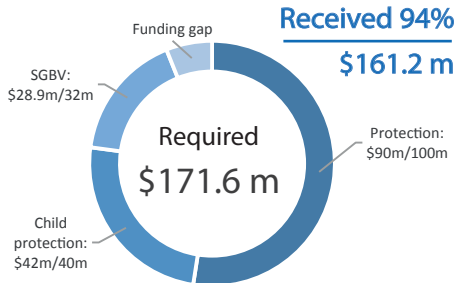


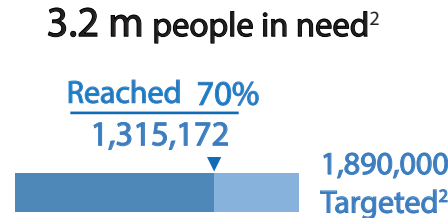
This dashboard summarizes progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Protection sector in Lebanon aims to achieve the following results: **OUTCOME 1:** Ensure that persons displaced from Syria have their basic rights (incl. access to territory, legal stay, civil documentation) respected and specific protection needs fulfilled; **OUTCOME 2:** Support and actively engage community members in creating a safe protection environment; **OUTCOME 3:** Reduce SGBV risks and improve access to quality services; **OUTCOME 4:** Provide boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse with access to an improved and equitable prevention and response.

2018 Funding Status¹ as at 31 Dec 2018



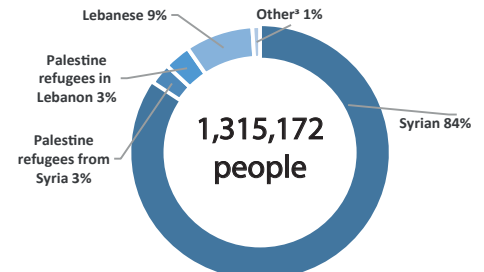
¹ Programmes are funded by a combination of flexible/unearmarked funds and funds specifically earmarked to the sector.

Population Reached as at 31 Dec 2018



² Figures are for the whole sector, which includes general Protection, Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and Child Protection.

Population Reached by Cohort as at 31 Dec 2018



³ Other nationalities include refugees and asylum seekers from Iraq, Sudan, Ethiopia, Egypt, Eritrea and elsewhere.

Progress against targets



Key Achievements

Reached / Target

# of individuals who benefitted from counseling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding legal stay	30,497 / 40,000
# of individuals who benefitted from counseling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding civil registration including birth and marriage registration	74,515 / 91,000
# of individuals benefitting from community-based interventions	27,070 / 67,640
# of individuals trained, supported, and engaged in community-based mechanisms	3,324 / 5,201
# of individuals with specific needs receiving specific support (non-cash)	13,851 / 16,000
# of women, girls, men and boys at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces	83,868 / 140,000
# of women, girls, men and boys sensitized on SGBV	135,478 / 286,750
# of boys and girls accessing focused psychosocial support and/or assisted through CP case management services ⁴	18,733 / 24,000
# of caregivers accessing child protection prevention (caregivers' programmes) ⁵	52,997 / 29,262
# of boys and girls engaged in community-based child protection activities	129,186 / 91,445

⁴ Children receiving more than one service may be counted more than once

⁵ Includes Parents Support Groups and parenting skills programmes

NB: Figures in this box are based on the sum of beneficiaries and targets of all activities under each outcome.



