



PROTECTION SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED	
	3,212,192
PEOPLE TARGETED	
	1,887,502
REQUIREMENTS(US\$)	
	2017 163.8 million
	2018 145 million
PARTNERS	
	61
GENDER MARKER	
	2a
CONTACTS	
LEAD MINISTRY	
Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)	
Aimee Karam	
Karam.aimee@gmail.com	
COORDINATING AGENCIES	
UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA	
Shant Dermegerditchian	
dermeger@unhcr.org	
Lorenza Trulli, trulli@unhcr.org	
Yuko Osawa, yosawa@unicef.org	
Alexia Nisen, nisen@unfpa.org	

SECTOR OUTCOMES

- Outcome #1**  **\$42.5 m**
 Persons displaced from Syria have their basic rights respected and fulfilled, and enjoy access to justice and have a valid legal residency
Indicators Percentage of individuals who have legal residency
- Outcome #2**  **\$26 m**
 Community-based interventions are strengthened to contribute more effectively to referral pathways, access to services, and the identification of vulnerabilities and protection concerns
Indicators Percentage of referrals of vulnerable individuals or households coming from members of community-based mechanisms
- Outcome #3**  **\$31 m**
 Access to protection and services is ensured to the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men identified and resettlement/other form of humanitarian pathways is realized
Indicators Number of individuals resettled
- Outcome #4**  **\$32.2 m**
 SGBV risks are reduced and access to quality services is improved
Indicators Percentage of women (20-24) married before 18
- Outcome #5**  **\$32.1 m**
 Boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse have access to an improved and equitable prevention and response
Indicators Percentage of children (boys and girls) who reported an improvement in their psychosocial wellbeing as measured through the SDQ (CP)

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	52% Female  48% Male 	
 Lebanese	1,500,000	336,000	166,992	169,008
 Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	1,500,000	780,000	720,000
 Palestine Refugees from Syria	31,502	31,502	15,909	15,593
 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	180,690	20,000	10,100	9,900

Situational Analysis and Context

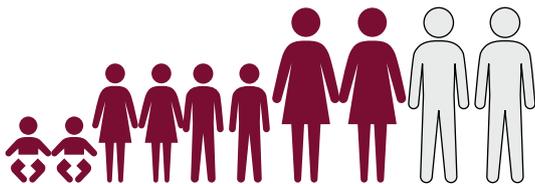
Protection

The Government of Lebanon (GoL) estimates that the total displaced Syrian population is 1.5 million in Lebanon, this includes both the displaced who are registered and not registered with UNHCR.

As of 30 June 2016, 1,033,513 Syrians are registered with UNHCR as refugees, with 34 percent female headed households and 66 percent male headed. Women and children account for 80 percent of the refugee population, with 54 percent below 18 years of age. Girls and boys comprise 26 percent and 27 percent of the refugee population respectively.ⁱ As of July 2016, 78 percent of Palestine Refugees from Syria are women and children with 57 percent below 18 years of age.

Percentage of women and children among registered Syrian refugees

80% of the registered Syrian refugees are women and children and **54%** are below 18 years of age.



Data source: UNHCR registration data, 30 June 2016

Under the GoL's current border regulations, admission for Syrian nationals is provided under clearly identified visa categories including among others, sponsorship, tourism, business and transit, provided that supporting documentation is presented and other requirements are met. Syrians fleeing the conflict and violence must fall within the exceptional humanitarian criteria developed by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to enter Lebanon. Persons falling within the category of humanitarian exceptions include: unaccompanied and separated children (under 16 years of age) whose parents and legal guardians are confirmed to be displaced in Lebanon; persons with disabilities dependent on family and relatives confirmed to be displaced in Lebanon; persons in need of life-saving medical treatment not usually available in Syria, or not available in a timely manner; and individuals pursuing resettlement or transitioning through Lebanon to a third country, with proof of onward travel outside Lebanon.

Admission for Palestine Refugees from Syria is limited to the categories of Embassy appointments, transit to a third country and exceptional entry supported by a sponsor in Lebanon, each requiring pre-approval. Since the introduction of the new measures, the number of persons arriving to Lebanon have reportedly decreased.

In May 2015, the GoL notified UNHCR that registration

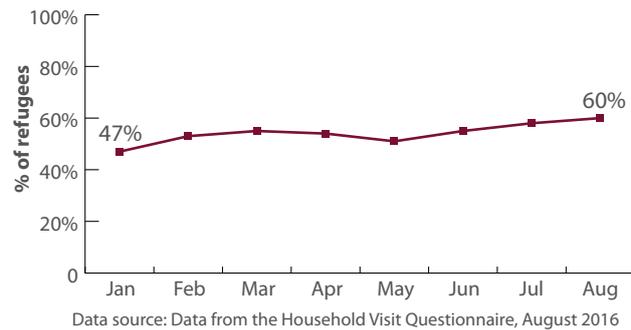
of Syrians should be suspended. Syrians who approach UNHCR to be registered, are counselled on the Government's suspension of registration and their needs are assessed in view of assisting the most vulnerable.

Obtaining and maintaining a valid legal residency remains a challenge for persons displaced from Syria. Since January 2015, there are two primary options for Syrian nationals to obtain residency: sponsorship by a Lebanese citizen or reliance on UNHCR registration certificate. Displaced Syrians that are registered with UNHCR had to renew their residency on the basis of a sponsor in case they could not sign the pledge not to work or were found to be working. Commencing in June 2016, the notarized pledge not to work was replaced by the pledge to abide by Lebanese law, which is signed free of charge at the General Security Office (GSO) once every 12 months. 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. Furthermore, the level of education may also impact upon the persons' understanding of the procedures related to legal residency.ⁱⁱ

In line with the General Security Office's practice, displaced persons who have obtained their residency through sponsorship are currently unable to apply for residency permits on the basis of their UNHCR registration certificate. Displaced persons reportedly face a variety of challenges associated with sponsorship, including difficulties identifying sponsors and inability to pay the informal 'fees' that are sometimes requested by potential sponsors. The sponsorship system also may create a power differential that increases the risk of exploitation and abuse. Furthermore, those who want or are compelled to change the sponsor, cannot do so from within Lebanon. For Palestine Refugees from Syria, procedures to renew or extend their residency permits have not been communicated publicly by the Lebanese authorities. From October 2015 to September 2016, Palestine Refugees from Syria were exempted from the US\$ 200 renewal fee. This fee was however reinstated in October 2016.

Based on 58,606 household visits conducted in the first eight months of 2016, the percentage of displaced Syrians without valid residency has steadily risen from 47 percent in January to 60 percent at the end of August 2016.ⁱⁱⁱ No confirmed figures concerning Palestine Refugees from Syria with valid residency documents are available, but the trend is likely to be similar as they are experiencing comparable challenges to persons displaced from Syria. The consequences of the lack of legal residency can be vast, having direct implications on the sense of safety of displaced persons, which may impact their actual or perceived freedom of movement and thereby their access to livelihoods and essential life-sustaining services.

