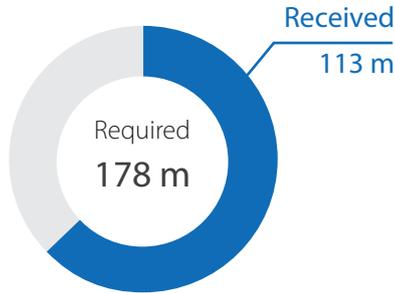




The end year dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Protection Sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Persons displaced From Syria have their basic rights respected and enjoy access to justice 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 December 2016



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

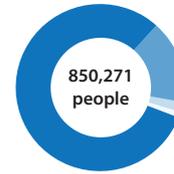


Targeted Population groups

3.1 m

 (People in Need)¹

Population reached by cohort



Syrian	81%
Poor Lebanese	16%
PRS	2%
PRL	1%

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	25,845 / 17,000
# of individuals who received individual legal counseling on obtaining legal stay documentation	16,126 / 30,000
# of individuals who received individual legal counseling on birth registration	29,731 / 50,000
# of interventions to mitigate protection concerns and ensure access to services (includes referrals)	16,530 / 20,000
# of individuals reached through awareness sessions (legal awareness and awareness on available services)	366,230 / 309,328
# of individuals consulted during monitoring visits including to collective sites	82,815 / 68,452
# of Individuals benefitting from individual counseling and case management (excl. child & SGBV)	16,014 / 10,916

0% 100%



Outputs/Outcomes

reached / target

# of individuals who benefitted from counseling and assistance, to obtain civil, legal stay or other documentation	230,040 / 250,000
# of displaced persons and vulnerable individuals engaged in community based activities	368,545 / 320,000
# of individuals in need who benefitted from individualized assistance and services	24,787 / 50,000

0% 100%



Breakdown by Age & Gender

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

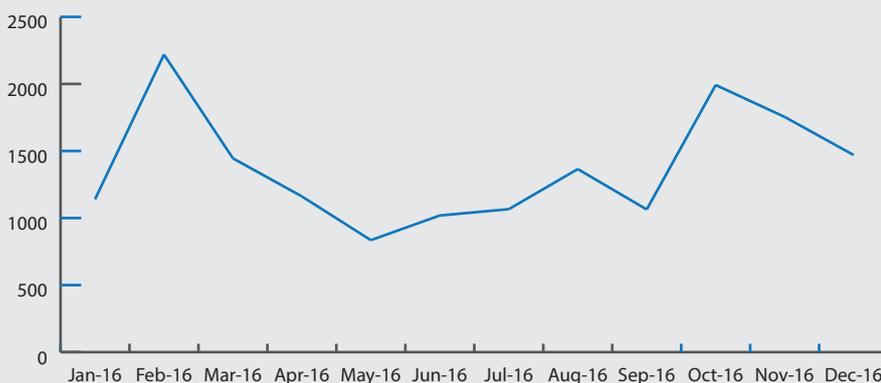


Analysis

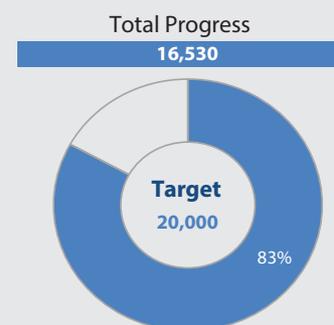
Progress against target:

of interventions to mitigate protection concerns and ensure access to services (includes referrals)

Newly reached individuals by month



Progress against target



Key Achievements

Refugees are now better equipped to follow through with the legal steps to obtain civil status documentation, and how and where to access services to address their basic needs, as a result of individual counselling and awareness sessions provided by protection partners. Some 447,031 persons have benefited from targeted information and counselling on birth and marriage registration procedures, requirements and steps for renewal and/or regularization of legal residence, and on availability of services such as health, and education.

Through Protection Sector advocacy efforts, the Lebanese General Directorate of General Security (GSO) replaced the pledge not to work with a pledge to abide by Lebanese laws, which eases the residency renewal requirements. However, the prohibitive fee of US \$200 per refugee above 15 years remains. Monitoring of the implementation coupled with advocacy is designed to ensure consistent application of the new pledge by all GSO offices, and that the UNHCR certificate is accepted instead of a sponsor, as the sponsorship system has raised concerns about risks of exploitation.

The knowledge base and skill sets of 108,761 persons improved through participation in community centre activities, English language classes, literacy classes, and life-skill activities. These skills will allow populations of concern to better cope with challenges they face in their daily lives.

The Protection Sector developed guidelines on early marriage, which were rolled-out to front line partners throughout Lebanon. The guidelines provide partners with valuable tools to improve refugees' awareness of the importance of marriage registration.

Resettlement and humanitarian admissions programmes have facilitated durable solutions to refugees with protection needs and vulnerabilities in Lebanon. These refugees have been provided an opportunity to rebuild their lives in third countries, after years of displacement and insecurity. In total, 24,426 refugees were submitted for resettlement and 19,502 persons departed, mainly to Canada, UK, Norway, and the U.S.