Outcomes⁶

OUTCOME 1:

% of persons with legal stay

% of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Noufous level

% of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Foreigners' Registry level

of persons benefitting from resettlement or other humanitarian pathways¹⁰

OUTCOME 3:

% of women aged 20-24 who are married before 18¹¹

OUTCOME 4:

% of children aged 2-14 who experience violent disciplinary practices¹²

% of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour

	LCRP 2017/2020 Baseline				2018 Results				2020 Target			
	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL
OUTCOME 1: % of persons with legal stay	26% ⁷	-	-	-	27% ⁸	-	-	-	45%	-	-	-
% of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Noufous level	36% ⁹	-	-	-	40% ⁸	-	-	-	50%	-	-	-
% of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Foreigners' Registry level	17% ⁹	-	-	-	21% ⁸	-	-	-	50%	-	-	-
# of persons benefitting from resettlement or other humanitarian pathways ¹⁰	7,771	-	-	-	9,372	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
OUTCOME 3: % of women aged 20-24 who are married before 18 ¹¹	41%	6%	25%	12%	N/A ¹²	-	-	-	32.8%	4.8%	20%	9.6%
OUTCOME 4: % of children aged 2-14 who experience violent disciplinary practices ¹²	65%	57%	77%	82%	N/A ¹³	-	-	-	45%	40%	45%	45%
% of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	7%	6%	4%	5%	N/A ¹⁴	-	-	-	4.5%	3.6%	3.5%	4.5%

⁶ Only activity indicators for Outcome 2 are available for 2018. Outcome indicators were redefined for 2019.

⁷ Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) 2017.

⁸ VASyR 2018.

⁹ VASyR 2017.

¹⁰ proGres; quarterly results.

¹¹ Baseline survey, UNICEF, MoSA, 2016; biennial results (2018, 2020)

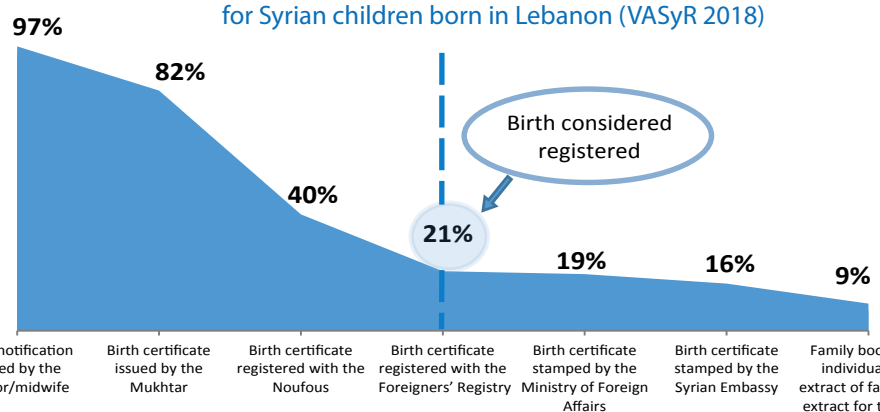
¹² However, VASyR 2018 results indicate that 22% of Syrian females between 15 and 19 were married or in union in 2017.

¹³ However, VASyR 2017 results indicate that 78% of Syrian children below 18 were subjected to violent discipline. proGres; quarterly results.

¹⁴ However, VASyR 2018 results indicate that 4.6% of children aged 5 to 17 reported working in the past 30 days.

Analysis

- The birth registration process consists of seven steps.
- A birth can be considered registered once it is recorded with the Foreigners' Registry.
- 21% of children born in Lebanon were registered in 2018.
- Birth registrations increased by 4% since 2017.
- Lowest birth registration rates were recorded in Akkar, Baalbek-Hermel, Bekaa and North.
- Governorates with the highest registration rates included Beirut, El Nabatieh, South and Mount Lebanon.



In 2018, the Protection sector worked with line ministries and partners to preserve a dignified stay for displaced persons. Regarding the provision of legal services, Protection sector partners reached **74,515** of the affected population with the provision of **counseling, legal assistance and legal representation** regarding civil registration (birth, marriage, divorce and death registration), and **30,497** persons with counseling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding legal stay. In addition, international partners have increased technical support to General Security Offices (GSO), and GSO has taken measures to increase consistent implementation of the waiver on residency fees.

