



PROTECTION SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED	
	3,214,690
PEOPLE TARGETED	
	1,890,000
REQUIREMENTS(US\$)	
	2018 171.6 million
	2019 164.2 million
PARTNERS	
	71
GENDER MARKER	
	2a
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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1  **\$73.5 m**

Persons Displaced from Syria have their basic rights (incl. access to territory, legal stay, civil documentation) respected and specific protection needs fulfilled.

- Indicators**
- Percentage of persons with legal stay.
 - Percentage of persons referred provided with services.
 - Percentage of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Noufos level.
 - Percentage of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Foreign Registry level.
 - Number of persons benefitting from resettlement or other humanitarian pathways.
 - Number of persons benefitting from land release.

Outcome #2  **\$26.5 m**


Support and actively engage community members in creating a safe protection environment.

- Indicators**
- Number of community-based mechanisms that participate in addressing common issues that they have identified in their communities.
 - Number of referrals of vulnerable persons or households coming from members of community-based mechanisms.

Outcome #3  **\$32 m**

Reduce SGBV risks and improve access to quality services.


- Indicators**
- Percentage of women (20-24) married before 18.
 - Percentage of women and girls age 15-49 who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife.

Outcome #4  **\$39.6 m**

Provide boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse with access to an improved and equitable prevention and response.

- Indicators**
- Percentage of children 2-14 years who experience violent disciplinary practices.
 - Percentage of children aged 5-17 yrs who engage in child labor.
 - Number of BID panels operational.
 - Percentage of children (boys and girls) who reported an improvement in their psychosocial wellbeing as measured through the SDQ.

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	804,000
 Palestine Refugees from Syria	34,000	34,000	17,170	12,444
 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	180,690	20,000	10,100	9,600

Situational Analysis and Context

Protection

The Government of Lebanon (GoL) estimates that the total Syrian population is 1.5 million in Lebanon, including both the displaced who are registered and those not registered with UNHCR. As of 30 June 2017, 1,001,051 Syrians are registered with UNHCR as refugees, with 38 percent female headed households and 62 percent male headed. Women and children account for 80.5 percent of the refugee population, with 54.7 percent below 18 years of age. Girls and boys comprise 26.7 percent and 28.1 percent of the refugee population respectively.ⁱ As of September 2017, 34,000 Palestine Refugees from Syria are recorded with UNRWA in Lebanon, 73 percent of whom are women and children, and 42 percent below 18 years of age. Girls and boys each comprise 21 percent of the population of Palestine Refugees from Syria.ⁱⁱ The total number of registered Palestine Refugees in Lebanon currently residing in the country is estimated to be between 260,000 and 280,000.ⁱⁱⁱ During the latest Lebanese Returnee Registration drive conducted in April-May 2015, 5,245 returnee households comprising of 28,574 individuals were registered.

Under the GoL's border regulations introduced in 2015, 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 persecution, conflict and violence in Syria 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 resettlement¹ or transitioning through Lebanon to a third country, with proof of onward travel outside Lebanon. Since 2014, 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 current border measures, the number of persons arriving in Lebanon from Syria has reportedly decreased. The GoL has consistently affirmed its commitment to the principle of non-refoulement, which is essential so that no person is returned, expelled or extradited to the frontiers of territories where his/her life or freedom would be threatened or where he/she would be in danger of being subjected to torture.

In May 2015, the GoL notified UNHCR that registration

of Syrians should be suspended. Since then, Syrians who approach UNHCR to be registered, are counselled on the GoL's suspension of registration and their needs are assessed in view of assisting the most vulnerable. One consequence of the suspension of UNHCR registration is that the exact number of displaced Syrians in Lebanon is unknown, and that planning for, and facilitation of, durable solutions outside of Lebanon is hampered. For example, displaced Syrians who are not registered with UNHCR face serious difficulty in being submitted for resettlement to third countries, as only very few resettlement countries are willing to consider unregistered persons. Thus, in order to better manage needs and responses, as well as to help prepare for solutions, UNHCR is advocating with the GoL for the resumption of registration.

There have been two primary avenues for Syrian nationals to obtain residency since 2015: reliance on UNHCR registration certificate or sponsorship by a Lebanese citizen. Previously, persons displaced from Syria who were registered with UNHCR and unable to sign the pledge not to work or who were found to be working were also required to secure a sponsor. However, commencing in June 2016, the notarized pledge not to work was replaced by the pledge to abide by Lebanese law, to be signed free of charge at the General Security Office (GSO) once every 12 months.