Facts and Figures

1,011,366

Total registered Syrian refugees¹

80.5%

Percentage of Syrian refugees who are women and children¹

60%

Percentage of Syrian refugees without legal residency²

15%

Percentage of Syrian households with residency permits for all members²

24,426

Number of 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 December 2016

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

3 UNHCR resettlement as of 31 December 2016

Impact Against the LCRP Objectives

Protection sector partners prioritized assistance for those persons identified in the registration process and through counselling and outreach activities as being the most vulnerable. Specifically, through the efforts of outreach volunteers and partners, 16,530 protection referrals were made in respect of persons with critical protection needs. Protection interventions in the form of emergency and protection cash assistance (PCAP), psycho-social support, and resettlement provided immediate response to problems faced by refugees. Refugees identified as eligible for resettlement, including women and children at-risk, and survivors of violence and torture, were resettled to third countries allowing them to have access to the necessary advanced specialized services. PCAP helped women who managed to escape situations of violence and abuse to leave home and strengthen their ability to support themselves and their dependents.

Protection partners supported refugee and host communities to enhance their own protection systems through a range of interventions. Activities conducted at 79 community centres, including MoSA Social Development Centers, included the provision of counseling, skills training such as literacy and language classes, recreational activities and awareness sessions. Also, more than 750 volunteers from refugee and host communities devoted between 16 and 30 hours per week providing communities with up to date information on the services and support available, and feedback to protection partners on the needs and proposed solutions identified and conveyed by the communities themselves.

Partners increased mobile outreach services by including legal counselling on the requirements for residency renewal and birth and marriage registration and documentation. 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 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 persons who are unable to move freely, due to lack of valid residency permits.

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 they face. Mukhtars made several recommendations, with respect to the fees attached to issuing of civil documentation and additional support they may require to perform their duties efficiently.

Institutional support provided to MoSA included training and the funding of social workers for 57 SDCs. This institutional support has strengthened MoSA's capacity to support the neediest in Lebanon, including vulnerable Lebanese and refugees, and helped promote stability through engaging marginalized groups in need of social services.

Operational

Lack of access to civil status documentation, namely birth and marriage registration continues to present challenges for refugees. UNHCR estimates that some 70% of Syrian children are still without birth registration. The main challenges reported by displaced Syrians include, firstly, the lack of understanding of the birth registration procedures, which are perceived as costly and cumbersome; and secondly, the lack of documentation, either legal stay or proof of marriage, which are required to obtain a birth certificate.

Policy/Institutional

Following the Government's issuance in October 2014 of a policy paper on the refugee response, admission of Syrians seeking international protection is limited to: unaccompanied/separated children (under 16 years of age) whose parents are displaced in Lebanon; persons with disabilities dependent on family/relatives displaced in Lebanon; persons in need of life-saving medical treatment; and refugees in the resettlement process or transitioning through Lebanon to a third country, with proof of onward travel outside Lebanon.

In May 2015, the Government of Lebanon notified UNHCR that registration of Syrians should be suspended. Syrians who approach UNHCR for registration are counselled accordingly, while their needs are assessed to identify the most vulnerable in need of assistance.

Syrians seeking renewal of their residency permit must pay US \$200 for each person 15 years of age and above. Additional costs related to the residency permit process include transportation to reach the local GSO. These costs are difficult for displaced persons to meet due to their poor economic situation and as a result, around 60% of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon lack a valid residence permit.

Key Priorities & Gaps Foreseen - 1st Quarter 2017

One of the key priorities is to increase the percentage of Syrian refugees who have legal residency through awareness raising and advocacy on the protection consequences of refugees' lack of valid residence permits. Latest household survey findings indicate that approximately 60% of displaced Syrians currently are without legal residency, which limits their freedom of movement, increases their risk of arrest and detention, and consequently creates difficulties to access livelihood opportunities, education and civil status registration and documentation procedures.

Due to the protracted nature of the Syrian refugee crisis, capacity-building support becomes more crucial due to the wide-ranging assistance needs of the populations and at the same time, the importance of improving the quality of services provided. Capacity-building will continue to Government institutions at both the national and municipal levels to strengthen the response to the protection needs of displaced populations and vulnerable Lebanese. Capacity-building initiatives, will include, but not limited to staff, training, and technical advice to institutions that are directly involved with populations of concern.

Another priority is to further strengthen community based interventions to ensure persons with protection needs are identified in a timely manner and referred appropriately. The Sector will work closely with Municipalities to enhance timely and effective responses to the needs of persons with specific needs, including women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

A fourth priority will be to enhance individual legal assistance, aimed at assisting refugees to obtain civil status documentation (such as birth, death, marriage, divorce and registration), residence permits, and security of tenure related to persons displaced from Syria, as per Lebanese laws and regulations.

Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 33 organizations:

