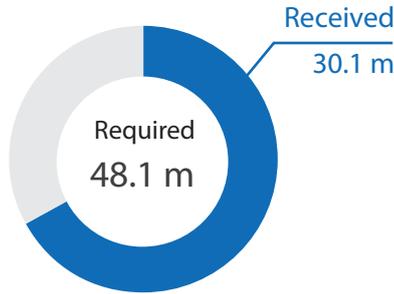


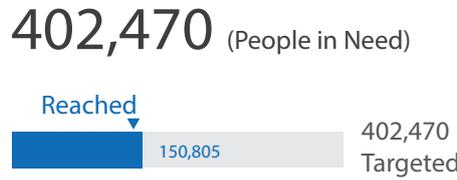


The quarterly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Child Protection Sector in Lebanon is working to ensure that vulnerable girls and boys are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect through equitable access to quality child protection services.

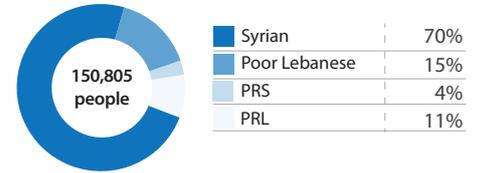
### 2016 Funding Status as of 23 June 2016



### Targeted Population groups



### Population reached by cohort



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

## Progress against targets

### Activities

	reached / target
# referrals of boys and girls from community-based programs to case management and focused PSS programs	783 / 14,000
# girls and boys sensitized on CP/PSS	86,558 / 187,000
# of girls and boys benefitting from structured community-based child protection, PSS and lifeskills programmes	85,066 / 125,000
# caregivers/community members sensitized on CP/PSS	64,247 / 215,470
# of caregivers benefitting from caregivers programmes and parenting support groups	22,138 / 100,000
# of girls and boys at high risk who receive focused PSS and life-skills programming	3,946* / 27,682
# of girls and boys assisted through case management	3,597 / 8,304
# of girls and boys provided with specialized services	1,549 / 5,537

\* A higher number was previously reported for focused PSS. This has been corrected as children were in structured community-based child protection, PSS and lifeskills programmes.

### Outputs

	reached / target
<b>Output 4.1</b> Communities are engaged in addressing vulnerabilities of boys, girls and caregivers* # of villages in targeted locations demonstrating increased awareness of child protection services	0 / 187
<b>Output 4.2</b> Child protection violations are addressed through increased response capacity and civil society actors % increase in availability of trained service providers to identify and respond to child protection concerns	33% / 58%
% of targeted children/adolescents in child protection programmes reported to be showing an increase in psycho-social wellbeing**	68% / 80%
<b>Output 4.3</b> National child protection systems are strengthened through development of guidance and evidence to inform programming and advocacy % of sector tools endorsed	20% / 90%

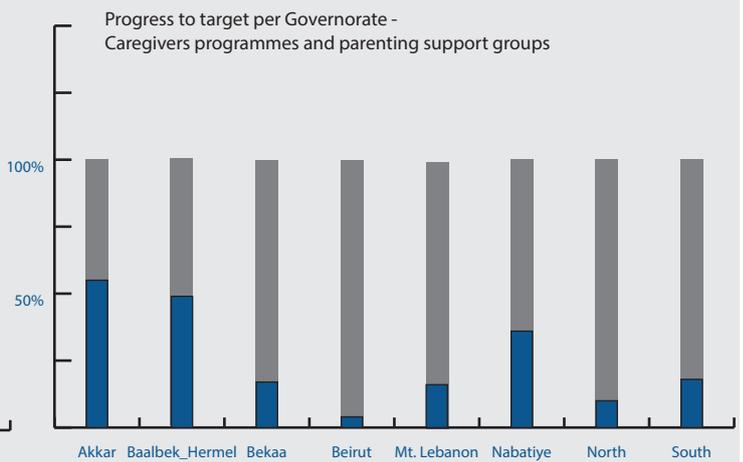
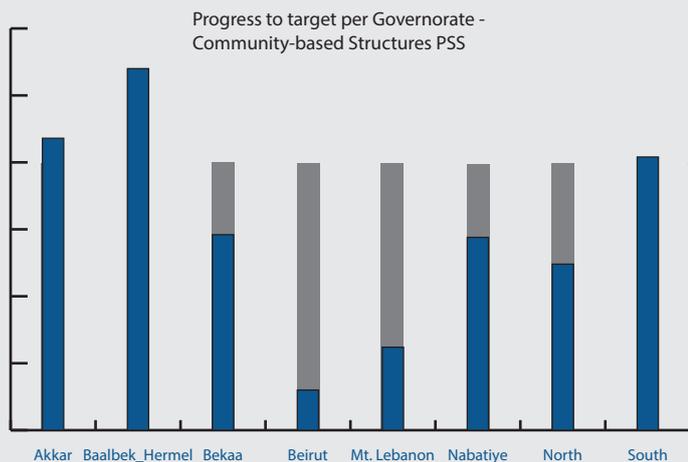
### Individuals sensitized on child protection and psychosocial support