Percentage of Syrian refugees without valid legal residency (2016)



Immigration-related offences remain the most common reason for which persons displaced from Syria are arrested and detained, resulting in the issuance of deportation orders that, to date, are not being enforced, in line with the Government's commitment to the principle of non-refoulement. Due to fear of being arrested because of lack of a valid residency, displaced Syrians are reportedly less willing to approach authorities to report and to seek redress when they are victims of crimes, exploitation and abuse. Some measures, either from municipalities or law enforcement agents, such as curfews and checkpoints, can reduce displaced persons' access to basic rights and services and their sense of safety. Only 13 percent of the displaced Syrian population indicated a willingness to notify the authorities in case they are victims of assault or harassments compared to 69 percent reporting they are not willing to address it; and 26 percent of displaced Syrians responded that they feel unsafe or relatively unsafe in Lebanon.^{iv} In the case of Palestine Refugees from Syria, 68 percent felt concerned about the safety of their family and 57 percent of these individuals reported feeling insecure due to their physical and social environment.^v With respect to feeling of fear on behalf of the host community, 33 percent of Lebanese say that they fear displaced Syrians.^{vi} Continued support will be provided to authorities to strengthen protection-sensitive responses to the displaced population, and to increase access to justice, as well as respect for the rule of law.

According to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), around 39,000 children were born with a Syrian father in Lebanon in 2015. UNHCR estimates that since the beginning of the crisis, over 100,000 Syrian children have been born in Lebanon and 70 percent of these are without birth registration. Displaced Syrians face barriers to obtaining civil status documentation in Lebanon, most notably birth registration, which may create heightened risks of statelessness, and may restrict access to services although health, education and social services are available to all without distinction. 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. In addition, births that are not registered within one year require costly and time-consuming court procedures to finalize the birth registration, affecting a significant proportion of children who are now over one year of age. Similarly, vulnerable Lebanese communities may also face challenges in registering births when they are not fully aware of the procedures, including the one-year deadline after which late birth registration procedures would be required. If the birth is not registered, the Lebanese father may not be able to pass his nationality to the child, thereby resulting in a risk of statelessness. As a result, these stateless persons have serious limitations with regard to the exercise of their rights to travel documents, higher education degrees, freedom, access to health services, and limited ability to work in the formal labour market.

Moreover, the lack of registration of civil events in Lebanon or Syria certifying birth, marriage, divorce, and death, can have implications regarding legal guardianship over children and inheritance rights. Marriage registration is often not completed, due to costly fees, lack of documentation, and lack of awareness of the process in some circumstances. Limited legal remedies are available for women and girls in such cases, since without official documentation of the marriage, annulment of the marriage, divorce or contesting the custody and support of children becomes impossible. This is particularly problematic in cases of early or forced marriage, in which the minor spouse may be especially vulnerable to mistreatment and abuse.

The protection of persons displaced from Syria is adversely affected by both the deteriorating economic conditions and challenges to traditional social structures. The presence of large numbers of persons displaced from Syria and persons of other nationalities in Palestinian refugee camps particularly in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, deepens their already precarious conditions, placing additional strain on limited resources, infrastructure and services. In addition, such changes to the pre-existing community dynamics have placed strains on social stability. It is estimated that 37 percent of vulnerable Lebanese; 71 percent of displaced Syrians; and 65 percent of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon are living below the poverty line.^{vii} Based on the findings of the Socioeconomic Survey of Palestine Refugees, extreme poverty is three times higher for Palestine Refugees from Syria than the Palestine Refugees in Lebanon. Palestine Refugees from Syria, already living in displacement before the Syrian crisis are now again exposed to a protracted displacement in Lebanon.^{viii}

The combination of lack of legal residency, limited self-support opportunities, compounded by depletion of resources including savings and assets has led to households resorting to negative coping strategies including instances of begging, protracted debt, engagement of children in worst forms of child labour,

(1) The poverty line is defined as 'unable to meet basic food and non-food needs' and set at \$200 per person per month.

and foregoing educational opportunities.^{ix} It has also led to increased instances of harmful traditional practices such as early marriage.² Consequently, there are heightened responsibilities for women and children to secure income and other basic needs, as they are less likely to be stopped at checkpoints, but remain exposed to risks of exploitation and harassment, including from employers and landlords. Findings from participatory assessments, protection monitoring visits and focus groups discussions conducted with persons displaced from Syria and members of the host community, indicate increasing concerns over exploitation, abuse and harassment, especially affecting women, girls and other marginalized groups. The consultations also indicate continued psychological distress, frustration and isolation within their communities.

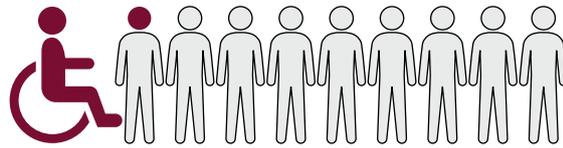
Based on UNHCR's survey conducted in June 2016, the three main factors influencing the decision of displaced Syrians to move onward to a third country, included limited livelihood opportunities, high cost of living, and hope to access better health and education services. After significant onward movements noted in 2015, new visa requirements were introduced in 2016 for Syrians to enter Turkey, which has significantly slowed movements through and from Lebanon. However, onward movement of Palestine Refugees has continued and accounts for the progressive decrease of the Palestine Refugees from Syria population in Lebanon since 2014.

People with Special Needs (PwSNs), including older persons, individuals suffering from trauma, and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), constitute the most vulnerable population groups among both displaced and host communities. These individuals continue to face challenges to access their basic rights and services. Based on initial findings from the 2016 Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees, it is estimated that approximately 12 percent of displaced households assessed include persons with physical or mental disabilities.^x In addition, nearly three percent of the refugees registered with UNHCR are above 60 (56 percent of females and 44 percent of males). Data from the NPTP assessments of 105,000 Lebanese households (459,896 persons) indicate that nine percent, have a physical or mental disability.^{xi}

In Lebanon, 10 percent of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and eight percent of Palestine Refugees from Syria have mental and physical disabilities, with one in four older persons (60+ years) affected.^{xii} In addition to addressing the needs of visible cases with physical disabilities, including the war wounded, recent assessments have highlighted less visible cases with physical disabilities (such as children with cerebral palsy, polio, and congenital malformation) including persons with intellectual disabilities, and hearing and visual impairments. Among these, persons with intellectual disabilities who are at risk of abuse, gender-based violence and exploitation remain a priority. Women, girls and boys with disabilities

are among the most vulnerable to neglect, abuse, and exploitation. Needs continue to exceed what service providers can address including the provision of rehabilitation services, assistive devices and mental health care.^{xiii}

12% of displaced households,
9% of Lebanese households include
persons with physical or mental disabilities.



Data source: Preliminary results from the Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (VASyR) 2016, NPTP.

A Mine Risk Education (MRE) "Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices" survey conducted in 2016 found an alarming lack of knowledge about mines among the surveyed communities, including Syrian families moving between Syria and Lebanon. As most risk education campaigns in Lebanon took place before 2011, when the influx of displaced Syrians began, the Syrian community is highly vulnerable. As part of the national impact assessment survey completed by the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) in 2014, interviews with displaced Syrians showed them moving, grazing livestock or playing inside or within 50 meters of areas contaminated by cluster munition remnants and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). Interviews also showed that many displaced have little or no knowledge of the nature and location of the contamination in Lebanon, or the reporting mechanisms.^{xiv} As a result, the Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC), has strongly advised to target Mine Risk Education awareness activities for displaced Syrians in Lebanese schools and communities.

