanese | 19% |
| PRS | 1% |
| PRL | 2% |

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

Progress against targets



Activities

reached / target

of community leaders and gatekeepers trained and/or engaged on GBV (including child marriage) 87 / 4,500

of individuals accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces 19,271 / 120,000

of community groups supported 5,360 / 8,833

of community members involved in risk identification and mitigation 2,667 / 10,906

of individuals sensitized on GBV 36,852 / 237,900

of women and girls receiving dignity kits through outreach sessions 5,306 / 24,124

of organizations supported (CBO, SDC) 33 / 109



Outputs/Outcomes

reached / target

individuals accessing psychosocial support and individual services in safe spaces 24,703 / 120,000

of community members engaged in GBV awareness activities 40,166 / 250,000

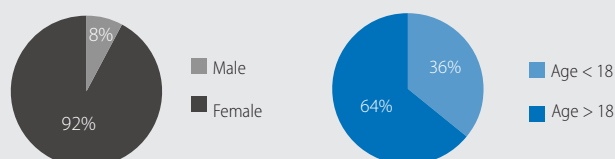
of actors trained who demonstrate an increased knowledge on GBV 1,155 / 4,000

0% 100%



Age/Gender Breakdown

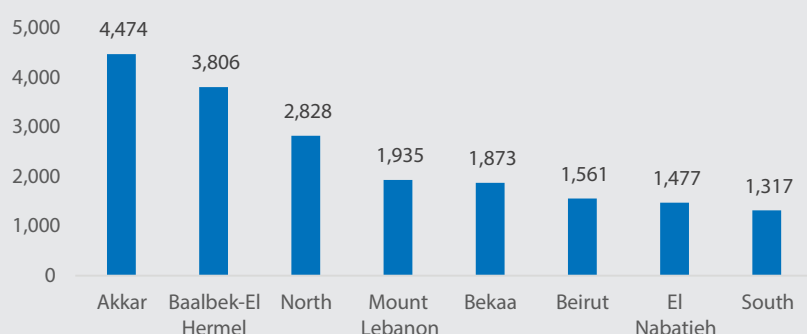
individuals accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces



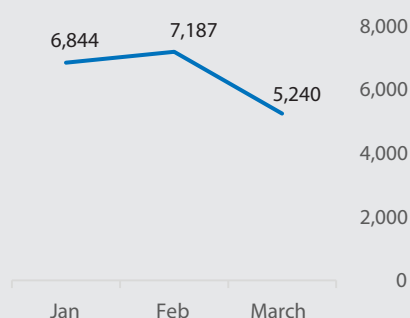
Analysis

of individuals accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces

Q1 Progress by Governorate



Q1 Progress by Month



Since January, more than 19,000 women, girls and boys, including those at risk or survivors of violence, participated in activities, which provided opportunities for social workers to engage them on women's and children's rights, and peer-to-peer emotional support. Survivors were able to regain confidence in themselves, recreate social and support networks with others, feel less isolated.

There are three mid-way houses in Lebanon, which provide 24/7 immediate protection services to survivors who need to be removed from an immediate situation of danger. Such incidents may include survivors of SGBV, trafficked persons who have been sexually exploited or children being forced into marriage. Survivors are provided with both psycho-social and medical support in house, which allows maximum confidentiality and protection. This includes mental health services, legal services such as protection orders and counseling on divorce and custody. During their stay, women and girls learn new skills share experiences and learn from each other about positive coping strategies. Survivors with specific skills, such as a language skill, are encouraged to share these to other women in the mid-way house which helps them to feel empowered and valuable to others.

Social stigma is high and survivors fear that reporting will lead to retaliation and further violence either from the perpetrator or from the survivor's own family. In order to ensure that the best and safest services are provided, law enforcement, medical and social workers, are being trained on how to approach survivors in a non-discriminatory and non-judgmental manner, how to protect confidentiality and how to ensure that their protection is based in the Lebanese legal framework. A pool of trainers on domestic violence and anti-trafficking law is now operational within the Internal Security Forces and has been training emergency police units and judicial departments in the first quarter of 2016.

So far 236 social workers in charge of individual support to survivors and psycho-social activities, and Internal Security Forces officers have been enrolled in these capacity building programmes, while more than 350 community focal points and frontline workers from health, shelter, water and sanitation programmes have been trained to safely identify and refer SGBV survivors for care should they be asked support by a community member.

In February the sector identified funding shortcoming in Tripoli, Beirut and South to continue specialized legal counseling and representation, safe shelter option for boys above 12 years old and tailored psychosocial support activities for LGBTI survivors. Emergency Relief Funds have been granted in order to avoid interruption in provision of these lifesaving services.

Changes in Context - First Quarter

Women and children in Lebanon continue to be particularly at risk and disproportionately affected by gender based violence. In fact, as previously reported, also in the first quarter of 2016 almost nine out of ten reported survivors have been women and girls, while reported incidents of child survivors has gradually increased from 18 per cent in January to 29 per cent in March. This increase could be due to expanded programming targeting adolescents and children, and not necessarily an increase in the occurrence of violence affecting children. According to sector data, more than 70 per cent of the reported incidents in 2015 as well as the first quarter of 2016 were perpetrated by either an intimate partner, primary caregiver or other family member. In addition, the majority of these incidents took place in either the survivor's or the perpetrator's house (83 per cent in 2015 and 76 per cent in the first quarter of 2016). To respond to these growing concerns partners will continue to reinforce programming for adolescents and include prevention components targeting directly caregivers.