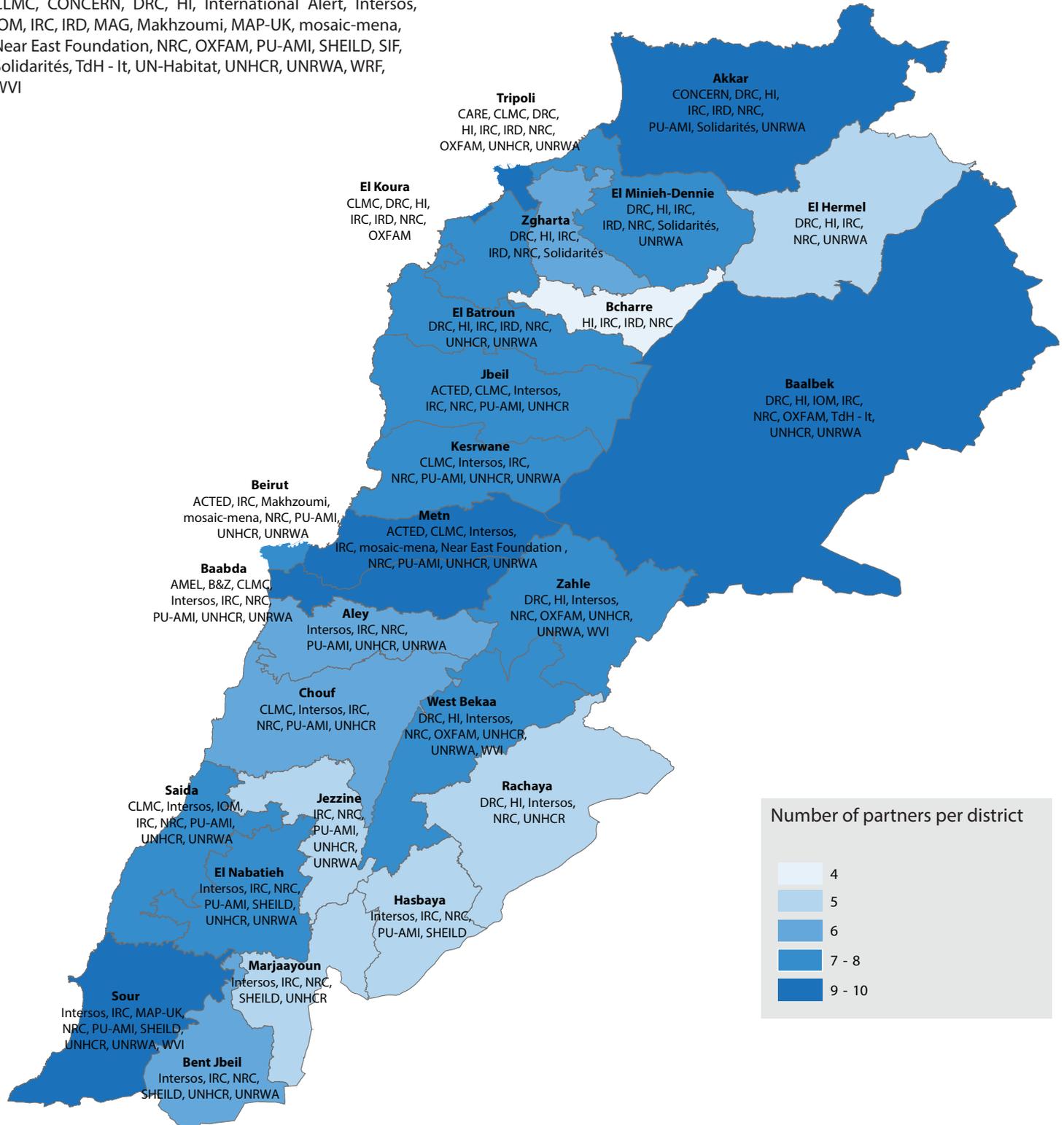
MoSA, ACTED, AMEL, B&Z, Balamand Uni, CARE, CLDH, CLMC, CONCERN, DRC, HI, International Alert, Intersos, IOM, IRC, IRD, MAG, Makhzoumi, MAP-UK, mosaic-mena, Near East Foundation, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SHEILD, SIF, Solidarités, TdH - It, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNRWA, WRF, WVI



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 33 organizations:

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



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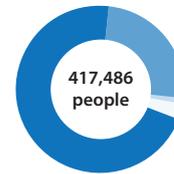


Targeted Population Groups

3.1 m

 (People in Need)

Population Reached by Cohort



Syrian	71%
Poor Lebanese	25%
PRS	1%
PRL	3%

Progress against targets



Activities

reached / target

# of community leaders and gatekeepers trained and/or engaged on GBV (including child marriage)	1,556 / 4,500
# of individuals accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces	75,952 / 120,000
# of community members involved in risk identification and mitigation	9,148 / 10,906
# of individuals sensitized on GBV	309,319 / 237,900
# of GBV actors trained	3,074 / 2,000
# of non-GBV actors trained	4,557 / 2,000
# of organizations supported (CBO, SDC)	56 / 109



Outputs/Outcomes

reached / target

# individuals accessing psychosocial support and individual services in safe spaces	75,952 / 120,000
# of community members engaged in GBV awareness activities	324,838 / 250,000
# of actors trained who demonstrate an increased knowledge on GBV	7,631 / 4,000



Age/Gender Breakdown

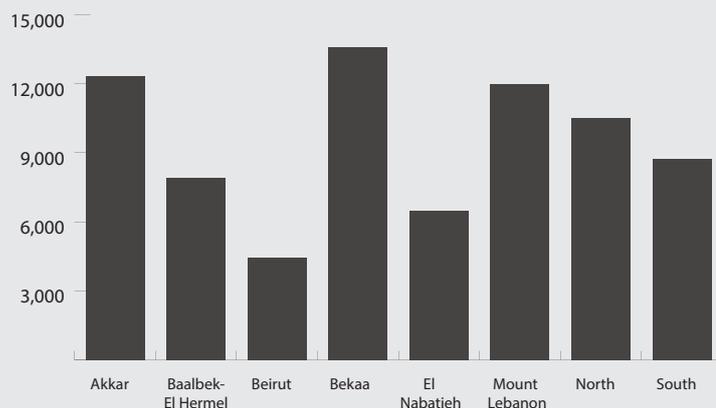
Number of people accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces



Analysis

Progress: Individuals accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces

Individuals accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces (by governorates)



New individuals accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces (by month)



Key Achievements

76,000 women, girls and boys, including SGBV survivors and persons at risk received psycho-social, medical, and legal services in all parts of the country. On average 100 new individuals (70% of which are Syrian) have accessed SGBV services on a daily basis through static and mobile safe spaces, including MOSA's Social Development Centers.