Lebanese returnees from Syria represent a largely under-assisted and less visible group. Their situation is difficult. Many returned with few belongings, are unemployed and often reside in substandard shelters. Other consequences of their displacement related to protection and psychosocial aspects may include the deterioration of social relationships, experiencing different forms of violence, family separation, loss of hope, fear and anxiety, and uncertainty and confusion about their future, psychosocial distress in the form of grief, anger, fear loss of their principles and values, and withdrawal. They sense emotional pressure related to displacement and unemployment. These returnees often do not receive the assistance they need and in many respects, their situation and needs are more similar to those of displaced Syrians than to those of non-displaced Lebanese. During the latest Lebanese Returnee Registration drive conducted in April-May 2015, 5,245 returnee households comprising of 28,574 individuals were registered. 40 percent of returnees said they intend to eventually move back to Syria.^{xv} Accordingly, recording, profiling and providing adequate assistance

(2) For the purpose of this document, the terms child marriage and early marriage are used interchangeably to indicate formal marriage or informal union before age 18.

to Lebanese returnees will remain a priority.

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

Women and girls in Lebanon are disproportionately affected by sexual and gender-based violence, with grave consequences for their physical, emotional, and social well-being. Over the past three years, an average of 90 percent of the incidents of SGBV reported to specialized service providers has involved women and girls. Men and boys are also affected, with male survivors constituting 18 percent of all rape cases reported. As of late 2016, 20 percent of reported SGBV incidents involved children.^{xvi}

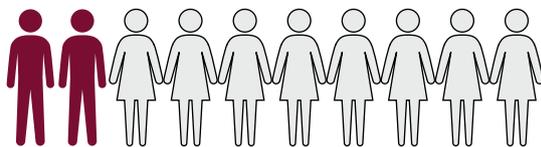
All nationalities are affected by SGBV, therefore preventive and response interventions target both Lebanese and non-Lebanese. Data collected through the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS),³ agency assessments, focus group discussions, and protection monitoring highlight that displacement increases the risk of SGBV. Some 91 percent of incidents reported occurred after arrival in Lebanon.⁴ Child mothers, early married girls, unaccompanied and separated boys and girls, women and girls with disabilities, older women, and female heads of households continue to be the most at risk. The most commonly reported type of violence involves physical violence, mainly linked to violence within the family or home, sexual violence (rape and sexual assault), as well as forced and early marriage. 18 percent of all reported SGBV incidents involve sexual violence, of which seven percent are rape.

90% of SGBV individuals reported to specialized service providers has involved women and girls.



Data source: Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), 2014-2016
Note: Please refer to the narrative for more information of the SGBV related data.

18% of the rape cases were reported by male survivors.



Domestic violence continues to be pervasive among all nationalities and constitutes the majority of reported

(3) The data and analysis presented refers to reported cases as well as protection concerns raised during focus group discussions and activities with communities. The statistical trends are based on data provided by six SGBV service providers as of Q3 2016, using the GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS). The GBVIMS captures information on incidents reported in the course of seeking services and allows to safely collect, store and analyse data related to SGBV. Since only information on reported incidents is recorded, and shared with the informed consent of survivors, it does not represent a comprehensive overview of the incidence of SGBV in Lebanon. Also, the GBVIMS capture cases only reported by service providers operating in Lebanon, therefore, statistics cannot be interpreted as reflecting the magnitude or patterns of SGBV in Syria. Additionally, GBV incidents, especially those having happened in Syria prior to displacement, remain underreported for several factors including socio-cultural issues.

(4) GBVIMS covers all populations including Lebanese, displaced Syrians, other refugees, PRS and PRL.

SGBV cases. Consultations with persons displaced from Syria indicate that economic vulnerability and a change in gender roles within families, amongst other factors are contributing to interpersonal tension, leading to an increased risk of domestic violence. Lebanese individuals are also affected with an average of one in two persons reporting that they personally know someone subjected to domestic violence.^{xvii} According to 2016 GBVIMS trends, 71 percent of reported incidents are perpetrated by family members, and 79 percent took place inside the survivor's or perpetrator's house. Disclosure of these particular cases takes time and requires sustained access to services. GBVIMS data show that a third of the survivors seek help after over one month of ongoing participation in psycho-social activities.

Family law, including marriage, is governed by the religious-based Personal Status Codes in Lebanon, which permit marriage before the age of 18. Although early marriage has been reported as a cultural practice within some communities prior to displacement, assessments and focus group discussions with adolescent girls and caregivers highlight that more girls are being forced to marry at an early age and that marriage is increasingly used as a harmful coping mechanism to protect girls and/or to alleviate financial burden. The 2016 MoSA and UNICEF Baseline Survey found that 27 percent of the sampled Syrian women between 15 and 19 years of age are currently married, or in union. This was the highest rate among the surveyed cohorts, followed by 13 percent for female Palestine Refugees from Syria, and 4 percent for female Palestine Refugees in Lebanon. There are indications that the prevalence of early marriage among the younger generation of displaced Syrian women is increasing due to the crisis. While 32 percent of displaced Syrian women aged 20-49 years were married before their 18th birthday, this increases to 41 percent among the younger generation (aged 20-24 years). The situation of the host communities is also concerning with four percent of the Lebanese women between the ages of 15-19 currently married or in union, compared to 2.6 percent in 2009.^{xviii}

Reported incidents of sexual exploitation have also been increasing over the past two years. Fear of exploitation associated with the greater dependency on sponsors, landlords and aid providers have been expressed in focus group discussions and protection monitoring findings. Further analysis and assessment suggest that dire socio-economic conditions, lack of legal stay, and impeded access to much needed services contribute to an increased risk of exploitation for women, girls, boys, and men including risk of trafficking and survival sex.^{xix}

Survivors are presenting increasingly complex needs triggered by multiple types of violence, imminent risks, as well as challenging legal, mental health and shelter issues. A number of barriers still prevent women, girls, men and boys in need of services to respond to SGBV, including disruption of services due to humanitarian funding gaps, documentation requirements, restrictions

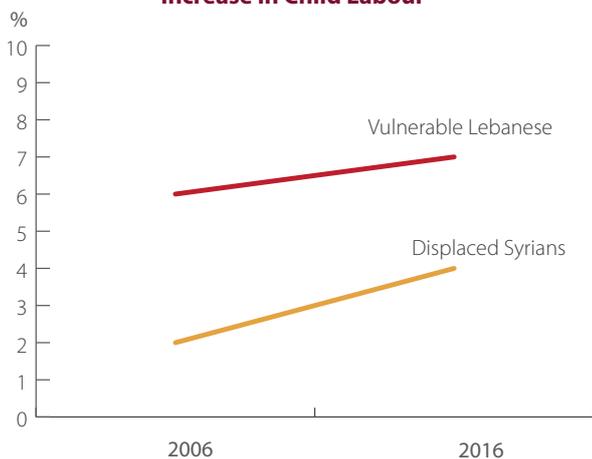
on mobility, high costs and limited availability of specialized services, such as safe shelters, clinical management of rape and mental health services. Neither female nor male survivors will seek help if safe access to age, gender and diversity sensitive quality services is not guaranteed and sustained. Social stigma remains high and reporting may lead to retaliation and serious threat of harm from the perpetrator and from the survivor's own family. Engaging with community members and gatekeepers (such as religious leaders, community leaders, and employers), on SGBV awareness is thus critical for positive behavioural change among women, girls, men, and boys and to foster a safer environment for survivors and persons at risk.

Child Protection

The lack of access to basic social services, protection and livelihood opportunities amongst the displaced population and host communities, has increased the vulnerabilities of already impoverished families. As a result, the protective environment offered by families has been undermined. Violence, exploitation and abuse against children in the home, communities and schools are recognized as a priority for the response.