Over the first quarter of 2016, the gender based violence information management system and assessments indicate that the most commonly reported types of violence continue to be physical domestic violence, sexual violence and forced marriage, with the latter increasing from 6 per cent in January 2016 to 15 per cent in March 2016. This increase is likely a result of improved efforts to raise awareness on early marriage with adolescents and their families that in turn, led to more reports being received by partners. The first quarter of 2016 also saw a consistent increase in reported cases allegedly perpetrated by primary caregivers, which has worryingly increased from 9% during January to 18% in March. More analysis needs to be done to understand whether there has been such a dramatic increase in such violence, and if so, what are the underlying factors, or whether efforts to raise awareness on seeking support for violence have resulted in these increases.

Reported incidents of sexual exploitation have increased throughout 2015 and the first quarter of 2016. Although difficult to ascertain the patterns, given the sensitivities around these types of violations, refugee women are reporting increased concerns about being forced into survival sex to cover the basic needs of their families. In a recent report, women living in different parts of Lebanon spoke about instances of Lebanese men making inappropriate sexual advances towards them while they were going about their daily lives. In some cases, men offered financial or other assistance to refugee women in exchange for sex; in other cases men threatened them, including with weapons. Women reported sexual harassment by local authorities and officials in charge of renewing residence permits, employers and landlords, as well as neighbours, or bus and taxi drivers.

Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 12 organizations: AVSI, Beyond, DRC, Heartland, Himaya, IMC, Intersos, IRC, KAFA, Makhzoumi, MAP-UK, Mosaic-mena.



Facts and Figures

1,067,785

Total registered Syrian refugees¹

79%

Percentage of Syrian refugees who are women and children¹

41%

Percentage of Syrian refugees without legal residency²

28%

Percentage of Syrian households with residency permits for all members²

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

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

Sources:

1 UNHCR refugee data, as of 1 January 2016

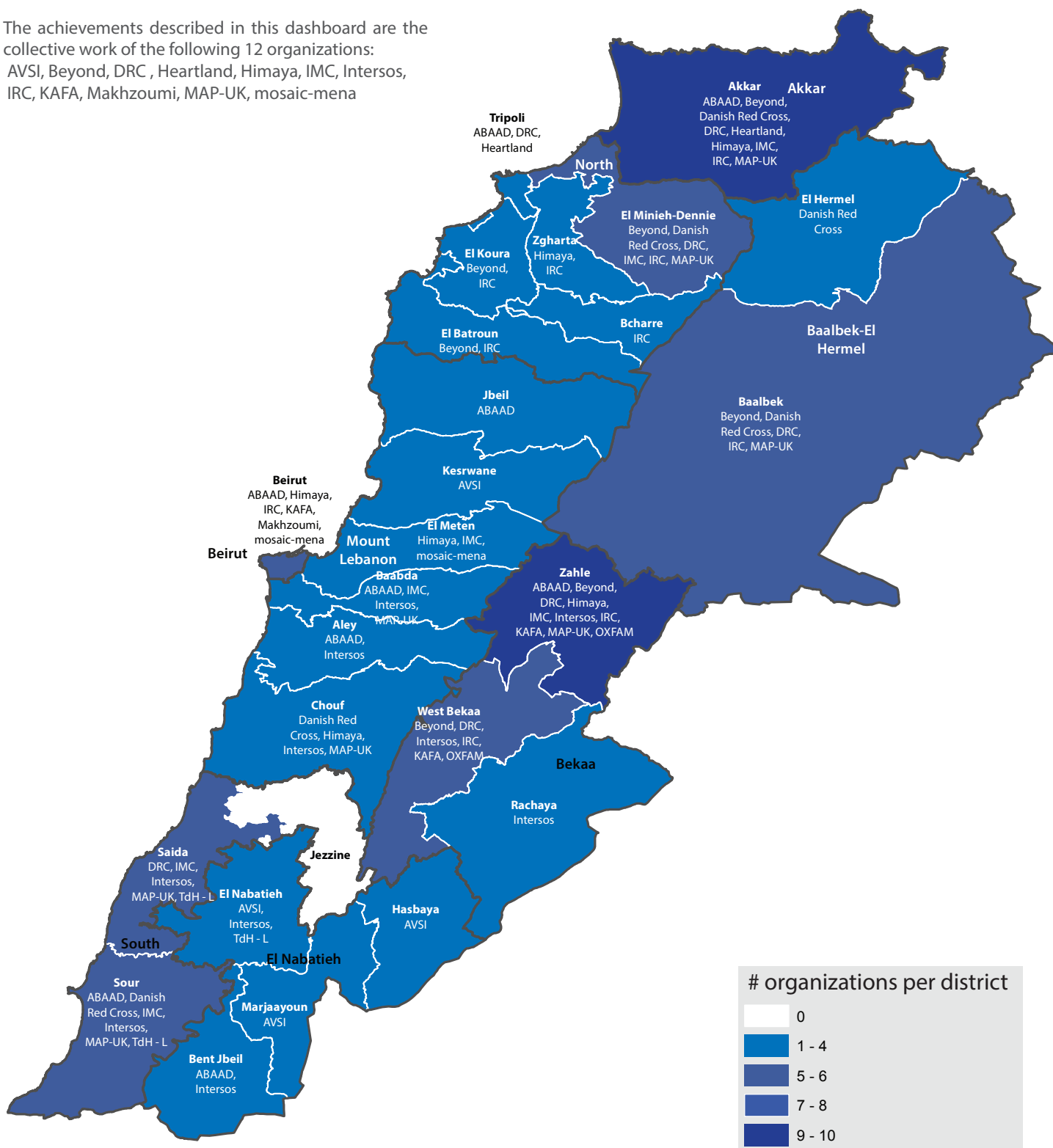
2 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) 2015



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 12 organizations:

AVSI, Beyond, DRC, Heartland, Himaya, IMC, Intersos, IRC, KAFA, Makhzoumi, MAP-UK, mosaic-mena



Note: This map has been produced by UNHCR based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for UNHCR 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.