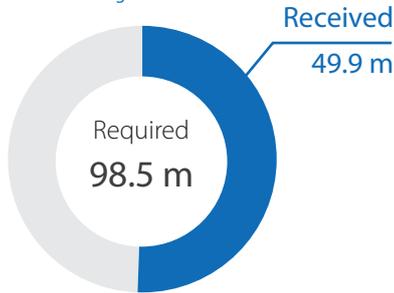




The quarterly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Protection Sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Persons displaced From Syria have their basic rights respected and enjoy access to justice 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.

2016 Funding Status as of 31 August 2016

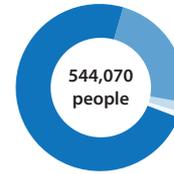


Targeted Population groups

3.1 m (People in Need)¹



Population reached by cohort



Syrian	74%
Poor Lebanese	23%
PRS	2%
PRL	1%

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	10,936 / 17,000
# of individuals who received individual legal counseling on obtaining legal stay documentation	9,503 / 30,000
# of individuals who received individual legal counseling on birth registration	14,523 / 50,000
# of interventions to mitigate protection concerns and ensure access to services (includes referrals)	9,924 / 20,000
# of individuals reached through awareness sessions (legal awareness and awareness on available services)	222,955 / 309,328
# of individuals consulted during monitoring visits including to collective sites	48,551 / 68,452
# of Individuals benefitting from individual counseling and case management (excl. child & SGBV)	9,248 / 10,916

0% 100%



Outputs/Outcomes

reached / target

# of individuals who benefitted from counseling and assistance, to obtain civil, legal stay or other documentation	141,611 / 250,000
# of displaced persons and vulnerable individuals engaged in community based activities	193,457 / 320,000
# of individuals in need who benefitted from individualized assistance and services	12,613 / 50,000

0% 100%



Breakdown by Age & Gender

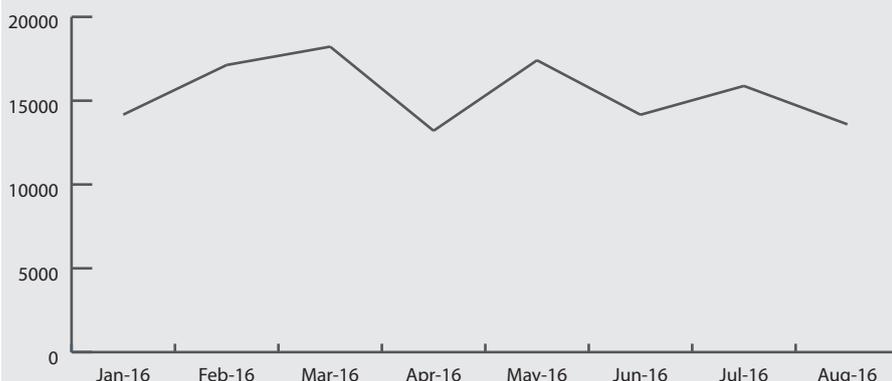
of people benefitting from individual counseling and case management (excl. child & SGBV)



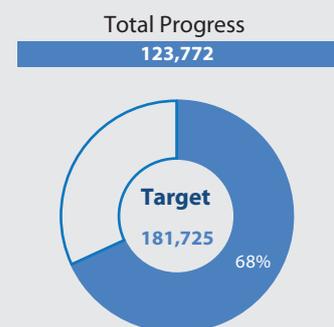
Analysis

Progress against target: # of individuals reached through awareness sessions on available services

Newly reached individuals by month



Progress against target



As of 31 August 2016, the Protection Sector has received some USD \$49.9 million, which represents nearly 51% of the Sector's overall appeal for 2016 (USD \$98.5 million). This level of funding has allowed protection partners to assist 63.3% of the targeted population who are composed of mainly displaced Syrians, poor Lebanese, Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS), and Palestine Refugees from Lebanon (PRL).

As of September 2016, the Lebanese General Directorate of General Security (GSO) has confirmed the lifting of the pledge not to work as part of the residency renewal requirements. The pledge not to work has been replaced by the pledge to abide by Lebanese laws, however, the USD \$200 fee remains. Advocacy efforts continue to ensure the application of the new pledge by all GSO offices, and that the UNHCR certificate is accepted instead of a sponsor, as the latter has raised concerns about risks of exploitation.