Birth registration of children between 0-5 years of age is improving. The 2018 VASyR results demonstrate a moderate **increase** (by 4%) in the percentage of children who have had their **birth registered** with the Foreigners' Registry. In March 2018, **a waiver was issued by the Government of Lebanon** related to the one-year deadline to register a child's birth at the Noufous level for children born in Lebanon to Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon between 1 January 2011 and 8 February 2018.

Persons with specific needs (PwSN) are being supported. Protection sector partners have reached, assisted and provided specific **non-cash support to 13,851 persons with specific needs** (PwSN) or 87% of its annual target. This is the result of continuous efforts by sector partners to reinforce the capacity of affected populations, including host communities, to identify protection risks through community-based protection initiatives. Sector partners trained 3,324 persons on community-based mechanisms in 2018.

Delivery of a comprehensive package of **prevention and response services to children at risk has proved effective.** This package of services targeting children, caregivers and the wider community (along with key stakeholders and influencers) has assisted the programme in addressing protection concerns at different levels and with a continuum of services, ranging from community-based and informal to more formal and specialized. Services have included community-oriented prevention approaches such as **community-based child protection activities** which aim to increase the capacity and awareness of children to negotiate and mitigate risks and know where to go for help, as well as and caregiver support programmes, reaching **129,186 children** and **52,997 caregivers**. **Case management** also continues to be a key component of the response, aiming to provide **non-judicial and judicial protection**¹⁵ to high risk¹⁶ children. In 2018, of the **8,418** children assisted through case management, at least 23% were cases of children who have been engaged in child labour and 27% were cases of children in contact or conflict with the law. Case management does not stand alone but is complemented by more tailored emotional peer support activities, delivered through **focused psycho-social support** (FPSS) activities. A participatory approach to case management remains at the core of the response, with children and caregivers actively engaged in identifying appropriate solutions for protecting and empowering children.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) actors were able to reach women and girls in underserved areas, where they reached **135,478 women, girls, men and boys** through **sensitization** and **83,868 of women, girls, men and boys at risk and survivors** through **safe spaces**. Women and girls reached benefitted from quality individual and group psychosocial support that allowed healing and recovery from GBV risks as well as were equipped with skills to be able to identify, mitigate and respond to GBV risks.

Capacity-building on key Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) issues or SGBV programming has been reinforced through capacity-building and guidance documents. A needs assessment was conducted by the SGBV Task Force in the first and second quarter of 2018. Training sessions were conducted during the third and fourth quarters based on feedback received from partners. Thematic priorities included **community engagement; outreach with men, women and girls; case management; psychosocial support** for adolescent girls. Two guidance notes on engaging men at community level to address GBV risks faced by women and girls were developed: one includes definitions of the different modalities of engagement with men and the second provides step-by-step guidance on how to engage with men at the community level. **Guidance on Emotional Support Groups** (ESGs) with women and girls at risk and survivors of GBV has been developed to support service providers on the best practices when facilitating ESGs.

¹⁵ It specifically aims at ensuring full application of international norms and standards for all children who come into contact with justice and related systems as victims, witnesses and alleged offenders; or for other reasons where judicial, state administrative or non-state adjudicatory intervention is needed, for example regarding their care, custody or protection.

¹⁶ Risks are calculated based on the nature and the consequences of an event and followed by the likelihood and of its occurrence.

Persons displaced from Syria continued to face challenges in obtaining or maintaining **legal residency**. The percentage of displaced Syrians aged 15 and above **without valid legal residency** remains at 73%.¹⁷ In 2018, there was an increase to 62% of households with no members having legal residency, compared with 55% in 2017. This situation applies disproportionately to female-headed households (75%) relative to male-headed households (59%).

Despite the positive efforts made by the Government of Lebanon to simplify administrative procedures related to civil documentation (including birth registration) and to facilitate legal residency, only moderate improvements have been achieved. One of the reasons for the limited progress on legal residency is the uneven field implementation of the fee waiver for legal residency throughout the country. It should also be noted that, as of 7 February 2019, Syrian children and Palestine refugee children from Syria turning one year will once again face the one-year deadline for birth registration.