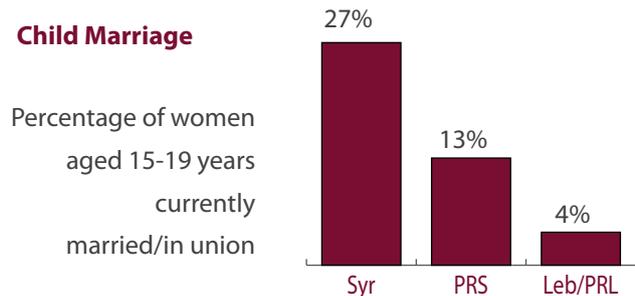
Families are increasingly resorting to negative coping mechanisms, relying on adolescents as the primary bread winners to make ends meet. As a result, adolescents, with a higher prevalence of boys, are forced into the worst forms of child labour such as street work, and exploitative conditions in agriculture and mechanics. Lebanon witnessed an increase of child labour from four to nearly seven percent among the displaced Syrians, and two to six percent amongst the most disadvantaged Lebanese.^{xx} Information gathered directly from children working on the street in Mount Lebanon cited that 67 percent of children interviewed worked up to ten hours a day.^{xxi} Children reported exposure to physical violence, sexual harassment and attempted sexual exploitation citing adults offering USD \$50 to \$100 in exchange for engagement in acts of a sexual and exploitative nature. A 2015 report on street-based children reported that 43 percent of children engaged in street work were found to be begging.^{xxii}

Increase in Child Labour



In an attempt to reduce the economic burden on the family and protect their children's future, families are also arranging marriages primarily of adolescent girls. The prevalence of child marriage among female Syrians and Palestine Refugees from Syria, aged 20-24 years, old whom were married before the age of 18 has increased nine and four percent respectively over the last six years which can most likely be attributed to their recent displacement. Equally concerning is the situation of the host communities where four percent of the Lebanese women between the ages of 15-19 are currently married or in a union, compared to 2.6 percent in 2009.

Child Marriage



Since 14 August 2006, over 600 mine victims in Lebanon have been reported, affecting children and adults regardless of their sex and age groups. A Mine Risk Education (MRE) Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices survey conducted in 2016 found an alarming lack of knowledge about mines in the surveyed communities, including Syrian families moving between Syria and Lebanon.

Increasing evidence on age specific trends are showing early childhood age group (0-5 years) are disadvantaged and underserved by available social services and reports revealed the severe impact of violence against children of this age group.^{5xxiii} Moreover, the youngest of children are the most dependent upon their parents and caregivers for care and support, and are more vulnerable to neglect, violence and abuse. Children with disabilities are at a higher risk of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect and exclusion, both within the home and in the wider community.^{xiv}

Children and youth are, and continue to be victims of armed violence resulting from the impact of the Syrian conflict on Lebanon. Youth are at a higher risk of exposure to extreme forms of violence resulting in physical, psychological and emotional forms of harm. There is therefore a strong need to focus on preventing and responding to their protection needs through robust and coordinated support, and a strategic response to protect young people from being victims of armed violence, while preserving their human potential.

Lebanon has a high incidence of detention of minors more generally, which is brought about by a limited

(5) UNICEF/MoSA Baseline Survey (2016): In both displaced Syrian and PRL households, the age-group most exposed to physically violent discipline is the 3-4 years group – 67 percent and 61 percent respectively. In addition, 45 percent of Lebanese and 74 percent of displaced Syrian children aged 1-2 years are experiencing violent forms of discipline.

range of alternative methods of detention.⁶ While significant legislative and institutional progress has been made to advance and fulfill children's rights in Lebanon, adequate measures are missing to ensure full compliance with national legislation such as Law 422 and Law 293 and the National Action Plan to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour.⁷

Physically violent discipline in the home is widespread with young children most at risk, with rates of 45 percent of Lebanese and 74 percent of displaced Syrians under two years of age affected. For the displaced Syrians, the recent baseline survey indicated that the percentage of Syrian refugee children that experienced violent child discipline methods is 65 percent.^{xv}

Child protection actors have been supporting the psychosocial well-being of conflict affected children through psycho-social support (PSS) and detecting and responding to children at risk through the management of cases by partners providing specialized services, including structured psycho-social support.⁸ There continues to be a lack of timely and adequate equitable preventive and response measures for children, including strengthening coverage of best interest determination processes for refugee children.

In addition, access to specialized services for Palestine Refugee children is particularly inadequate and limited, in part due to poor availability of such services in the Palestinian refugee camps as well as high costs, or difficult access to privatized services, which results in further marginalization from society and exposure to protection risks. It is worth highlighting that other populations are also residing in the camps and suffer from the same limitations as Palestinian inhabitants.

Unjustified placement of children in residential care, is concerning and appears in part to be a means through which to access education, health services and other basic services. Furthermore, there is a lack of suitable alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children, as well as other high risk cases, in need of short-term emergency support as well as family-based care options.⁹

Overall Sector Strategy

The overall protection strategy in Lebanon is aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with national and international law, regardless of age, gender, social, ethnic, national,

religious or other background. Using a rights-based approach, this strategy is designed to ensure that: a) persons displaced from Syria have their basic rights respected, including access to safety, justice, civil documentation and security of tenure; b) communities are involved in addressing the challenges they face in accordance with Lebanese laws; c) national institutions are supported to enhance access to protection and services, especially for the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men; d) potential for resettlement and other complementary pathways (such as scholarships or labour mobility) is realized; e) vulnerabilities, risks and consequences of sexual and gender-based violence are reduced and access to quality services is improved; f) vulnerable girls and boys are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect through equitable access to quality child protection services; and g) people with specific needs, including older persons, persons with disabilities, socially marginalized groups and others at risk have access to specialized services.

Strengthening national protection, child protection and SGBV systems and the overall protection environment

In coordination with the GoL, as per the 2017-2020 strategy, protection activities will aim at strengthening existing national systems to address the immediate needs of all those affected by the Syrian crisis and its protracted nature, both those displaced from Syria and Lebanese communities. This shall include fostering a favorable protection environment where rights are respected and fulfilled. To ensure sustainability of envisaged interventions, all activities will be aligned with national plans, such as the National Social Development Strategy, National Ten Year Strategy for Women in Lebanon, and the MoSA' National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon.

Sustained and focused institutional support will continue to line Ministries and their representatives at local levels. This includes: Social Affairs, Interior and Municipalities (General Security Office, Internal Security Forces and Personal Status Department), Justice, Education and Higher Education, Public Health, and Labour. Support will encompass material, staffing, and capacity-building to meet the identified needs. Equipment will be provided to SDCs, to deliver child, adolescent-friendly, and gender-sensitive services and provide safe spaces for persons at risk, including persons with disabilities, older persons, socially marginalized groups, youth, women and children. Also, institutional support will be provided to the General Security Office, related to borders and residency, the Personal Status Department (PSD) related to civil documentation and prevention of statelessness, the MoSA, and the Ministry of Justice, Internal Security Forces (ISF), municipal police and bar associations related to ensuring access to justice for affected populations as well as treatment in accordance of human rights.

Institutions will be further strengthened throughout

(6) Lebanese Penal Code Law 422/2002

(7) The adoption of law 293 in 2014 for the protection of women and other family members from domestic violence; the endorsement by the Council of Ministers of the National Strategy to Protect Children from Violence (2012) and the endorsement by the Presidency of the National Action Plan to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour (2013).