As part of the Sector's capacity building initiatives, 95 Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and GSO Officers were trained on international protection and refugee specific issues. Also, 225 Officers of the Internal Security received training on human rights and refugee related matters, which will enable them to better deal with vulnerable individuals, including refugees, on a key issues such as: arrest-/detention/torture, human trafficking, and civil documentation. In addition, 170 newly elected Mukhtars discussed ways of improving their functions vis-à-vis the issuance of birth and marriage certificates for refugees and the specific obstacles that the latter face. Mukhtars made several recommendations, with respect to the fees attached to the issuing of civil documentation, given the lack of clarity in the law, and additional support they may require performing their duties efficiently.

In total, some 223,000 individuals have benefited (72% of the target) from information sessions on birth and marriage registration procedures, requirements and steps for legal stay renewal and/or regularization, and services such as food, health, and education. As a result, refugees are now better equipped to follow through with the legal steps to obtain civil registration documents, and how and where to access services to address their basic needs.

Through community based information sessions, outreach volunteers identify particularly vulnerable individuals who are referred for individual counseling services or partners to respond to protection concerns. By 31 August, outreach volunteers had referred nearly 19,000 individuals for mainly protection assistance, and informed refugees where they could receive help in other areas such as health and education. Over 50,000 individuals participated and benefited from community centre activities, such as birth registration sessions, English language classes, literacy classes, and life-skill activities, including cell phone repair. Most of these centres have an information desk which allow refugees and Lebanese to inquire about services available in their location, from access to primary health services to enrolment of their children in public schools.

Attention to populations with special needs, an identified protection gap, was given a boost through USD \$901,247.20 received from the OCHA managed Lebanon Humanitarian Fund, which will fund three protection partner projects targeting older people, and persons with disabilities. Due to the Syrian refugee crisis, traditional family structures have often collapsed, leaving some elderly persons neglected and in a vulnerable situation without adequate care.

From 1 June to 31 August 2016, 5,922 Syrians were submitted for resettlement consideration (mainly to the UK, Canada, France, USA) with 3,463 departing on resettlement during the same timeframe. These refugees are given the opportunity to rebuild their lives in third countries, many of them, after years of displacement and insecurity.

Changes in Context - Third Quarter

Following the aftermath of the Al Qaa attacks on 27 June and the negative media reports concerning refugees, the Protection and Social Stability Sectors developed key messages on xenophobia to be used as an advocacy tool in the host communities, and with key Government and civil society actors. The messages recognize the generosity of the Lebanese government and people; note that it's more important than ever that the two communities stand together in the face of divisive forces, who promote chaos and poverty rather than peace and prosperity; and that both the Lebanese and Syrian communities share the same desire to rebuild their homeland. The tensions following Al Qaa attacks have subdued and proved to be short-lived.

As per the analysis of the August 2016 data of the household visit questionnaire, approximately 60% of Syrians are without legal stay documents, which represents an increase of 9% compared to the data from the same questionnaire during the May 2016 reporting period. Residency permits are the only official documentation recognized by the Government of Lebanon that proves a foreigner is legally residing in Lebanon and as such, lacking therefore can lead to short-term arrest and detention for irregular stay.

Due to their irregular residency status, and as a consequence, their self-imposed reduction of movements, refugees continue to face difficulties in accessing legal counselling and assistance services provided by partners. As such, partners have increased mobile outreach services by providing legal counselling including on legal residency renewal and birth and marriage documentation. Also, in the Bekaa, a mobile Sharia court was piloted by a Protection Sector partner for marriage registration and establishment of kinship (required for birth registration), which has helped address the documentation needs of refugees; a total of 20 cases benefited from this exercise. The mobile Sharia court has proven to be an effective mechanism in reaching out to individuals who are unable to move freely due to lack of residency permits. Given the success of this initiative, another Sharia mobile court is planned to take place before the end of October.