\* data will be collected in Q4 2016

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

## Analysis



In 2016, the child protection sector continued to reinforce its strategic objectives providing a protective environment for all children against violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect in Lebanon through;

a. **Enhancing community based child protection mechanisms** through developing capacities of communities to enable them to prevent and respond to the vulnerabilities of girls, boys and caregivers. Communities are also provided structured age-appropriate psychosocial activities and life skills community based programs, and more focused psychosocial support programs focusing on children at risk. In recognizing the importance of investing in the community, over 350 community-based groups have been trained exceeding the annual target of 300 groups and over 150,000 children and caregivers have been sensitized on child protection issues including information on where to seek help when their children are engaged in child labor. Caregiver groups which benefit from structured psychosocial support ensure increased wellbeing of children within the home. Though some implementing partners are still at the beginning of their implementation of community-based approach, the trained members of community groups have been reported as showing high level engagement and commitment to taking ownership of the problems they face, and willingness to participate in elaborating sustainable solutions to complex child protection concerns. Storytelling, art / drama therapy, and activities using artistic mediums such as capoeira, drums have been received well by children and caregivers. The PSS committee has developed a guidance note clarifying the two models of PSS intervention (structured community based PSS and focused PSS) that would strengthen the capacity of implementing partners.

b. **Strengthening response capacity of Government and civil society actors** through the promotion of case management services and creation of referral pathways for specialized and focused psychosocial services for children / adolescents at risk. In strengthening MoSA's national capacity system, UN agencies continue to provide staffing support to over 150 staff and capacity building efforts continue in and around 57 SDCs. Moreover, 21 partners are implementing prevention and response activities by engaging communities in addressing vulnerabilities as well as increasing the response capacity of government and civil society actors. In addition, 363 local community-based organization staff have been trained to implement child protection programs. Best Interest Assessment and Determination SOPs and panels are currently being reviewed across the country. The CP sector partners continue to contribute to the 'Back to School' campaign to ensure that out of school children are facilitated to go back to school.



### National SOPs on Case Management is launched by MoSA

In partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and UNICEF, the Child Protection sector has recently launched the "National Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Protection of Juveniles in Lebanon". This tool aims to advance the protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. The SOPs are instructions that describe the steps to be followed by all professionals working in the protection sector with the aim of strengthening their capacities on both the administrative and clinical levels as main duty bearers equipped to assess the needs of juveniles at risk (high or low) and their families and provide them with appropriate protection / support services.

c. **Strengthening national child protection systems** through sustained and focused institutional support to Ministries including MoSA's National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon. In April, the CP sector achieved a great milestone with the official launch of the "National Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Protection of Juveniles in Lebanon" in collaboration with MoSA that brought the unification of methods and tools used in child protection case management. These SOPs are instructions that describe the steps to be followed by all professionals working for the protection of juveniles in Lebanon, as well as activities to be carried out. In strengthening coordination among actors, accountability and quality of child protection programs, the Child Protection Minimum Standards Task Group has been working on the contextualization of 11 Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action through consultation conducted with relevant Ministries, Judicial authorities, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs, and a validation workshop held in January 2016. The draft of the 11 standards is expected to be rolled out through an official launch following MoSA approval.



## Changes in Context

As stated in the LCRP 2016, a change in the strategy was adopted and partners now provide structured psychosocial support and life skills programs that are specifically tailored for vulnerable and out-of-school children where they participate in culturally , structured age-appropriate psycho-social activities. In addition to that , partners provide a focused psycho-social support program for children at high risk or those who have experienced a child protection violation including children involved in child labour, street children or children at-risk of recruitment.

Reports suggest that the numbers of children engaged in child labour have risen. The prominence of child labour as a coping mechanism among Syrian refugees continues to be a primary protection concern. As a result of financial challenges faced by their families, many children are sent to work in order to ensure that their families are able to secure their basic needs. Evidence and reports from caseworkers show that working children tend to suffer from psychosocial distress, physical violence, exploitation, and verbal abuse particularly in cases of worst forms of child labor. Further, working children are at risk of not attending school. Partners who provide life skills sessions, psych-social support, case management services, and apprenticeship opportunities for street and working children are facing challenges with regard to gaps in alternative care options. Longer-term funding is required for better planning and programming as short- term interventions have not proved any success.