(8) Here we refer to focused non specialized PSS Support as per the IASC guidelines on MHPSS in emergencies

(9) In Lebanon, there is a lack of space in qualified institutions providing specialized care and access often is limited based on nationality, religious affiliation and geographical considerations. Therefore, there is a need to build on the capacity of the existing institutions so that they meet the minimum standards and look into expanding existing partnerships to accept all children in need. There is a strong need for the development and implementation of a national framework on alternative care for children at risk and deprived of parental care.

the next four years with continued investment in capacity-building and support to social workers, legal service providers, law enforcement officials, healthcare workers and teachers. Capacity building will promote protection, gender, and disability mainstreaming, as well as a focus on the knowledge and skills required to care for child and adult survivors of violence, in a safe and non-discriminatory manner, and according to relevant quality standards. Technical support will be provided to various sectors to mainstream child protection and SGBV interventions as per international standards.

The MoSA and local service providers carry-out psychological, medical, legal, shelter, life skills and social empowerment interventions for SGBV survivors and persons at risk. These initiatives need to be further sustained and strengthened in terms of quality, accessibility and geographical scope. In order to allow survivors to seek help, it is critical that services be survivor-centered, inclusive and considerate of specific needs, irrespective of the nationality, age, gender, and legal status. Furthermore, the institutionalization of capacity building programs for law enforcement officers is required to better respond to the specific needs of SGBV survivors and implement the relevant provisions of Lebanese laws. Collaboration will be strengthened with a variety of stakeholders, including institutions and media outlets at national, local and community levels.

While significant legislative and institutional achievements for the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence have been reached in Lebanon, nonetheless, further measures are required in the next four years to strengthen consistent implementation of the existing legal and policy framework, and move closer to compliance with international standards.

Ongoing emphasis will be placed on ensuring access to legal services for displaced persons and vulnerable Lebanese community members, with the goal of expanding access to justice to obtain remedy, including in cases of abuse and exploitation, and supporting completion of relevant civil documentation. In this context, particular focus will be placed on the promotion of birth registration of newborn babies to ensure children are able to confirm their nationality and have access to documentation that proves their identity. Individual legal assistance will aim at obtaining civil documentation (such as birth, death, marriage, divorce and registration), renewal and regularization of legal stay, and enhancing the security of tenure related to persons displaced from Syria as per Lebanese laws and regulations. Legal and material assistance is also provided to persons at risk in detention, to ensure that due process and a fair trial is guaranteed as well as protection sensitive conditions while in detention.

Continued efforts will ensure that programming and advocacy remain evidence-based. This includes systematic monitoring of the protection context jointly with a dedicated mechanism to document and track identified child rights violations and SGBV incidents,

through respectively, GBV Information Management System (GBVMIS) and with the introduction of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS). The resulting data and analysis of trends will be used to support effective geographical targeting of resources, prioritization of services and assistance based on needs.

Community-Based Interventions

The 2017-2020 strategy recognizes the importance of communities in effectively identifying and referring protection needs for an adequate response. This will be achieved through: building communities' capacity to identify and refer protection needs to appropriate partners, and/or municipal structures; and engaging communities in prevention activities especially those linked to child protection, SGBV, and People with Specific Needs.

MoSA's SDCs and community centres will continue to function as spaces where displaced persons and Lebanese communities, especially those having specific needs, can come together to participate in learning activities, acquire new skills and receive relevant information on tailor-made services. Through these platforms and with the support of social workers, participants will discuss issues of common concern and identify possible solutions; thus, rebuilding social and community networks while overcoming isolation, fear and distress. Among other activities, psychosocial, recreational activities, protection services, and individual counselling support sessions will be delivered by partners in these centres.

To address the root causes of various child protection violations and SGBV incidents, as well as preventing gender inequality, the sector will expand tailored activities to actively engage men and boys, women and girls as well as community gatekeepers such as religious leaders, to promote and contribute to positive changes to traditional behaviours. Structured programmes will encompass non-violent ways to manage relationships within the family or the community, and to deal with frustration and anger linked to the protracted nature of displacement. Lebanese and displaced communities will build their skills by acquiring knowledge on norms, positive parenting, and issues such as marriage and child labour. This will result in better protection for children. The sector will expand on activities for persons with disabilities, older persons, and socially marginalized groups, including those discriminated on the basis of their gender. People with special needs, as well as child caregivers, will be consulted and involved in responding to their identified needs, which will reinforce partners' planning processes. This approach will complement the support provided to public institutions tasked with law enforcement, justice and social services and to better equip communities to resort to them when needed.

The sector will engage with both host and displaced communities, by improving their knowledge, skills, and capacities. In close coordination with service providers

and gatekeepers, communities will be further capacitated to safely identify and refer persons with protection concerns. In coordination with other Sectors, efforts will be made to ensure that groups (i.e. women, youth, older persons, and parents) and especially those linked with local institutions, are inclusive and complimentary in their approaches. Through these community groups, vulnerable Lebanese, Palestinians, and displaced persons from Syria will be able to provide feedback and insight into protection priorities, risks and assistance gaps. They will also help develop solutions to prevent and address risks around such issues as child labour, early marriage, domestic violence and social exclusion.

Also, with a view to ensure that proper standards are maintained, the performance and impact of the community groups will be monitored and evaluated by the respective humanitarian partners.

Effective dissemination is key to ensuring that critical information reaches all persons, displaced and Lebanese alike, especially taking into consideration that persons displaced from Syria are scattered across more than 1,700 locations. As such, partners will continue conducting awareness-raising and information sessions for community members on: rights and available services; including protection referrals; civil documentation; residency; education and health care. Communication with communities will include: group discussions on birth registration; outreach visits to households and community groups; information sessions to parent groups on back-to-school campaigns; group counselling on residency; text messages on winterization and other types of assistance; and sharing key Government policy developments.

Protecting the most vulnerable

Sector activities will continue to focus on both prevention and response through direct delivery of protection services by relevant public institutions. Integral to this strategy is identifying, and assisting the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men, as well as people with specific needs, such as persons with disabilities, older persons and socially marginalized groups or persons discriminated on the basis of their gender. Referrals will be strengthened to ensure a timely and effective management of individual needs through the provision (where necessary), of specialized services that will complement community-based interventions referred above.

Protection interventions around access to justice, civil status documentation, especially for early married adolescent girls, and legal stay will continue for all displaced individuals. This will include those with extreme vulnerabilities and requiring support for entry to Lebanon as part of the MoSA' humanitarian exceptions scheme.

Vulnerabilities, in particular related to protection of persons displaced from Syria will be captured, including

through verification activities to update their profiles, allowing for targeted and individual interventions for those at high risk, or victims of violence, exploitation and abuse. Such interventions will continue to include individual counseling, (where necessary, structured and individual) psychosocial support, health and legal support services, and where necessary, support with respect to shelter and financial assistance to the most vulnerable cases. For people with specific needs, a number of challenges aggravate their marginalization in society, including limited access and availability of specialized rehabilitation services. Access and availability will be enhanced through direct support for public institutions complemented by national and international civil society partners.

The Protection sector promotes a complementarity approach through reinforcing the capacities of the national system, ensuring accessibility to quality services, supporting communities to contribute to protective practices, as well as improving the knowledge-base to inform SGBV programming and advocacy. As in 2016, local structures will be supported to provide psychosocial, medical and legal services to SGBV survivors and persons at risk across Lebanon, including SDCs, health centres (providing life-saving medical care), and health facilities in Palestinian camps. In parallel, the sector has established complementary mobile interventions targeting hard-to-reach areas as well as populations with limited mobility, such as women and adolescent girls, persons with disabilities and older persons. An average of 100 individuals access static and mobile SGBV prevention and response services on a daily basis, supported by a total of 130 trained social workers active across the country.