170 newly elected Mukhtars benefited from partner run workshops to understand better their role with respect to the issuance of birth and marriage certificates for refugees and the specific obstacles that the latter face. Mukhtars made several recommendations with respect to the fees attached to the issuing of civil documenta-

Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 27 organizations:

ACTED, AMEL, B&Z, Balamand Uni, CARE, CLMC, CONCERN, DRC, HI, International Alert, Intersos, IOM, IRC, IRD, Makhzoumi, MAP-UK, mosaic-mena, Near East Foundation, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SHEILD, Solidarités, TdH - It, UNHCR, UNRWA, WVI

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Facts and Figures

1,029,039

Total registered Syrian refugees¹

79%

Percentage of Syrian refugees who are women and children¹

60%

Percentage of Syrian refugees without legal residency²

11%

Percentage of Syrian households with residency permits for all members²

16,248

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 August 2016

2 Analysis of the Aug-2016 data from the Household Visit Questionnaire

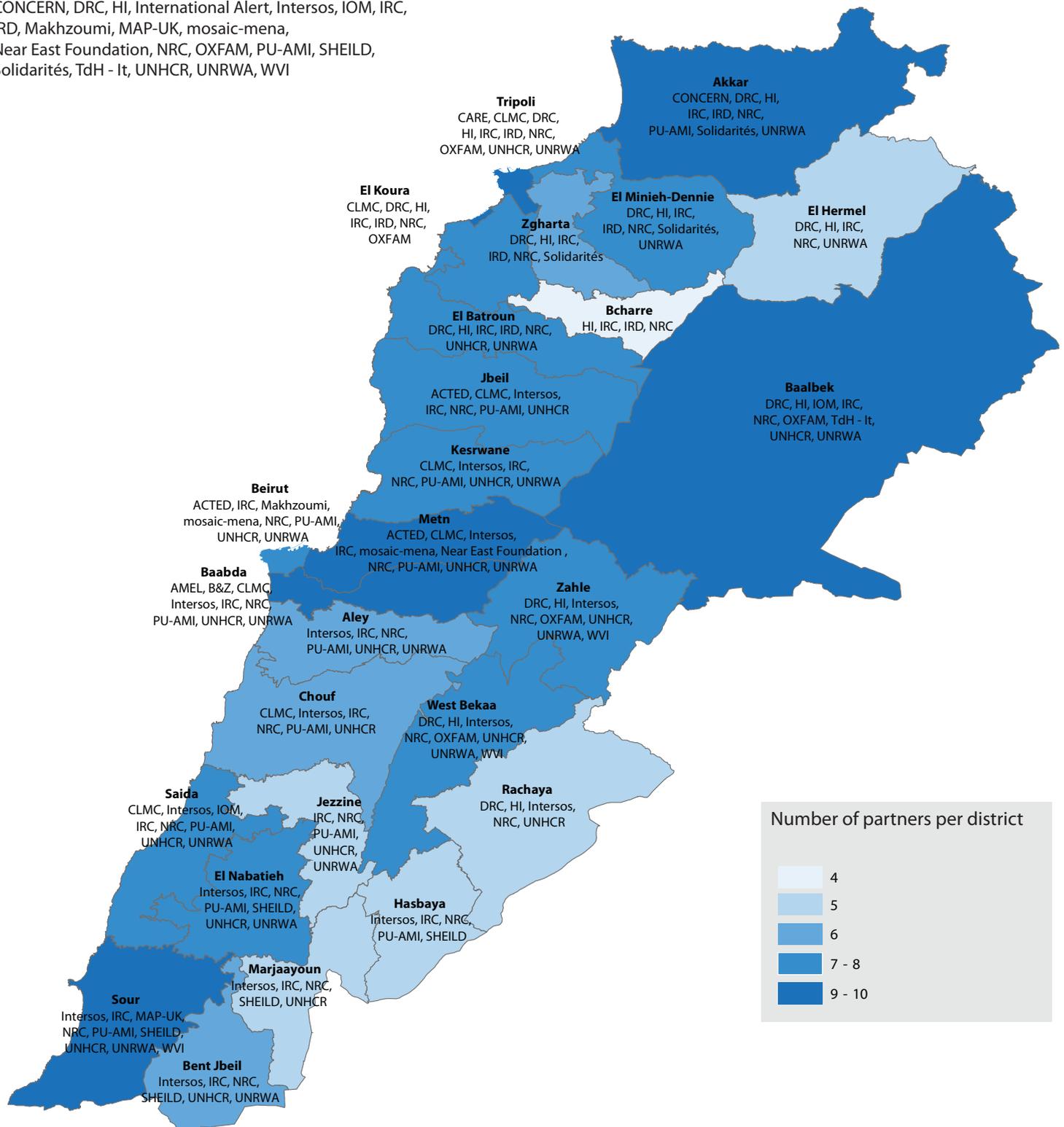
3 UNHCR resettlement as of 31 August



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 27 organizations:

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