



## SITUATION ANALYSIS

In coordination with MOSA, partner agencies conducted around 60 group discussions and participatory dialogues in October with the displaced and host populations, with men, boys, women and girls of diverse backgrounds. These assessments remain one of the best forums to gather information about protection risks and concerns of refugees as well as the host communities, and also represents a good opportunity to identify capacities and solutions from within the communities. Preliminary findings indicate that the lack of valid residency, limited humanitarian assistance and healthcare remain recurrent major concerns.

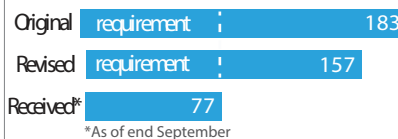
Onward movement to Europe by an increasing number of Syrians have been observed through and from Lebanon to Turkey, through air connections or the maritime route between Lebanon and Turkey. The vast majority of persons observed to be moving are Syrian nationals who arrive directly from Syria and transit the Masna'a or Aboudiyeh border towns to transit through Lebanon to move to Turkey and other places through means of a transit visa. There is lesser information with regards to onward movements of Syrians who have been residing in Lebanon but residency challenges and dwindling assistance remain the main reasons expressed by the displaced for their interest to leave. Partners are working on the ground to gather more information through group discussions and feedback from key informants. In addition, there have been several reports of Syrians subjected to scams. There is an urgent need to significantly expand legal avenues, notably resettlement and humanitarian admission programs, as alternatives to the dangerous and irregular journeys.

Partners working with disability continue to work at the grass roots level to deliver support services including assistive devices to persons with disability but face challenges to ensure support for longer term care which is cross-sectoral in nature. The partners highlighted the limited assistance available and the pressing need to support the unmet needs as the Syrian crisis continues. These needs include specialized services to address the needs of persons with mental disabilities.



### FUNDING

(in Million \$)



\*As of end September



### PEOPLE In Need/Target

1.3 m (People in Need)

1.2 m (People Targeted)

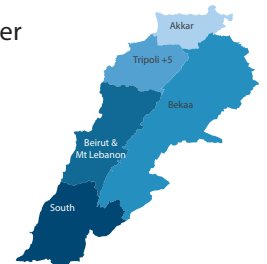
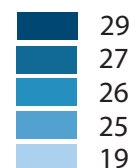
Refugees 1,815,000  
Vulnerable Lebanese 370,000



### PARTNERS

47 in Lebanon

count of partners per  
area of operation

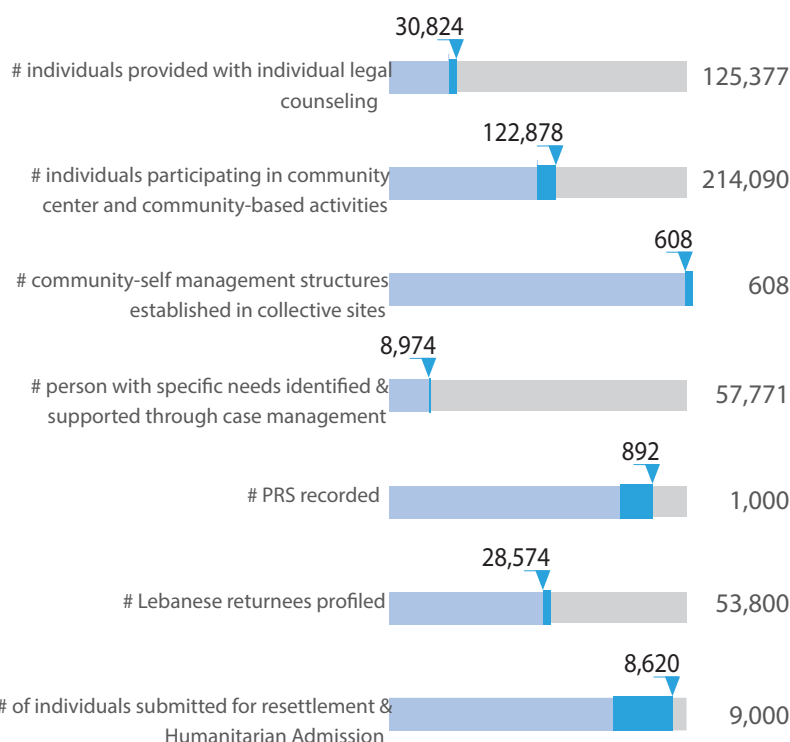


## PROGRESS AGAINST 2015 TARGETS

Month of September & October progress

Progress

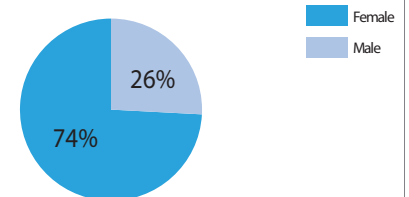
Jan-Aug  
Sep-Oct



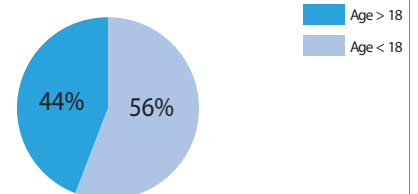
## SGBV: Mobile Services

(Out of 102,385 individuals reached)

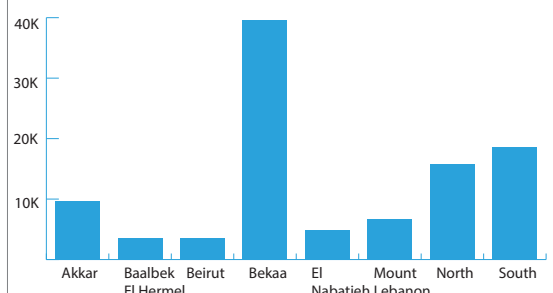
# of individuals reached by mobile services (% by gender)



# of individuals reached by mobile services (% by age)



# of individuals reached by mobile services (by governorate)





### SITUATION ANALYSIS

MoSA has established an expanded network of child protection and other services for most vulnerable children, caregivers and families in 57 SDCs through the National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women. This plan helped strengthen coordination and capacity of child protection workforce through training and coaching programmes.