In February and March 2017, the General Security Office announced a GoL decision to waive the renewal and overstay fees of legal residency (US\$200 per year per person aged 15 years and above) for Syrians who were registered as refugees with UNHCR before 1 January 2015 and who had not renewed their residency previously based on tourism, sponsorship, property ownership or tenancy in 2015 or 2016. This was an important step towards implementing the commitment expressed at the London Conference,^{iv} namely to facilitate the streamlining of such regulations, including periodical waiver of residency fees. Subsequently, the outcome document of the 2017 Brussels Conference contained an important commitment to gradually expand the waiver decision to include other categories of refugees currently not covered.²

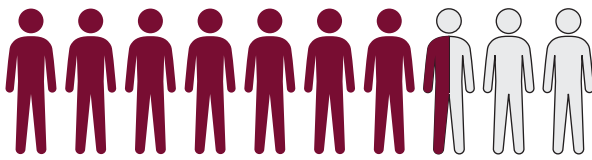
Still, according to the 2017 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR), the percentage of displaced Syrians aged 15 and above without valid residency is 74 percent. In 2016, 21 percent of Syrian households had all family members with a valid residency permit; in 2017, this dropped to 19 percent of households.^v Syrian children who turn 15 years of age in Lebanon and therefore do not have identity documents, experience difficulties in obtaining legal residency. Persons displaced from Syria report that they have difficulties submitting their applications

(1) This could in effect be resettlement or other pathways or avenues for longer-term solutions in third countries (outside of Lebanon).

(2) The Government of Lebanon committed "to improve the regulatory framework pertaining to refugees, including ensuring that procedures for renewal of residence permits for refugees are predictable and evenly applied. See: Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region Conference (Brussels, 5 April 2017), Co-chairs declaration, Annex: Supporting resilience and development effort of host countries and refugees in the context of the Syrian crisis – Lebanon, <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/24070/annex-lebanon.pdf>.

for residency renewal due to limited capacity of the GSO offices, and that many who, according to the GSO circular should benefit from the waiver, are rejected the residency renewal free of charge and requested to renew based on sponsorship as they are perceived by the GSO to be working and/or are asked to provide additional documents to those required by the circular. Furthermore, procedures related to legal residency are cumbersome and not well understood, which makes it difficult to comply with the requirements. These are substantive obstacles, making it difficult for displaced Syrians to seek renewal of their residence permits.

74% of displaced Syrians aged 15 and above are without valid residency permit.



Data source: Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) 2017

In particular, displaced persons reportedly face a variety of challenges associated with sponsorship, including difficulties identifying sponsors and inability to pay the informal 'fees' that are often requested by potential sponsors. The sponsorship system also may create a power differential that increases the risk of exploitation and abuse, especially for women and children, and females heading households. In line with GSO's practice, and under the February/March 2017 waiver, displaced persons who have previously obtained their residency through sponsorship are unable to renew their residency permits free of charge on the basis of their UNHCR registration certificate. However, the waiver makes it clear that their family members should benefit from the waiver, and that others registered with UNHCR who have not previously renewed on sponsorship should be eligible for the fee waiver. Following a GSO decision issued in September 2017, Syrian nationals who had a sponsor can apply, until the end of 2017, for a residency permit based on a new sponsor without leaving the country. Also, Syrians who entered Lebanon legally after 1 January 2015 (e.g. tourism, shopping), and not on the sponsorship category and overstayed their residency, can approach the GSO border office to regularize their stay and exit the country, without facing a re-entry ban.

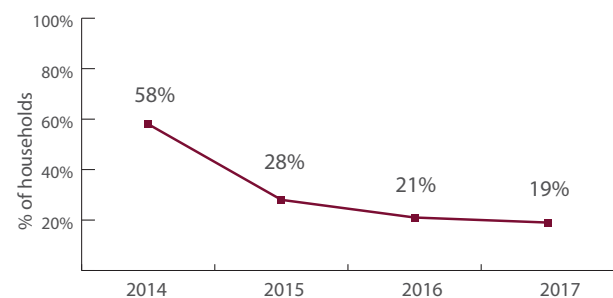
Syrians who do not fall under the February/March 2017 waiver must continue to pay \$200 for each person 15 years of age and above to renew their residency permit. Additional costs related to the residency permit process amount to approximately \$30, including transportation to reach the local GSO. These costs, applicable to all displaced Syrians wanting to renew residency, are difficult for them to meet, due to their poor economic situation.

For Palestine Refugees from Syria, procedures to renew or extend their residency permits are not communicated publicly by the Lebanese authorities, and the application thereof varies largely across the country, impacting

Palestine Refugees from Syria to renew their residency permits for free. As of September 2016, around 40 percent of Palestine Refugees from Syria in Lebanon did not hold valid residency documents.^{vi} From July 2017, Palestine Refugees from Syria continued to be granted free residency permits for six months (renewable multiple times). In addition, and as a positive new development, residency permit renewal has been allowed for Palestine refugee children from Syria, who have turned 15 years of age, unlike for Syrian youth, based on available documentation.