To enhance immediate protection for high risk cases, hotlines for women and girls at risk, including SGBV survivors, are open to guide survivors on how to access services and three safe shelters are open 24/7 to provide immediate protection services to survivors who need to be removed from an immediate situation of danger. The safe shelters can host up to 20 survivors each at any given time.

A pool of 147 specialized social workers are available in the country who can provide support to survivors, facilitating their access to services they need, and can work with complex cases (early marriage, suicidal ideation). Also, the Internal Security Forces and Ministry of Social Affairs are trained on the trafficking and domestic violence Laws, which allows to respond effectively to such situations of abuse.

To improve access to life saving medical treatment for SGBV survivors, 33 health facilities have been trained on Clinical Management of Rape. Over 7500 non-specialized and specialized staff has been trained on SGBV guiding principles, including on how to deal with survivors; how to coordinate referrals of survivors to ensure safe, timely and appropriate interventions, including legal, medical assistance and emotional support.

Impact Against the LCRP Objectives

The availability of quality, easily reachable and survivor-centered, is critical to ensure that survivors feel confident to seek for support. If these conditions are not met, survivors will not take the risks of reporting at the risk of bearing long lasting medical and emotional consequences.

Throughout 2016, the SGBV sector continued to provide holistic protection and health services to Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian women, men, girls and boys at risk of SGBV or survivors. Over 76,000 individuals at risk of SGBV or survivors, accessed various psychosocial support activities in static and mobile safe spaces. Recreational and life skills activities in these centers provide an opportunity to build trust and self-confidence allowing survivors to come forward and seek help.

The dispersed nature of the refugee populations in Lebanon limits the access of SGBV survivors to services. Consultations with communities highlighted the need to take services closer to women and girls at risk or survivors of SGBV, especially for those whose mobility is restricted due to security concerns and cultural norms. To respond to these needs, SGBV partners established mobile safe spaces to ensure access to women and girls' being unable to reach community centers due to distance, movement restrictions, or other reasons. A specialized team visited each location weekly following a calendar agreement with communities. The primary activities provided include: individual service provision, psychosocial support, parenting skills/emotional support sessions, community mobilization, and dedicated life skills curriculum for adolescent girls. Enrolment in these activities is very high, and initial findings indicate that this approach may encourage higher disclosure of SGBV. Women/girls organize themselves beforehand – arranging care for children, preparing food and other tasks – to make sure they can participate during the full day of activities.

Additionally, the sector trained over 1,500 religious and community leaders, through awareness campaigns and workshops, to mobilize communities to better protect women and girls from SGBV risks.

Partners under the SGBV sector continue to support and strengthen the capacity of the Lebanese public services and local service providers through different types of support. Besides material, infrastructural and financial support, the main focus has been on staff capacity building through trainings, workshops and peer-to-peer coaching programs for social workers. In 2016, over 175 local organizations and MoSA SDCs were supported and more than 3000 MoSA social workers, nurses, midwives and law enforcement officers, were trained on procedures to assist survivors of domestic violence and early marriage.

The SGBV sector reinforces and promotes social stability through targeting both refugees and vulnerable Lebanese in its activities delivered through municipalities and local institutions. All of these activities are tailored to include different communities and combine efforts to address equally the needs of the host community. Additionally, the sector has prioritized staff capacity building of municipalities and local institutions as well as MOSA run Social Development Centres (SDCs), providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs through the issuance of SGBV policies and tools, including the above mentioned SGBV SOPs. In addition, a GBV coordinator has been deployed within MOSA to support its leadership at the national level to coordinate the response with other line ministries.

Challenges

Funding

At mid-year, the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) sector was identified as one of the least funded sectors and therefore prioritized for the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) appeal. End of 2016, the SGBV sector was funded approximately 49% of the overall 2016 sector appeal. With the limited funding available, SGBV partners have focused on maintaining and ensuring safe access to quality services for individuals at risk and survivors.

Capacity

At the beginning of 2016, the sector completed an assessment of capacity building needs among 12 organizations aiming at improving timely and appropriate support to SGBV survivors. Thirty-three percent of case workers reported challenges in following up on individual cases due to high demand for services. Additionally, SGBV cases are increasingly complex (e.g. presenting multiple types of violence, imminent risks, complex legal issues, suicide survivors), which necessitates multi-sectorial and longer-term interventions. To address this situation, highly trained and well equipped case managers are needed, and capacity building of the responding actors requires continued prioritization (especially given the high turnover rate of staff) and there remains the need for the development of contextualized tools.