Key challenges include the delivery of comprehensive and integrated packages of **services** (across sectors) for addressing key **child protection violations**. This is particularly true for those child protection risks which result from compounded vulnerabilities and drivers which affect families as a whole. It has not always been possible to tackle the root causes of some issues such as child labour, child marriage and violent discipline, which in many cases are driven by **multiple overlapping deprivations**. Although there have been some advancements throughout the year such as collaboration between Livelihood and Child Protection partners, mostly at the level of referrals, further efforts need to be invested for fostering programme design that engages different sectors, especially when many solutions rely on needs which are addressed via interventions such as basic assistance, livelihoods and education.

Data collected through the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), agency assessments, focus group discussions, and protection monitoring highlight that **displacement increases the risk of SGBV**. Ninety five percent of reported incidents occurred in Lebanon. Married girls, including child mothers, adolescent girls, unaccompanied and separated boys and girls, women and girls with disabilities, older women, female heads of household and socially marginalized groups continue to be most at risk. The most commonly reported types of violence are **physical violence** (37% of reported cases), mainly linked to violence within the family or home; **sexual violence** (15% rape and sexual assault); **emotional violence** (31%); as well as forced and child marriage. In addition, another form of exploitation increasingly reported by women and children is cyber-violence and online exploitation, with rising concerns about photo misappropriation, blackmailing and obscene content. Provision of quality services remains essential to ensure women and girls at risk and survivors are supported in addressing their needs and in allowing them to recover from GBV incidents.

Key Priorities and Gaps Foreseen for 2019

The focus will remain on preserving a **dignified stay for displaced persons** and on reinforcing **social stability**. At both national and field levels, efforts will be made to ensure that Syrian refugees are aware of the administrative changes to legal residency and civil documentation procedures, and are able to **register the births of their children** and to **renew their residency**. In addition, partners will continue to advocate and support towards the inclusive and consistent application of the criteria and procedures for legal residency for persons displaced from Syria. Finally, the Protection sector will continue providing targeted support services to **persons with specific needs** (PwSN) and their care givers by ensuring that basic services available (legal assistance, case management, counselling, etc.) are known and accessible to them by **mainstreaming inclusivity** in programming to reduce their protection risks. Protection mainstreaming work across sectors including field capacitation will be continued, including a framework for the promotion of accountability to affected populations.

Continuous support and coordination with the **Ministry of Social Affairs** (MoSA) will be a priority, to ensure greater synergy, alignment and support in the implementation of the government's Strategic Plan for the Protection of Children and Women. This will go hand-in-hand with continuous engagement of other ministries such as MEHE, MoJ, Mol, MoL, etc. Further efforts will be invested by partners to ensure a tailored approach for targeting and reaching the **most vulnerable and hardest-to-reach children**; including those engaged in the worst forms of child labour, child marriage and those who are victims of violence, especially violent disciplinary practices. In addition, further guidance and support will be provided for piloting and launching holistic integrative programmes through a **multi-sectoral approach** that targets vulnerable children and their families. These programmes will be designed to address the needs of children and their families which are facing multiple deprivations, by enhancing and creating structural and functional linkages between sectors and services. To complete this, a focus on social norms and behavioural change work will also be included to target those drivers which result in behaviours which continue to allow for harmful practices.

¹⁷ UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF, Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) 2018. Data collection took place in April/May 2018.

The SGBV Task Force will focus on the implementation of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) SGBV Guidelines action plans in the identified key sectors, which include **Protection, Health and Shelter**. In addition, it will focus on enhancing the outreach component by developing a refined targeting methodology that complements existing outreach approaches. It will also focus on **long-term coaching and capacity-building** to ensure transfer of knowledge to local organizations and entities, including social development centres as well as preparing the phase-out strategies and community response structures.