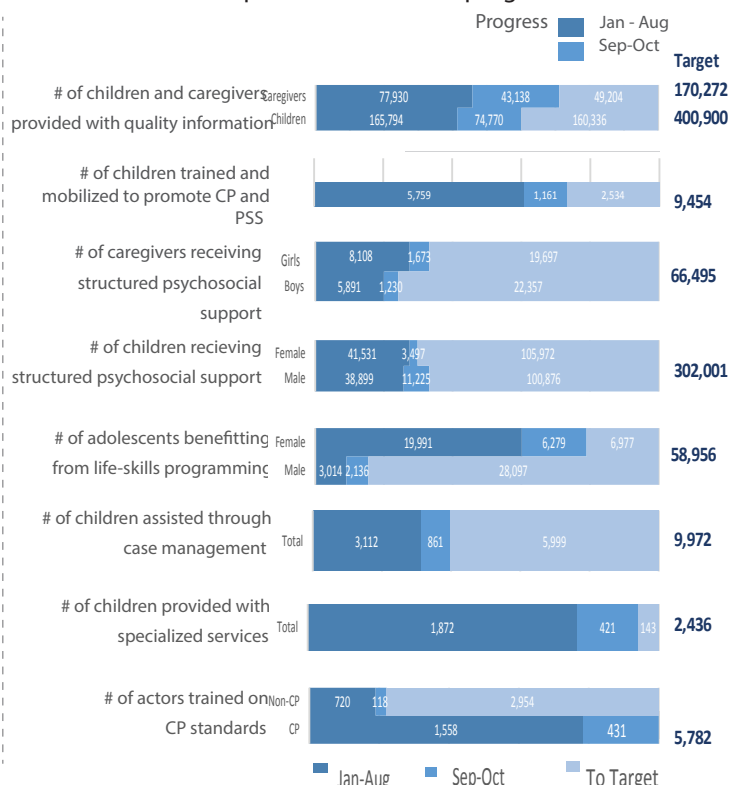
During this period, 74,770 children and 43,138 caregivers received quality information that they are able to prevent and mitigate protection risks and know where to go to seek help; 23,222 children (11,997 girls, 11,225 boys) and 8,415 caregivers (6,279 women, 2,136 men) received structured psychosocial support; 861 children received life-saving case management; 421 children received further specialized services such as provision of multi-sectoral response services that includes family-based care, judicial protection, cash support and mental health services, ; and 2903 adolescent girls and boys (12 to 17 years) have benefitted from life skills training. While these results show a positive note, it should be noted that women continue to access psychosocial support services in greater numbers than men, as such, CP sector members are increasing their efforts in reaching out to men.

The CP sector undertook a contextualization process whereby eleven selected standards of the Child Protection Minimum Standards will be adapted to make them more relevant to Lebanon's operating context. This process is led by a Task Group through identification of standards via survey monkey, discussion and workshop that was co-led by MoSA and SCI in a participatory manner with CP organizations and Government institutions. The identified Standards are MHPSS, Justice for Children, Community-Based Mechanisms, UASC, Economic Recovery, Child Labour, Physical Violence & Harmful Practices, Human Resources, Education, Protection excluded children, and CP Monitoring. A validation workshop is planned for January 2016 the purpose is to then utilize these standards for planning, advocacy, capacity building and fundraising efforts through government ownership.



### PROGRESS AGAINST 2015 TARGETS

Month of September & October progress



### SITUATION ANALYSIS

Development of standard tools and training packages, coupled with on-the-job support to social workers continue to ensure that they have the appropriate knowledge and skills required to care for SGBV survivors in a safe and non-discriminatory manner, according to quality standards.

Based on the VaSyR findings in 2015, it is estimated that around 30,000 refugees from Syria have some sort of physical, sensory or mental impairment. These persons are often excluded from community activities designed to mitigate the risks of SGBV. A variety of attitudinal, communication and environmental barriers also make it difficult for them to access SGBV services when required. In order to address these barriers, specialized service providers benefited from two sets of training to enhance their skills in understanding and recognizing the factors that may make persons with disabilities more vulnerable to SGBV and apply a survivor-centered approach when working with survivors with disabilities.

Additionally, humanitarian workers and service providers have participated in a one-day training on the Law to Protect Women and other Family Members from Family Violence (Law 293) aiming at increasing awareness and knowledge on the Law itself and enable them to provide preliminary information to any survivor of family violence.

A four-day training workshop on the Application of the Basic Living Skills Program (BLSP), a package including sessions on GBV, gender equality SRH also targeted social workers in providing services in Bekaa governorate.

In total, 1078 frontline workers and specialized service providers have been enrolled in capacity building activities since the beginning of the year.



### PROGRESS AGAINST 2015 TARGETS

Month of September & October progress