Policy/Institutional

National systems to provide legal, psychological, medical, immediate protection and safe shelter services for survivors of SGBV need to be reinforced, in terms of quality, accessibility and geographical scope. There is the need to institutionalize capacity building for law enforcement and judicial officers to address the specific needs of SGBV survivors and to broaden the protection services available for survivors of family violence. For instance the current legal framework in Lebanon that does not provide sufficient protection to survivors, including with respect to issues related to custody of children or relocation in cases of danger or immediate threats. There is the need to reinforce services and policies to guarantee effective protection of children from early marriage.

Key Priorities & Gaps Forseen -1st Quarter 2017

In addition to continued provision of services to survivors, a key priority is the provision of structured self-care programs for SGBV workers. Field consultations and reports show the high need for support to staff, especially those who have been providing psychosocial support to individuals at risk of SGBV or survivors. This is necessary as part of on-the-job-coaching to ensure quality services for survivors.

Availability of legal services remains scarce and many survivors decline access to these services for fear of retaliation, lengthy procedures, and limited trust in service providers. Therefore there is the urgent need to institutionalize capacity building for law enforcement and judicial officers to address specific needs of SGBV survivors and implement the relevant provisions of Lebanese laws. In line with this, there remains the continuous need for advocacy with the government of Lebanon to strengthen policy and legal framework towards early marriage and family violence. The sector will expand collaboration with protection actors to increase availability of legal services particularly for survivors of domestic violence and early marriage.

As SGBV is a cross-cutting issue, efficient interventions require a multi-sectorial and longer-term approach. The sector will prioritize the roll-out of the inter-agency Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action to enhance strategic collaboration with other sectors and promote risk reduction of SGBV through education, basic assistance, shelter and protection interventions.

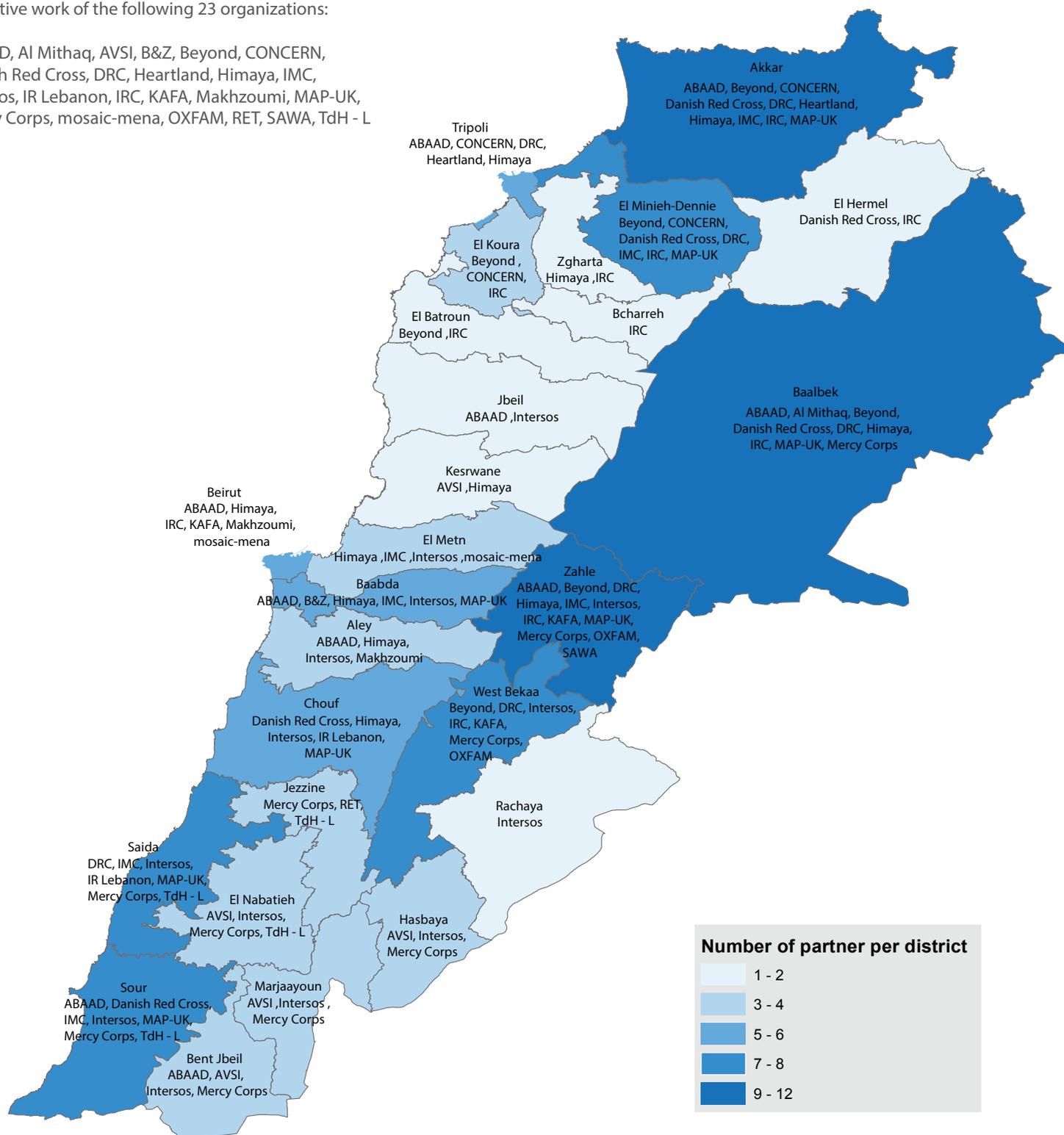
The reduction and prevention of SGBV will require the engagement of the whole community. This requires the active involvement of men and boys to address the social norms harmful to women and girls, including child marriage and domestic violence. The sector will expand initiatives to engage men and boys through the development of dedicated curricula promoting positive and non-violent behaviours within the households and the community.



