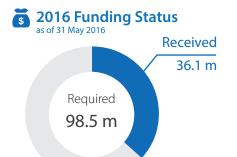


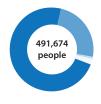
The quarterly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Protection Sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Persons displaced From Syria have their basic rights respected and enjoy access to justice and legal stay; OUTCOME 2) Communities are empowered to contribute to their own protection solutions and community self-management encouraged; OUTCOME 3) Access to protection and services is ensured, the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men identified and resettlement realized; OUTCOME 4) Vulnerable girls and boys are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect through equitable access to quality child protection services; OUTCOME 5) The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality services is improved.











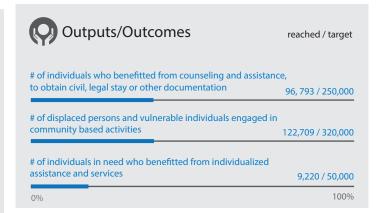


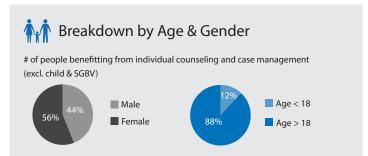
Programmes are funded by a combination of flexible/unearmarked funds and funds specifically earmarked to the sector

- 1 Includes all people in need of general Protection, SGBV and Child Protection.
- 2 Includes people targeted for general Protection activities other than verification/renewal.

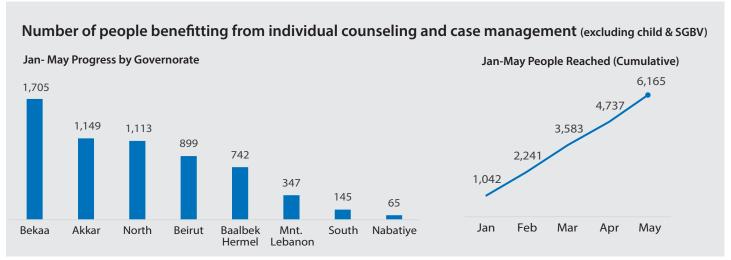
Progress against targets

Activities	reached / target
# of individuals enrolled for the first time in life skills activities in community centers	6,212 / 17,000
# of individuals who received individual legal counseling on obtaining legal stay documentation	6,281 / 30,000
# of individuals who received individual legal counseling on birth registration	10,079 / 50,000
# of interventions to mitigate protection concerns and ensure access to services (includes referrals)	6,554 / 20,000
# of individuals reached through awareness sessions	146,040 / 309,328
# of individuals consulted during monitoring visits including to collective sites	29,416 / 68,452
# of Individuals benefitting from individual counseling and case management (excl. child & SGBV)	6,165 / 10,916
case management (excl. child & SGBV)	6,165 / 10,91





Analysis







Until June, the Protection sector has received some 36 million (a 5 million increase compared to the funding level during the mid-year review in 2015), which represent 37 percent of the overall sector's appeal for 2016.

In Lebanon, due to the protracted nature of displacement compounded by dwindling international humanitarian assistance and personal resources, limited livelihood opportunities, lack of legal residency and, refugees' exposure to protection incidents, such as survival sex, worst forms of child labour, early marriage and exploitation are heightened.

As communities and individuals are often better placed to identify their most critical problems and assess how best to resolve them, effective responses are better achieved with the engagement of refugees. Accordingly, protection partners support refugee and host communities to enhance their own protection and well-being through a range of interventions. Activities conducted at the 79 community centres, including MoSA Social Development Centers, include provision of counseling, skills training such as literacy and languages, recreational activities and awareness sessions (for example, on hygiene promotion and back-to-school campaigns) and reached over 25,000 persons across Lebanon.

Currently, more than 750 volunteers from refugee and host communities spend between 16 and 30 hours per week supporting communities, providing them with up-to-date information on services available, and in turn providing feedback to partners on the needs and proposed solutions by the communities themselves. Thanks to their work, more than 6,000 cases of vulnerable individuals in need of specialized services have been identified and supported.