The consequences of the lack of legal residency can be vast, having direct implications on the freedom of movement of displaced persons, and their risk of being arrested or detained, and makes them particularly vulnerable to exploitation and other protection risks. Lack of legal residency also limits their access to livelihoods, education and essential life-sustaining services, as well as their access to seek redress in case of exploitation or abuse.

Percentage of displaced Syrian households with all members having valid legal residency



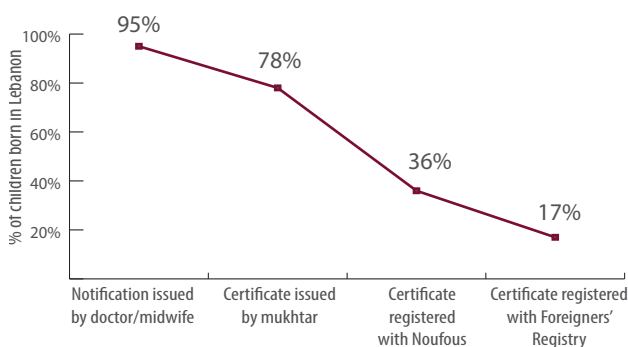
Data source: Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) 2014 - 2017

Immigration-related offences remain the most common reason for which persons displaced from Syria are arrested and detained. This has resulted in the issuance of departure orders that, to date, are not being enforced, in line with the GoL's commitment to the principle of non-refoulement. Due to fear of being arrested because of lack of valid residency, persons displaced from Syria are reportedly less likely 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 10 percent of persons displaced from Syria indicated a willingness to notify the authorities in case they are victims of assault or harassment, compared to 27 percent of Lebanese who would report;^{vii} 83 percent of Syrians report that insecurity reduces the freedom of movement of any household member.^{viii} 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.^{ix} For instance, Palestine Refugees from Syria residing in Ein El Hilweh camp are exposed to the risks of the recurrent armed clashes, and

many of them are hindered to leave the camp due to their illegal status in Lebanon. With respect to feelings of fear within the host community, 33 percent of Lebanese say that they fear displaced Syrians.^x

Since the beginning of the crisis, and as of September 2017, 135,000 Syrian children were added to the files of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR. Approximately 83 percent of children between 0-5 years of age^{xi} do not have their birth registered with the Foreigners' Registry. Persons displaced from Syria face barriers in obtaining civil status documentation in Lebanon, most notably birth registration, which jeopardizes Syrian children's right to an identity under international law and could create heightened risks of statelessness, as well as restrict access to several services now and in the future. The main challenges experienced so far by displaced persons from Syria in obtaining birth registration include: the lack of awareness of the multi-step birth registration procedures, which are perceived as costly and cumbersome; and the lack of documentation, either legal residency or proof of marriage, which are required to obtain a birth certificate. In addition, births that are not registered at the *Nofous* level within one year require costly and time-consuming civil court procedures to finalize birth registration, affecting more than 50,000 children born to displaced Syrians in Lebanon and who are now over one year of age. An important step towards addressing these obstacles was taken in September 2017, when the Personal Status Department announced a simplification of birth and marriage registration procedures in September 2017 (also applicable to Palestine Refugees from Syria), namely that valid legal residency of the parents of a new-born will no longer be required for birth registration through the regular procedure, and only one spouse (instead of two) will require valid legal residency or entry card to register their marriage.³ In addition, efforts are underway to simplify the procedure for children who have not managed to have their births registered within the one-year deadline.

Cumulative percentage of highest level of birth registration document for displaced Syrian children born in Lebanon



(3) Legal residency will not be required in case of marriage between a Syrian man and a Lebanese woman.

Almost 2,500 new-borns of Palestine Refugees from Syria have been recorded by UNRWA in Lebanon since 2011.^{xii} Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and the vulnerable Lebanese community may also face challenges in registering births when they similarly lack awareness of the procedures, including the one-year deadline after which late birth registration procedures would be required. If the birth is not registered, a Lebanese father may not be able to pass his nationality to the child, resulting in a risk of statelessness. Stateless persons would, as a result, have serious limitations with regard to the exercise of their rights to travel documents, access to justice, higher education degrees, freedom of movement, access to health care, and ability to work in the formal labour market.

Moreover, the lack of registration of civil status events in Lebanon or Syria certifying birth, marriage, divorce or death, can have implications regarding legal guardianship over children and inheritance rights, including in Syria upon return. Marriage registration is often not completed, due to costly fees, lack of documentation, and lack of awareness of the procedure 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 child or forced marriage, in which the minor spouse may be especially vulnerable to mistreatment and abuse, and in cases of mixed marriage between a Lebanese and a Syrian (in the absence of the right of a Lebanese mother to pass on the Lebanese nationality to her child).