Lastly, **child marriage, child labour, civil documentation** and **persons with disabilities** have been identified as **2019 priorities** for Protection, Child Protection (CP) and SGBV partners. The Protection sector, with SGBV and CP, will work closely with other sector working groups (i.e. Basic Assistance, Livelihoods and Education sectors) to ensure complementarity in the approach and to maximize the impact of the interventions. For example, the Protection sector will work closely with the sectors to mainstream the specific needs of PWSN, particularly those exposed to child labour and child marriage, into their interventions and will reinforce processes to safely identify and refer PWSNs to protection partners.

Case Study

Fatima is 18 year-old Syrian girl, currently living in Tall Abbas Al Gharbi village in the North. She was previously married, then divorced, and is now living with her parents. This is her story in her own words:

"Before accessing the programme and activities, I used to be under pressure, with my parents continuously pressuring me to **get married again**. Friends, neighbours and family members weren't merciful; they labelled me as "The Divorced Girl". In addition, I lost friends after I divorced as their parents advised them to avoid me, expecting that I'd be a bad influence on them.

Before accessing the activities, I was shy and unable to express myself in front of the other girls. I used to skip sessions and would rarely commit to the curriculum. Later, the facilitator paid a couple of visits and introduced me to the **case management service**. I was really happy to see that there's actually someone out there who cares to listen to me and that my life is worth way more than the pressure put on me by my parents and people around me.

It didn't take much for me to start committing to the cycle again and regularly attending, regardless of how many times my mother told me to stop going to the safe space. Things have completely changed when I started gaining new information, especially after the sessions on "Setting and Achieving Goals", "Friends and Trust", "Self-confidence", and "Problem Solving". I started to **feel more confident** and share the things I learned with my mother; I told her that I want to continue my studies as I am still young and can achieve my goal in learning arts and going to a school of arts. I've developed the ability to better communicate with her and tell her my opinions, particularly when it comes to **resuming my studies** and not getting married again, at least for now as long as I am still young. I've indeed managed to register in an art school in Tripoli and have engaged in hairdressing training with another NGO working in Tall Abbas Al Gharbi.

Finally, I definitely advise girls never to lose their self-confidence and always to **have the courage to speak and open up**. Each girl has the right to dream and achieve her goals. A girl is not a product; she has feelings, capacities and skills. I want to end my story that will never be over again, by saying that I do now feel freedom; I've been born again and I am aware of my skills and objectives. I'll keep fighting because my life is worth living..."