Amongst those most at risk are single, female heads of household, persons with disability, and older persons. During the first six months of the year, protection partners have provided legal assistance, psychosocial support, and emergency one off cash assistance to 6,400 individuals, which represent 10 percent of the planned target for the year. In addition, protection partners are currently expanding protection cash programmes to assist refugees with specific and exceptional protection concerns as a complementary support to specialized services. This programme helps for instance women who managed to escape situations of often repeated violence and abuse to leave home and to strengthen their ability to provide for themselves. In such cases, protection cash ensures that these survivors are supported to meet their basic needs, while being supported through psychosocial support programmes and skills learning to heal and regain confidence while maintaining an independent living.

Since January, 17,000 Syrians have approached legal aid partners primarily requesting their support on birth registration and residency renewal procedures. However, despite efforts to assist them, fees and documentary requirements under the current policy framework continue to pose a major challenge to residency renewal. In fact, according to recent household visit data 53.8% of Syrian refugees still lack a valid residency, with 86% families having at least one member of the family without residency.



1,048,275

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

10,301

Number of Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission in 2016³

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 31 March 2016
- 2 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) 2015
- 3 UNHCR resettlement as of 31 May



The total number of registered Syrian refugees as of June 2016 is 1,037,746. A total of 40,811Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) have been recorded by UNRWA until June, while the official number of Lebanese Returnees registered with IOM is 28,574.

The introduction of new visa requirements for Syrians to enter Turkey on 8 January 2016 has, for the time being, significantly slowed transit movements through and from Lebanon. Focus group discussions conducted by UNHCR indicate that ultimately, most refugees intend to return to Syria when conditions will allow, while a third are exploring the options of travelling, regularly or not, to a third country in the coming months due to the lack of access to livelihoods coupled with the high cost of living in Lebanon.

Access to services such as health and tertiary education that are unaffordable for many in Lebanon often also matters in the decision to move outside the region. However, most refugees want to travel abroad via legal and proper channels, particularly through resettlement programs.

While repatriation remains the principal solution, resettlement is an important protection and durable solution tool. Syrians identified by UNHCR for resettlement include persons with serious protection concerns in Lebanon, torture survivors or persons at risks of violence, and persons with serious medical conditions whose medical needs cannot be adequately addressed in Lebanon. Some 10,301 Syrians were submitted for resettlement in the first half of 2016.

Organizations

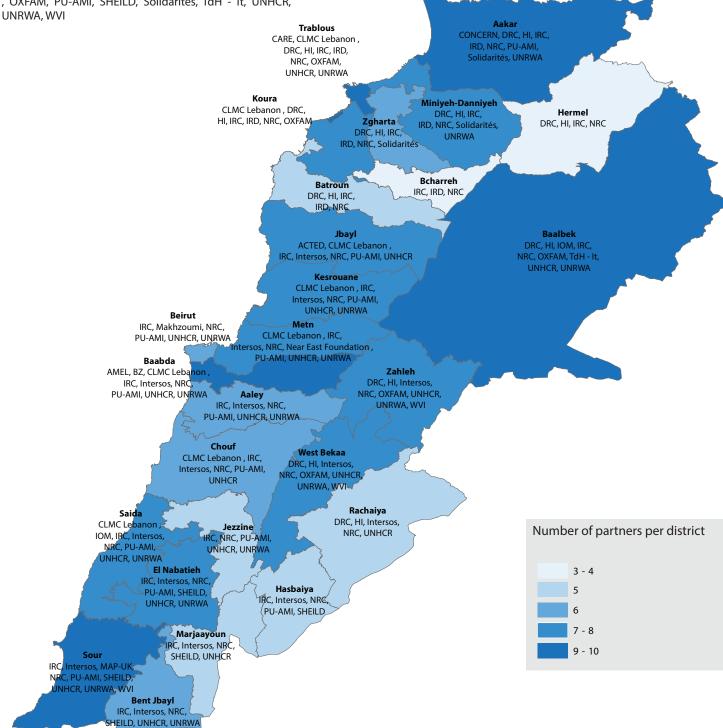
The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 26 organizations:
ACTED, AMEL, B&Z, Balamand Uni, CARE, CLMC Lebanon, CONCERN, DRC, HI, IOM, IRC, IRD, International Alert, Intersos, MAP-UK, Makhzoumi, NRC, Near East Foundation, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SHEILD, Solidarités, TdH - It, UNHCR, UNRWA, WVI



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 26 organizations:

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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.