

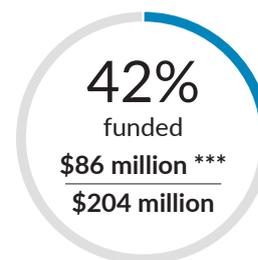
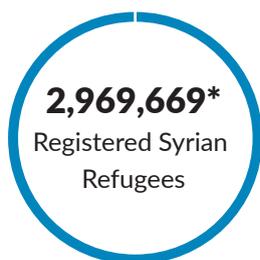


HIGHLIGHTS

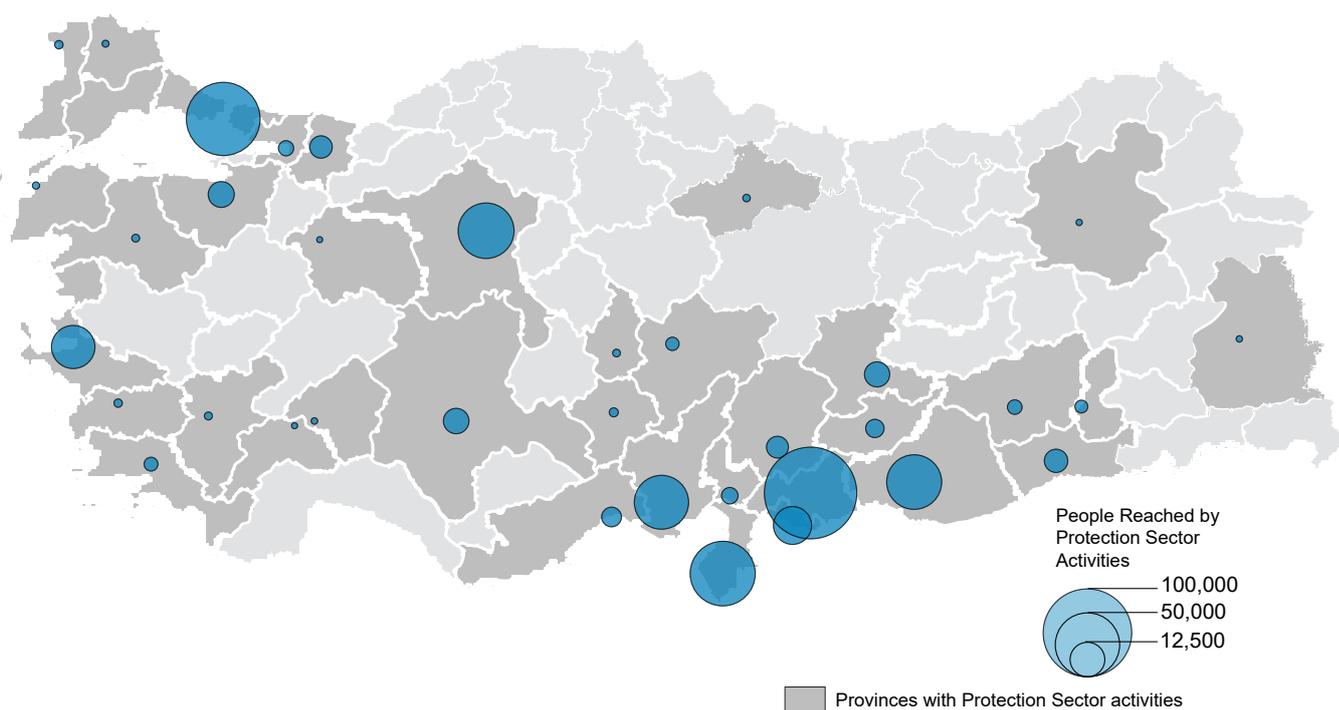
A sharp increase of the overall registration figure was noted in the first quarter of the year. It is believed that this is the direct consequence of a stricter application of the 30 days rule following pre-registration: if no action is taken by the security apparatus, the pre-registered individuals are automatically cleared at the end of 30 days and show as registered. However Syrian refugees are facing difficulties in obtaining identity cards which limits their access to services such as health and education.

Protection sector partners launched a counselling phone line on 1st March to enhance access to information and counseling for asylum-seekers and refugees. In the first month of operating, 7,615 persons of concern, of which 4,992 were females, received counseling through this phone line. In terms of nationality breakdown, 54% were Iraqis, 25% Iranians, 12% Afghans, 6% Syrians and 3% other nationalities (Somalis, Palestinians, Sudanese, etc.). Top-3 issues raised in March referred to resettlement, refugee status determination and financial assistance.

Case Management Task Force has been engaging with Case Management programming actors to formulate harmonized guidelines and operational procedures for Case Management (CM) and Individualized Protection Assistance (IPA) based on the ECHO Protection Framework guidance under ECHO Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) 2016 and 2017. All agencies implementing protection programmes under ECHO HIP 2016 and 2017 are required to have guidelines for CM and IPA.



COUNTRY COVERAGE



*Source: DGMM Date: 30 March 2017

**Some beneficiaries may have received more than one type of assistance and total figures do not account for possible overlap.

*** Based on reports shared by 12 Partners of the 16 Protection Sector Partner.



ACHIEVEMENTS

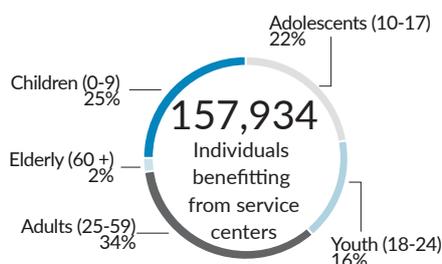
2017
Reached / National
Target

of protection monitoring missions and visits conducted (to the communities, authorities, camps)

239 / 10,000

of individuals benefitting from services in Community centers / Multi-service centers / Multi-functional spaces / field / protection outreach offices

157,934 / 645,420



Children (0-9) benefitting from services
Adolescents (10-17) benefitting from services
Youth (18-24) benefitting from services
Adults (25-59) benefitting from services
Elderly (60+) benefitting from services

	Females	Males
Children (0-9) benefitting from services	49%	51%
Adolescents (10-17) benefitting from services	49%	51%
Youth (18-24) benefitting from services	64%	36%
Adults (25-59) benefitting from services	54%	46%
Elderly (60+) benefitting from services	50%	50%

of individual persons with specific needs identified and referred to government and partner services.

7,512 / 67,370

of individuals reached through information campaigns, participatory assessments, activities to raise public awareness on rights, entitlements, services and assistance (including on social cohesion)

24,746 / 904,450

of youth and adolescents attending empowerment programmes (peer and community support sessions)

12,458 / 230,000

of individuals reached through information, education and communication materials on GBV

10,189 / 1,413,500

of children who are receiving specialized child protection services

13,474 / 7,700

of children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psycho-social support (PSS) programmes (individuals and in groups)

24,682 / 124,650

CHALLENGES

Humanitarian organizations have been facing different levels of restrictions on obtaining permissions to operate and conduct center-based protection activities during the quarter. Within the dynamic and uncertain socio-political and regulatory environment implementing organizations (both NGO and INGOs) have faced challenges in securing required permissions to conduct protection activities.

In practice, interpretation and implementation of instructions to public institutions differ from province to province which creates uncertainty and difficulties to operate across provinces.

Accommodation opportunities for survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) are limited. The lack of permanent shelter services for survivors is a gap despite good coordination and cooperation with local authorities.

SECTOR PARTNERS REPORTED