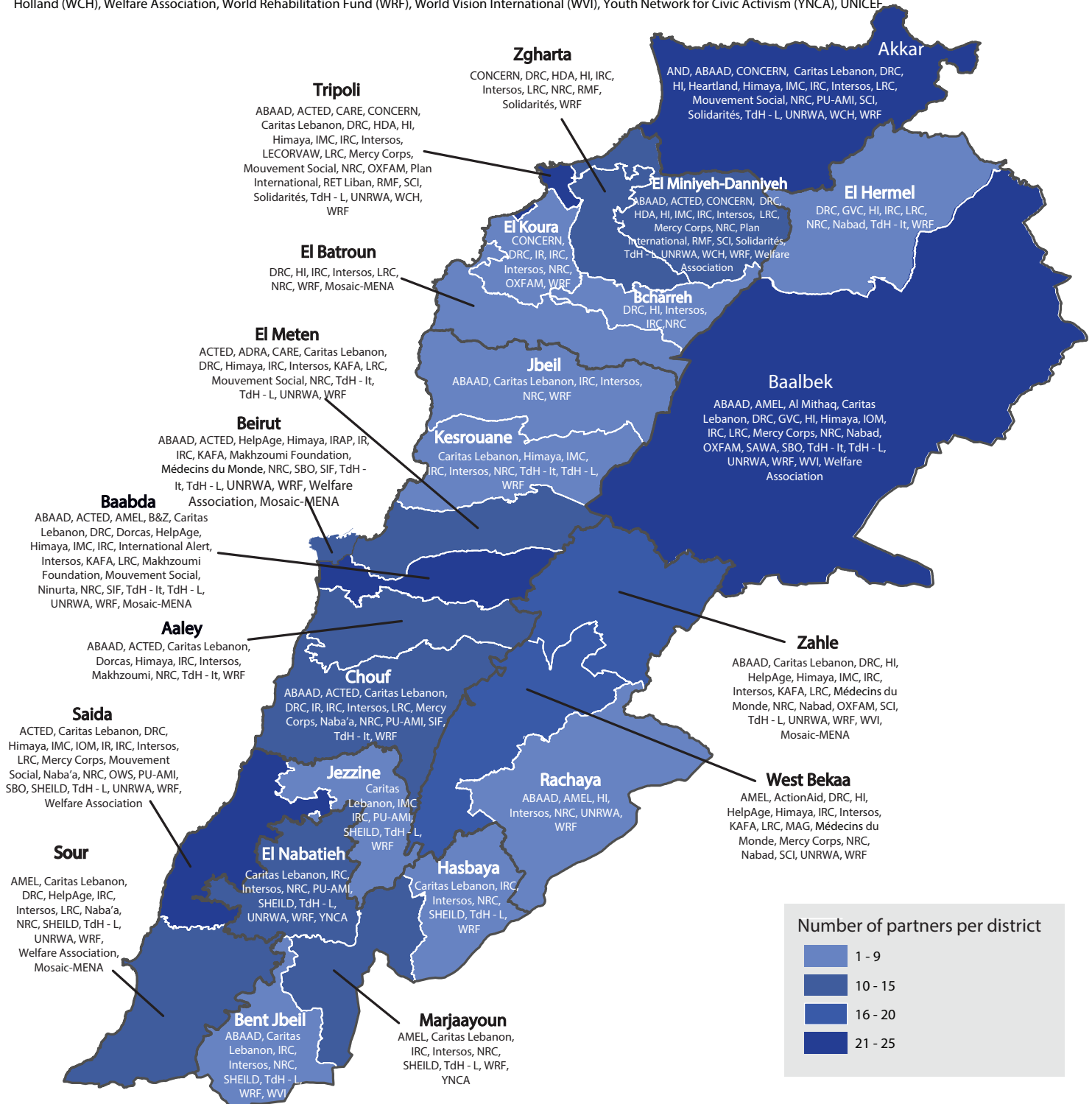
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Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 62 partners:

ABAAD, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Action Aid, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), AI Mithaq, AMEL, Akkar Network for Development (AND), B&Z, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CONCERN, Danish Red Cross (DRC), Dorcas, Gruppo Di Volontariato Civile (GVC), Handicap International (HI), Heartland, HelpAge, Association Himaya Daeem Aataa (HDA), Himaya, International Alert, International Medical Corps (IMC), Intersos, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Islamic Relief (IR), International Refugee Assistance Project (IRAP), International Rescue Committee (IRC), KAFA, Lebanese Council to Resist Violence against Women (LECORVAW), Lebanese Red Cross (LRC), Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Makhzoumi Foundation, Médecins du Monde, Mercy Corps, Mosaic-MENA, Mouvement Social, Naba'a, Nabad, Ninurta, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Orphan Welfare Society (OWS), OXFAM, Plan International, Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), RET Liban, René Moawad Foundation (RMF), SAWA, SB Overseas (SBO), Save the Children International (SCI), Social, Humanitarian, Economical Intervention for Local Development (SHEILD), Secours Islamique France (SIF), Solidarités, Terre des Hommes Italy (TdH - It), Terre des Hommes Lebanon (TdH - L), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), War Child Holland (WCH), Welfare Association, World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF), World Vision International (WVI), Youth Network for Civic Activism (YNCA), UNICEF



Note: This map has been produced by the Inter-Agency Information Management Unit based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for 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.