Ongoing capacity development for over 3,600 SGBV specialized actors and non-SGBV actors are prioritized, including line Ministries, local and institutional stakeholders such as social workers, medical and educational personnel, Internal Security Forces, as well as judges and lawyers to increase safe access to confidential quality services.

Access to quality and survivors centered services will continue to be improved for all groups of survivors and in particular for SGBV survivors in safe spaces (SDCs, community centres, local NGO centres, emergency safe houses, healthcare facilities, collective sites and other privately-owned facilities). The focus will be maintained on preventive activities for those at risk of early marriage and domestic violence. In order to ensure the quality of services, a full package of age- and gender-sensitive holistic care services is offered to survivors and individuals at risk through both mobile services and centre-based activities. Quality services include: safe and multi-sectoral SGBV response services such as individual counselling; referrals or direct provision of healthcare; psychosocial and mental health services, including recreational activities and emotional support groups; legal services to access justice; and the provision

of material, financial assistance, and shelter support. The dissemination of relevant information on available services and on sexual and reproductive health, and positive coping strategies will underpin this rights-based approach. Moreover, services for survivors with specific needs, including persons with disabilities and socially marginalized individuals, will be scaled-up through targeted programming.

Feedback from partners has revealed that while the complexity of cases has increased (e.g. cases of persons with disabilities, older persons, female survivors of domestic violence, suicide survivors), the availability of specialized professionals across the country remains limited. Interventions require support from multiple sectors (medical, social and legal), which has enhanced the need for timely comprehensive assessment and coordination. To respond to the immediate risks of survivors of violence, the sector will continue to support 24/7 hotlines, safe shelters, other emergency accommodation arrangements, and ultimately will seek durable solutions in particular through resettlement options. Clinical management of rape (CMR) will continue to be made increasingly available in various health facilities as will legal expertise to support access to justice under the Personal Status Law and the recently adopted Law to Protect Women and all Members of the Family from Family Violence. Rehabilitation and reintegration, where safe and with the consent of the survivors, will remain priorities alongside resettlement.

Existing efforts to build capacities of the Government's and civil society actors' response will be further strengthened to address systemic bottlenecks and challenges. Similar to the SGBV sector, emphasis will be made to deliver a holistic multi-sectoral CP response package, ensuring timely and quality case management, including a continuum of care and access to specialized services (legal, medical, mental health and psychosocial support, temporary shelter, family and care-giver support). Where necessary, interventions will be required from other sectors, such as SGBV, health, education and livelihoods. Frontline statutory institutions such as the police and judiciary will be supported to ensure a coordinated response with other service providers. Building the capacities of relevant public institutions will be prioritized at the sub-national level.

The Protection sector recognizes that youth and adolescents are an age group at high risk across the different population cohorts, and require critical attention to develop a positive response and proactive engagement in education opportunities in order to meet their needs, aspirations and potential. Child marriage and the worst forms of child labour are two priorities identified for this group, as well as providing them with appropriate access to information, educational and vocational training and livelihoods opportunities. Service providers, in particular public ones, will be supported to respond to their specific needs.

A particular focus will be on adolescent girls who remain particularly vulnerable, as they are often out of school, isolated in their own home and exposed to early marriage, and are difficult for partners to access.

2.1 Sector Outcomes and Outputs

Throughout 2017-2020, the Protection sector will aim to achieve the following outcomes:

Outcome 1 - Persons displaced from Syria have their basic rights respected and fulfilled, and enjoy access to justice and have a valid legal residency

This outcome encompasses outputs and activities intended to improve the overall protection environment and address issues related to access to justice, as well as civil documentation and legal stay. Identification of individuals that meet the MoSA' humanitarian exceptions criteria will continue alongside protection interviews for displaced Syrians. Access to justice, civil status documentation, and legal stay will be provided through information sessions, individual legal counselling, legal assistance and representation in court, and administrative bodies. Some 300,000 persons displaced from Syria (including Palestine Refugees from Syria) and host communities will be reached on a yearly basis through these activities, with legal aid services benefitting both Lebanese and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon as well.

The protection environment and the strengthening of national systems will be supported through institutional support projects, capacity-building and protection monitoring visits to assess protection concerns in vulnerable localities.

Outcome 2 - Community-based interventions are strengthened to contribute more effectively to referral pathways, access to services, and the identification of vulnerabilities and protection concerns

This outcome recognizes the importance of the involvement of community members in helping identify the protection risks they face and contributing to solutions, when appropriate. Through this outcome, persons displaced from Syria and vulnerable host communities (including Palestine Refugees in Lebanon) in Lebanon, will be increasingly engaged in awareness-raising sessions on, among other things, available services in their community, life skills, good parenting and non-violent resolution of conflicts, safe referral of survivors of violence to specialized service providers, paying particular attention to persons with disabilities, older persons and/or their caregivers, and socially marginalized groups.

Outcome 3 - Access to protection and services is ensured to the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men resettlement and other complementary forms of humanitarian pathways realized

Individual protection vulnerabilities and needs of persons displaced from Syria will be captured by

updating their profiles, and targeted protection services will be provided on an individual basis. 50,000 people with specific needs, including persons with disabilities and older persons, will benefit, through case management, from the provision of services, such as individual counselling, psychosocial support, health, legal support to access justice, shelter or material and financial assistance. In 2017, 16,700 displaced Syrians in Lebanon will be submitted for resettlement and other humanitarian admission programmes (HAP). These cases will consist of the most vulnerable refugees and those with serious protection concerns. In the next four years, the options and opportunities for complementary forms of admission to third countries will be increased, including through sponsorships, scholarships, family reunification programmes, and labour mobility schemes, with appropriate protection safeguards in place.

Outcome 4 - SGBV risks are reduced and access to quality services is improved

In 2017, 140,000 women, men, boys and girls from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese at risk of SGBV will benefit from safe, survivor-centered and multi-sectoral SGBV response services such as: individual counselling; referrals or direct provision of health, psychosocial and mental health, legal services, and shelter support; information on available services, including sexual and reproductive health, positive coping strategies, hygiene promotion and women's rights; skills-development and recreational activities; and emotional support groups. 250,000 community members will be actively engaged in helping address SGBV through awareness-raising and community-based initiatives. Support to local organizations and SDCs will be provided along with capacity building for 5,000 service providers and frontline workers to enhance national systems. The institutionalization of capacity building programmes for law enforcement officers will remain a key approach to system strengthening over the 2017-2020 period.

Outcome 5 – Boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse have access to an improved and equitable prevention and response

Community-based and psychosocial support programmes will benefit 266,000 children and 347,500 caregivers. Some 30,700 children (persons displaced Syria, vulnerable Lebanese and Palestinians), including children living and working on the streets, children at risk or victims of child labour, will benefit from child prevention and response services such as psychosocial support services and life-skills training. 23,000 of these children will be referred, through appropriate case management systems, to specialized, including psychosocial, services.

2.2 Identification of sector needs and targets at the individual, institutional and geographical levels

Services and activities supported by protection partners,

and institutions, at individual and community levels, will benefit vulnerable Lebanese, persons displaced from Syria, and Palestinian host communities. Direct protection interventions will focus on persons with immediate legal or physical protection needs; women, men and children, as well as persons with disabilities and older persons at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation. Through awareness-raising sessions, protection monitoring visits, reception facilities, hotlines, outreach and capacity building activities, individuals in need have access to information about where to get help or can be directly referred to support services as needed.

Three types of institutions will be targeted for support and capacity-building initiatives and programmes, namely: Government institutions that manage the border or are responsible for civil and legal stay documentation (e.g. birth, marriage, death), such as the General Security Office, Internal Security Forces, Lebanese Armed Forces and the Public Security Department; local civil society actors; and the MoSA's SDCs.