It is observed that there is a high percentage of referrals from public schools that need immediate intervention and protection. This indicates that children attending second shifts can be extremely vulnerable. However, since partners do not have access to intervene directly in a public school and since proper assessment of the situation is impossible, this area of extreme concern remains a challenge.

## Organizations

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

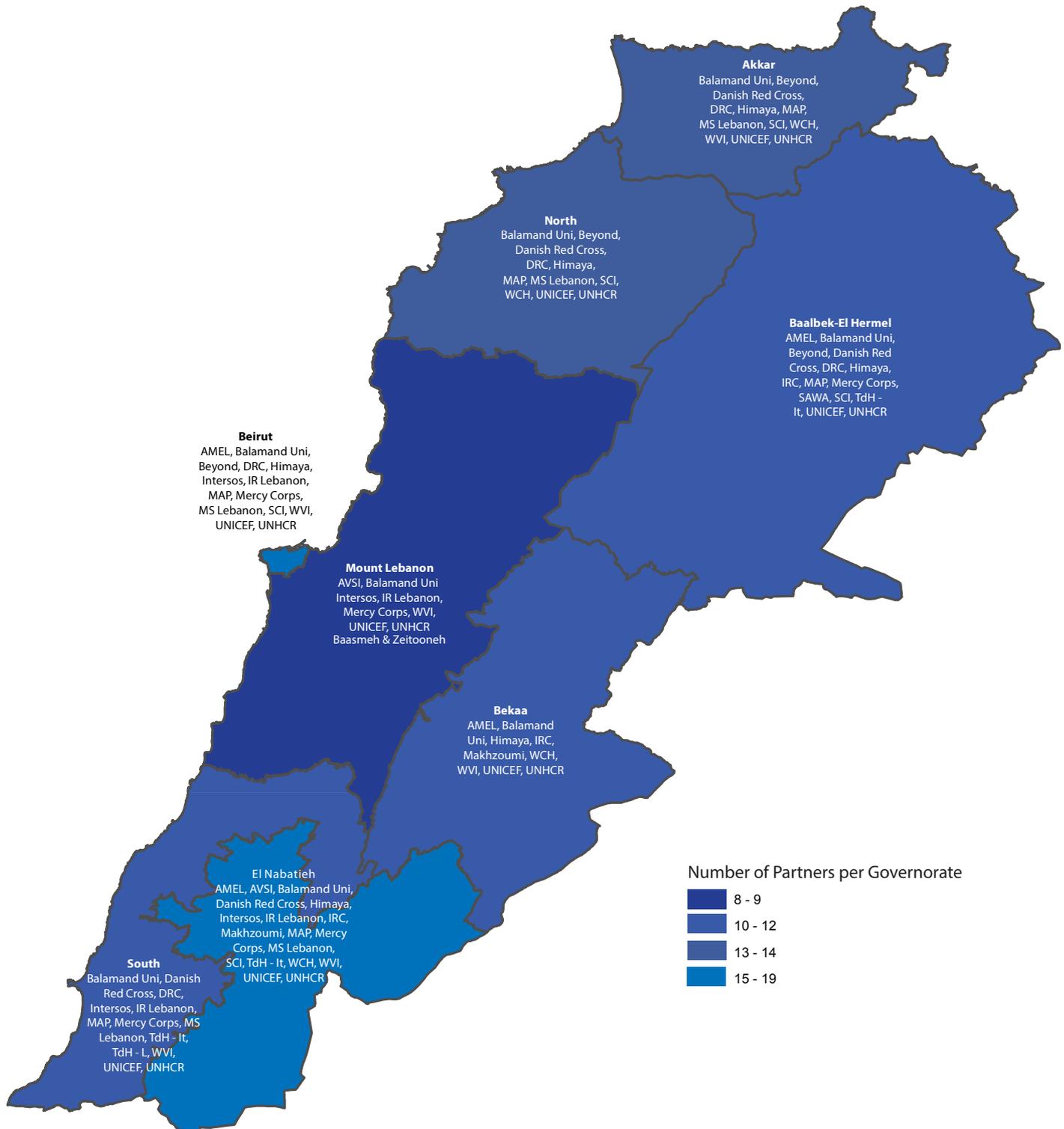
AVSI, AMEL, Balamand University, Beyond, BasmeH & Zeitoonah, Danish Red Cross, DRC, Himaya, Intersos, IR Lebanon, IRC, Makhzoumi, MAP, Mercy Corps, MS Lebanon, SAWA, SCL, TdH - It, TdH - L, UNHCR, UNICEF, WCH, WVI



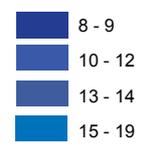
# Organizations per district

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



Number of Partners per Governorate



Note: This map has been produced by UNHCR based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for UNHCR 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 or boundaries.