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 23 organizations:

ABAAD, Al Mithaq, AVSI, B&Z, Beyond, CONCERN, Danish Red Cross, DRC, Heartland, Himaya, IMC, Intersos, IR Lebanon, IRC, KAFA, Makhzoumi, MAP-UK, Mercy Corps, mosaic-mena, OXFAM, RET, SAWA, TdH - L



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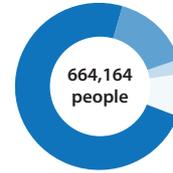


Targeted Population groups

402,470

 (People in Need)

Population reached by cohort

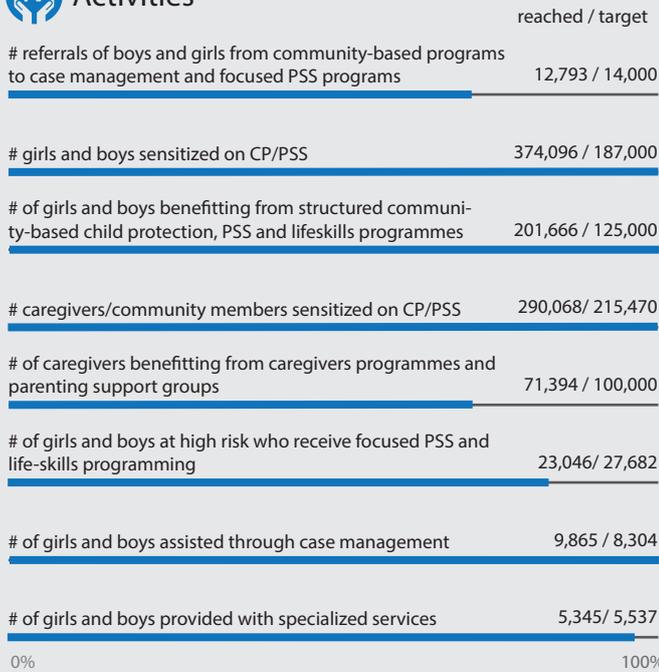


Syrian	69%
Poor Lebanese	20%
PRS	3%
PRL	8%

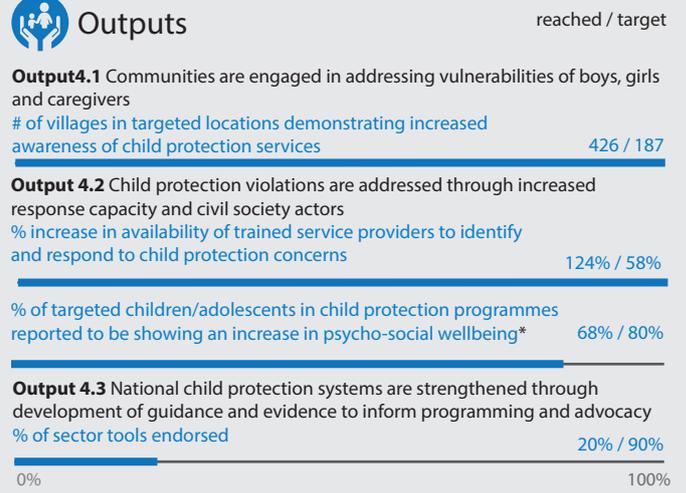
Progress against targets



Activities



Outputs



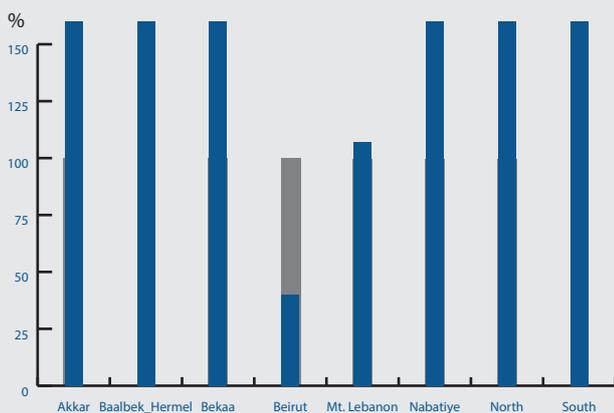
Individuals sensitized on child protection and psychosocial support



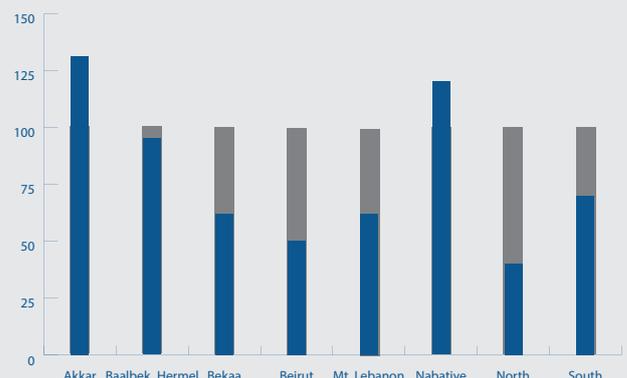
* data is based on children who commenced PSS programmes in 2015. This is the best available data. It is a semi-annual indicator which will be updated in the second half of 2016.