The sector will work closely with the Ministries of Social Affairs, Interior and Municipalities, Justice, Education and Higher Education, Public Health and Labour. 57 SDCs have been selected in close collaboration with MoSA, within the 251 most vulnerable cadastres. Resources will be allocated to ensure adequate coverage of host communities, mostly through support to the MoSA SDCs. The 60 health facilities that will be supported through capacity-building and training on Clinical Management of Rape will be selected in close collaboration with the MoPH and the Clinical Management of Rape working group.

The situation of Lebanese returnees from Syria is difficult as most returned with few belongings, are unemployed and often reside in substandard shelters. In a recent survey, 40 percent of returnees said they intend to eventually move back to Syria. Also, recording, profiling and providing adequate assistance to Lebanese returnees will remain a priority.

Mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity, gender, youth, people with specific needs (PwSN)

Conflict Sensitivity

Protection partners will ensure conflict sensitivity mainstreaming in their programmes to mitigate risks of tension and increase respect for cultural diversity and non-violent communication. Partners will also invest in conflict sensitivity trainings for frontline workers, service providers, and gatekeepers (such as religious leaders, community leaders, and employers) that will build both understanding and capacities to implement conflict-sensitive programming. This will take into account both positive and negative impacts of interventions, and

includes risk analysis and participatory approaches.

Gender

Programming will continue to be gender-sensitive to address and meet the needs of different groups equitably, i.e. women and girls, men and boys. This entails interventions for specific persons at risk, such as those socially marginalized and discriminated on the basis of their gender, and older persons. Gender analyses and separate consultations with all demographic groups will be part of the methodology used to conduct assessments, along with protection monitoring visits and structured consultations with communities. Sex and age disaggregated data will be collected for protection, child protection and SGBV prevention and response activities. Training on key protection principles, including safe identification and referral of individuals

Total sector needs and targets 2017

Population Cohort	Total Population in Need	Targeted Population	No. of Female	No. of Male	No. of Children (0-17)	No. of Adolescent (10-17)	No. of Youth (18-24)
Lebanese	1,500,000	336,000	166,992	169,008	104,664	54,902	n/a
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	1,500,000	780,000	720,000	804,000	286,500	154,500
Palestine Refugees from Syria	31,502	31,502	15,909	15,593	11,542	5,059	n/a
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	180,690	20,000	10,100	9,900	7,624	3,680	n/a
GRAND TOTAL	3,212,192	1,887,502	973,001	914,501	927,830	350,142	154,500

Type of Institutions	Total	Targeted
Municipalities	1005	249
Primary Health Centers	102	35
Secondary Healthcare Centers/Hospitals	153	25
Schools	n/a	n/a
Water establishments	n/a	n/a
Social Development Centers	233	57
Central Ministries	23	6

at risk, will be conducted for frontline workers of health, shelter and food security sectors. The 2015 Inter-Agency Standing Committee Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action will be contextualized and rolled-out in 2017 across all sectors of intervention of the Lebanon response, in order to support them in the implementation of effective risk mitigation measures in their programming. Special efforts will be made to support the active participation of women in community groups.

People with Specific Needs (PwSN)

The sector will continue to enhance inclusivity and non-discrimination of programmes and ensure all barriers – physical and those linked to capacities of service providers, are removed through capacity-building and necessary adjustments to programmes. Persons with disabilities will be consulted including through participatory assessments and their contribution reflected in programme design, implementation and monitoring. Social workers and other specialized service providers will be supported to ensure that attitudinal and communication barriers are addressed, and already existing specialized services are identified, strengthened and included in referral pathways. The sector will monitor accessibility to services for persons with disabilities in community-based activities through specialized sector partners.

Youth

Through consultations, protection activities and programmes will be adapted to ensure that the distinctive needs, concerns and expectations of youth are taken into account, and their active participation in community-based interventions addressing their needs promoted. Where possible, programmes will include youth in community groups. Child protection and SGBV programmes will include specific curricula for adolescents up to 17 years old to strengthen their protection from risks of child marriage and child labour, engagement in risky behaviours, and other protection concerns. These will include life-skills education (including conflict resolution, communication skills, stress, and anger management), sports for development, education on human and child rights, and technical skills (use of computers, language classes, literacy). Accessibility will be monitored through age-disaggregated indicators.

Inter-sector linkages

Shelter: The Protection Sector will continue supporting the Shelter sector to prioritize beneficiaries guided by protection criteria, and include referrals by protection partners of cases with protection concerns, including persons affected by evictions, at risk in their current housing and people with specific needs. Protection partners will advise on lease agreements that pay due consideration to housing, land and property rights, and rent-related security of tenure issues. The Protection

sector will provide protection, including gender-mainstreaming, guidance to the Shelter sector to ensure active participation of females and males and take into account the needs of people with specific needs, including female heads of households and women at risk. The Protection sector will continue ensuring that shelter frontliners are trained on safe identification and referrals of protection cases. Area profiling exercises and safety audits will take into consideration child and women friendly communal safe spaces including recreational spaces. The information collected relevant for protection will be shared for adequate intervention. Female and male members of the community groups will be available for consultation on appropriateness of shelter kits distributed in informal settlements and collective shelters. In addition, community groups will be trained in fire safety and receive equipment to help them improve their capacity to respond to fires should they occur in their shelters/sites.

Health and Protection sectors will continue to work closely to support health facilities in providing appropriate medical treatment to people with specific needs, including clinical management of rape for SGBV survivors, and to strengthen the capacity of frontline health workers in health facilities to safely identify and refer survivors of violence to adequate care and protection. Also, coordination between Protection and Health sectors aims at improving knowledge of referral pathways to access healthcare, including sexual and reproductive health, and addressing challenges related to access. Medical personnel will be trained on the clinical management of rape, and all medical and non-medical personnel will be trained to ensure the confidentiality, safety and respect of survivors receiving treatment, as well as safe identification and referrals.

Basic Assistance and Protection Sectors will continue to work closely to ensure protection-related trends, analysis and information are captured through regular household profiling and monitoring exercises, which will be carried out by the Basic Assistance sector. The information will be shared with the relevant protection sub-sectors in a systematic and timely manner. Protection will make use of the household profiling data to enhance protection targeting. In particular, concerted collaboration efforts will be made between the Protection and the SGBV/Child Protection sub-sectors and Basic Assistance to gather information and engage in efforts that will reduce the increasing negative trend of families withdrawing their children (boys and girls), from school due to economic reasons, and resorting to other negative coping mechanisms, such as early marriage. The two sectors will collaborate in order to establish a mechanism to facilitate referrals of persons with protection needs from protection partners.

Social Stability: The Protection and Social Stability sectors have established strong links to enhance the complementarity of community interventions through regular engagement in each of the sectors. The work of

protection partners with the displaced provide good entry points for social stability partners to facilitate cross-community contacts, and for host populations, including youth. Also, opportunities within existing structures, such as SDCs and Municipalities will be explored to further the two sectors' collaboration in issues related to social stability. The two sectors will further strengthen coordination to ensure collaboration and timely exchange of relevant research analysis and information of mutual concern to maximize the complementarity of their programmes, particularly in areas necessitating the diffusion of tension.