Analysis

Progress to target per Governorate - Community-based Structures PSS



Progress to target per Governorate - Caregivers programmes and parenting support groups



Key Achievements

664,164 children, caregivers and community members sensitized on child protection issues and psychosocial support (PSS).

273,060 children and caregivers engaged in PSS and life skills programs, including topics such as mine risk education, prevention of child labor and family violence.

472 Community based groups trained and supported to address child protection concerns and 1,367 actors trained on safe identification and referral of children at risk.

Launching of National Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for case management of children at-risk and/or child survivors of violence with 479 actors including government / MoSA, civil society social workers and case managers trained on their use.

9,865 high risk children received individual case management services and 3177 best interest assessments and best interest determinations conducted.



Facts and Figures

- 3%** Percentage of children aged 5-14 years working¹
- 18%** Percentage of children aged 15-17 years working¹
- 2%** Percentage of Syrian refugee children under 18 reported to have disabilities (physical, sensory, mental/intellectual)¹

Source:
1 Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees - VASYR 2016

Impact Against the LCRP Objectives

In 2016, the 31 partners that make up the child protection working group helped achieve the strategic objective of protecting vulnerable children from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect through access to quality child protection services. The sector's approach consisted of three key components; enhancing community based child protection mechanisms, strengthening national child protection systems and increasing the response capacity of government and civil society actors to child protection violations.

Efforts undertaken by the sector in 2016 resulted in several activity targets being exceeded, meaning more children able to receive protective services. This included more community members, children and caregivers were sensitized on child protection issues and psychosocial support services (664,164 from a target of 402,470) and more children able to participate in community based PSS (201,666 from a target of 125,000). In order to support those children identified as most vulnerable / high risk, 23,046 boys and girls were provided with focussed PSS and life skills support designed to address specific child protection concerns, such as child labour and mine risk education. 9,865 high risk children also received individual case management services. 5,345 children received specialised support services and 3177 best interest assessments and best interest determinations were conducted for children at risk.

Recognizing the crucial role that caregivers play in building protective environments for children, 71,394 parents and care givers were engaged in support programs. Caregiver programmes are designed to encourage caregivers to adopt positive coping strategies to strengthen their resilience in the face of adversity and to utilise positive parenting skills which support the protection of children.

Providing support to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) "National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon" to strengthen the coordination and delivery of child protection services in Lebanon was also an important focus for the sector. Ensuring that institutions and staff are equipped with the appropriate technical skills, tools and infrastructure is essential for the provision of quality child protection services. In order to achieve this, National Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the case management of children at-risk and/or victims of violence were developed and launched in 2016. 479 government/MoSA, civil society social workers and case managers were trained on their use, along with 386 partners and government staff provided with general training on child protection and children's rights. The Union for the Protection of Children in Lebanon (UPEL) were also provided with capacity building support including staffing, training and mentoring of 23 social workers, along with a review of internal processes and other resources needed to deliver urgent support to children at risk and in contact with the law.

These actions were combined with the training of 1,367 frontline workers on early identification and safe referrals of children at risk along with 3,564 community leaders and 472 community based groups being trained and supported to address child protection concerns. Additionally, a national project to train outreach volunteers to respond to low-risk cases of unaccompanied and separated children and their caregivers was implemented.

Supporting the expansion of child protection services delivered through MoSA's Social Development Centers was another key activity for the sector. 57 centers (including satellite centres and mobile services in surrounding communities) were targeted for support in 251 localities identified as most vulnerable in Lebanon. Along with the appointment of 57 additional field workers, the SDCs were supported to extend their opening hours in order to provide more accessible and responsive child protection services. Activities conducted through the centres aimed at building on the resilience of children, families and the wider community, supporting them to care for and protect children through the provision of quality and accessible child protection services.

Challenges

Although a number of the sector targets were met or exceeded in 2016, many challenges remain in building a strong child protection system and environment in Lebanon. While the target for sensitising communities on child protection issues was exceeded by over 40%, engaging male care givers proved challenging, with low numbers of men participating in care giver programs. Strategies to reach more males (such as having mobile/ outreach sessions that are more accessible for men) were trialled in the second half of the year and will be a focus in 2017.

The target for training child protection actors on how to identify and safely refer at-risk children was also exceeded. However, referral systems and linkages between different service providers still need to be strengthened in order to ensure effective responses to child protection violations. There is also a lack of specialised services for particular child protection cases (for example mental health services) in numerous parts of the country. Appropriate, family-based alternative care options for children, including for those in contact with the justice system, are also extremely limited and

remains a gap within the child protection system. The development of a contextualised child protection information management system (CPIMS) for Lebanon was not achievable in a 12 month period but working in close collaboration with partners, remains a priority for 2017.

2016 also saw a number of evictions take place, with the forced removal of 1386 refugee households from informal settlements, causing additional hardships and disruptions for the families involved and particularly for children. The issue of limited livelihood opportunities and increasing economic disadvantage amongst vulnerable Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian communities continues to exacerbate the use of negative coping mechanisms. These include the use of child labour and child marriage which increase children's exposure to violence, exploitation and abuse.

Key Priorities & Gaps Foreseen - 1st Quarter 2017

Targeting at-risk and most vulnerable children to receive support services will be a priority for 2017, providing them with focussed PSS and life skills programs as well as case management services. So too, will engaging and supporting care givers. These actions will be consolidated with ongoing training and coaching of case management staff, along with other child protection actors and government on key child protection issues and tools.

The development and use of sector endorsed tools (such as training manuals, minimum standards/guidelines, a contextualised CPIMS) will also be a priority in order to support the child protection system in Lebanon and build institutional knowledge and capacity of government and child protection actors. The roll-out and systematic use of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire for children aged 6-17 years, will also provide important data on the impact of psycho-social support programs. Undertaking research into the country's alternative care system will be a key step in addressing this gap within the child protection system.

Efforts will also continue by the sector to build the capacity of government to meet its child protection obligations. This includes supporting;

- MoSA to roll out the next phase of its National Plan
- MEHE to strengthen its CP policies and referral systems
- MoJ to develop a work-plan to reduce the number of children in detention and bring Justice for Children in line with international standards
- MoL to implement the newly revised and updated "National Action Plan to Eliminate Worst Forms of Child Labour in Lebanon" including an annex on specific needs of refugee children, following its endorsement by the Government.

Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 23 organizations:

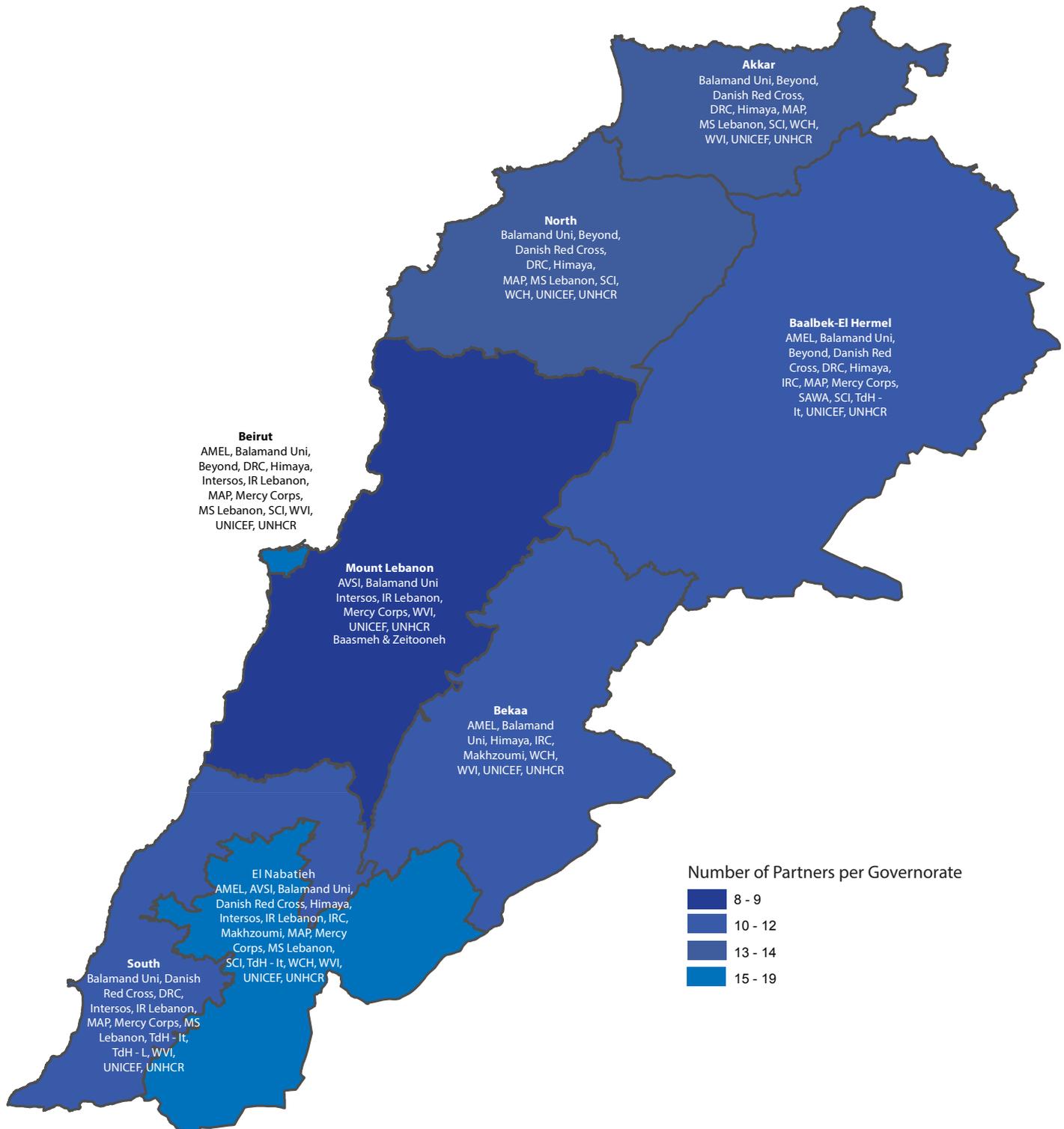
AVSI, AMEL, Balamand University, Beyond, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, Danish Red Cross, DRC, Himaya, Intersos, IR Lebanon, IRC, Makhzoumi, MAP, Mercy Corps, MS Lebanon, SAWA, SCI, TdH - It, TdH - L, UNHCR, UNICEF, WCH, WVI



Organizations per district

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