Education: The collaboration will continue between the Child Protection and SGBV sub-sectors and Education, given the importance of preventing children and adolescents from dropping out of school and to curb violence in schools. Ministry of Education and Higher Education's (MEHE) institutional capacity to promote a safe, child friendly and protective environment in schools will be strengthened through: the adoption and roll out of the child protection policy; referral mechanisms within the MEHE to properly detect and refer children at risk or victims of violence, abuse and exploitation; development and roll out of a psychosocial support package for school counsellors and teachers; and continued collaboration around the 'back-to-school campaigns' where out-of-school children and their parents will be encouraged to ensure that children are enrolled into school.

Livelihoods: Protection partners will assist in identifying people with specific needs, including women, adolescents and youth participating in psychosocial support activities, to be referred to the Livelihood sector for support. Livelihood programmes and their selection criteria and pre-requisites need to be utilized by Protection/CP/SGBV partners to facilitate access and provide preparatory support to persons in need of protection who could benefit from these livelihood programmes. As well, the Protection sector will be supporting the livelihood sector for the safe identification and referral of persons facing protection risks. In addition, strong collaboration between the **Protection** and Livelihoods sectors will be pursued to identify, mitigate and combat risks of violence, exploitation, and abuse in the workplace.

Food Security: Given the magnitude of child labour in Lebanon, Child Protection, Livelihoods and Food Security will continue working together on: generating knowledge for better programming and child labour advocacy in the agriculture sector; investing in capacity-building and train the trainers in child labour in the agriculture sector; and providing specific training on safe identification and referral pathways to service providers and line ministries. Referrals between the Food Security and Protection Sectors will continue at both field and national levels, using the inter-agency mechanism. Furthermore, building upon the momentum gained amongst the three sectors, concerted efforts will be made to support the National Steering Committee to further operationalize the National Action Plan to

Eliminate Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Water: Protection-specific concerns related to water and sanitation facilities captured through protection safety audits and assessments will be referred to the Water sector to ensure gender- and child-sensitive water and sanitation facilities are included in programming. Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion messages will be mainstreamed for women, youth and community based groups supported by the sector. Coordination of community-based approaches, including community groups, will strengthen linkages and collaboration between both sectors to improve community awareness, engagement and more responsible practices in relation to water, sanitation, and hygiene.

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Sector Logframe

Outcome 1: Persons displaced from Syria have their basic rights respected and fulfilled, and enjoy access to justice and have a valid legal residency

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of individuals with legal stay	The percentage of individuals who have legal residency out of the overall displaced Syrian population.	VASyR and Household Profile Questionnaire (HPQ). PRS survey and M&E visits	Percentage	Yearly

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
N/A	N/A			40%	50%	60%	N/A	N/A	Data Needed			N/A	N/A		

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of individuals referred for provision of services	The number of individuals referred for provision of services and who received assistance.	Referral Database on Activity Info	Number of referrals	Bi-Yearly

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
				No baseline established yet since the database was just set up	20,000	30,000			7,172						

Outcome 2: Community-based interventions are strengthened to contribute more effectively to referral pathways, access to services, and the identification of vulnerabilities and protection concerns.

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of community-based mechanisms addressing common issues between communities	Community-based mechanisms refer both to OVs, community focal points, para-legal and other individual protection volunteers; as well as to groups of individuals. 1 mechanism = 1 volunteer or 1 group.	Activity Info, project monitoring reports and tracking of projects and initiatives	Percentage	Yearly

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
					30% of 1424	40% of 1424									

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of referrals of vulnerable individuals or households coming from members of community-based mechanisms	Denominator would be all referrals recorded by the reporting agency, and the numerator would be all referrals made by supported community-based mechanisms (i.e. identified and referred directly by community rather than staff of the agency).	RAIS, should include the option of referral from community mechanisms	Percentage	Yearly
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians	 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)	 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)	
Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020
	25% of 18,000. This is applicable for all population and not just Syrians	35% of 18,000. This is applicable for all population and not just Syrians		

Outcome 3: Access to Protection and Services is Ensured to the Most Vulnerable Women, Girls, Boys and Men and Resettlement/Other Form of Humanitarian Pathways Realized

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Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Specific needs/vulnerabilities assessed and identified	Information available on the needs of the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men	ProGres, RAIS, Activity Info, assessments and studies	Individuals	Quarterly
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians	 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)	 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)	
Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020
N/A N/A	34,000 35,000	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	
Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Support to persons with specific needs provided	Percentage of persons with specific needs identified who receive support, including case management	Partners reports of individuals with specific needs assisted, - divided by - number of people who have specific needs according to VaSyR 2016 data, RAIS, Activity Info, Assessment and Studies	Percentage	Quarterly
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians	 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)	 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)	
Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020
N/A N/A	100% 100%	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	

Indicator 3	Description				Means of Verification				Unit	Frequency					
Number of individuals resettled	Individuals who benefitted from resettlement procedures and were able to depart				ProGres				Individuals	Monthly					
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)						
Baseline:	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline:	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline:	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline:	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
	N/A	N/A			12,000	13,000			N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	

Outcome 4: SGBV risks are reduced and access to quality services is improved

Indicator 1	Description				Means of Verification				Unit	Frequency					
Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 who are married before age 18	Standard MICS indicator on Child Marriage targeting women aged 20 to 24 who are married before age 18. The indicator will be measured every two years. By 2018, a reduction of 12% of the baseline in targeted communities is expected. By 2020, a reduction of 20% in targeted communities is expected				MICS 2018, 2020				Percentage	Every two years					
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)						
Baseline:	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline:	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline:	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline:	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
6%	N/A	5.3%	4.8%	41%	N/A	36.1%	32.8%	25%	N/A	22%	20%	12%	N/A	10.6%	9.6%

Indicator 2	Description				Means of Verification				Unit	Frequency					
Percentage of women and girls aged 15 to 49 who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife	Standard MICS indicator used to assess the attitudes of women aged 15 to 49 towards wife-beating by asking the respondents whether husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives in a variety of situations, including (i) goes out without telling him, (ii) neglects the children, (iii) argues with him, (iv) refuses sex with him, and (v) burns the food. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. By 2018, a reduction of %12 of the baseline in targeted communities is expected. By 2020, a reduction of %20 in targeted communities is expected				MICS 2020 ,2018				Percentage	Every two years					
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)						
Baseline:	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline:	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline:	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline:	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
5.9%	N/A	5.2%	4.7%	10%	N/A	8.8%	8%	5%	N/A	4.4%	4%	11%	N/A	9.7%	8.8%

Outcome 5: Boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse have access to an improved and equitable prevention and response

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 who experience violent disciplinary practices	UNICEF Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey, Indicator 8.3 Numerator: Number of children aged 1 to 14 who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month Denominator: Total number of children aged 1 to 14 years	MICS 2020 & 2018	Percentage of children	Bi-annually

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
57%			40%	65%			45%	77%			45%	82%			45%

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 engaged in child labour	UNICEF Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey, Indicator 8.2 Numerator: Number of children aged 5 to 17 who are involved in child labour Denominator: Total number of children aged 5 to 17	MICS 2018 & 2020	Percentage of children	Bi-annually

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
6%			3.6%	7%			4.5%	4%			3.5%	5%			4.5%

Indicator 3	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of operational BID panels (strengthened case management system)	UNHCR	UNHCR records	Number of BID panels (target: 4)	Annually

National Level

Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
100%			4%

Indicator 4	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of children (boys and girls) who reported an improvement in their psychosocial wellbeing as measured through the SDQ	Children enrolled in PSS programmes who report an increase in their wellbeing based on SDQ carried out in PSS activities	SDQ administered in PSS programmes	Percentage of children	Semi-annual

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
80%	80%	80%		45%	45%	45%	4.5%		80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%