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 Palestine Refugees from Syria and persons of other nationalities in Palestinian camps, particularly in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, deepens their already precarious conditions, placing additional pressures on limited resources, infrastructure and services. In addition, worrying trends in community dynamics have placed strains on social stability, leading to increased social tensions. Negative sentiments against displaced persons, perceived competition for jobs and services by displaced persons and restrictive measures in some municipalities have undermined the protection of persons displaced from Syria.

It is estimated that 37 percent of vulnerable Lebanese; 76 percent of displaced Syrians^{xiii}; and 65 percent of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon are living below the poverty line.⁴ Based on the findings of the Socioeconomic Survey of Palestine Refugees, extreme poverty is three times higher for Palestine Refugees from Syria than for Palestine Refugees in Lebanon. Palestine Refugees from Syria have already been twice displaced by conflict and are now exposed to a protracted displacement in Lebanon.

(4) The poverty line is defined as 'unable to meet basic food and non-food needs'. The Minimum Expenditure Basket (poverty line) is \$114 per person per month and the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (extreme poverty) is \$87 per person per month.

Ten percent of displaced Syrians reported planning to move in the coming six months: 40 percent of them due to eviction by their landlord/owner and five percent due to eviction by the authorities. Five percent of displaced Syrians have already been evicted during their time in Lebanon, and four percent received an eviction notice and/or any other threat of removal in last six months.^{xiv} The growing prevalence of evictions is resulting in several protection challenges for displaced persons including, but not limited to: the risk of homelessness, threat of secondary displacement, risk of being forced into an exploitative housing arrangement, risk of trafficking, school drop-outs, and increased vulnerabilities due to depleted resources with no restitution for advance rent payments. Against the backdrop of issues relating to social stability in municipalities and the Lebanese host community, acceptance of evictees in potential relocation areas is also becoming increasingly challenging. Apart from evictions, other municipal restrictions affecting displaced Syrians, such as increased curfews, taxes, fines and business closures, are hampering the ability of displaced persons to provide for their livelihoods. Increased needs for legal services related to housing, land and property have also been observed, particularly among the displaced community in Bekaa and North Lebanon.

The combination of lack of legal residency and limited self-support opportunities, compounded by depletion of resources including savings and assets has led to households resorting to negative coping strategies. These include instances of begging^{xv}, protracted debt, engagement of children in the worst forms of child labour, and foregoing educational opportunities. It has also led to increased instances of harmful traditional practices such as child marriage. Women and children have heightened responsibilities to secure income and other basic needs, as they are less likely to be stopped at checkpoints. However, they remain exposed to risks of exploitation and harassment, including from employers and landlords. Findings from participatory assessments, protection monitoring visits and focus group discussions conducted with persons displaced from Syria and members of the Lebanese 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 community.

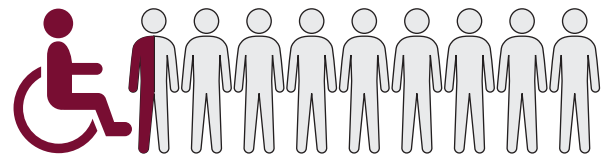
Based on UNHCR and UNRWA surveys conducted independently during 2016, the three main factors influencing the decision of displaced persons from Syria to move onward to a third country, included limited livelihood opportunities, high cost of living, and hope to access better health and education services. After significant onward movements noted in 2015, new visa requirements were introduced in 2016 for Syrians to enter Turkey, which has significantly slowed movements of Syrians through and from Lebanon. The situation for Palestine Refugees from Syria has, however, not changed and onward movements continue to take place.

Persons with specific needs, including older persons, children and adults suffering from trauma and/or other complex mental health conditions, marginalized persons, survivors of torture, and persons with disabilities (PwDs), constitute the most vulnerable population groups among both displaced and Lebanese host community. These individuals continue to face challenges in accessing their basic rights and services. Based on findings from the 2017 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR), it is estimated that approximately 14 percent of the assessed displaced households include persons with physical or intellectual disabilities, a rise of two percent compared to 2016. In addition, 2.7 percent of the refugees registered with UNHCR are above 60 (of whom 55 percent female and 45 percent male). National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) assessments of 105,000 Lebanese households (459,896 persons) indicate that nine percent have a physical or intellectual disability.

Persons with physical or mental disabilities

14% of displaced Syrian households

9% of Lebanese households



Data source: Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) 2017, National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP)

In Lebanon, 10 percent of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and eight percent of Palestine Refugees from Syria have physical or intellectual disabilities, with one in four older persons (60+ years) affected.^{xvi} Five percent of youth Palestine Refugees from Syria in the age group between 15-24 years have a disability, and this does not differ by gender.^{xvii} In addition to addressing the needs of those with visible physical disabilities, including the war wounded, recent assessments have highlighted less visible physical disabilities (e.g. children with cerebral palsy, polio, congenital malformation, and hearing or visual impairments), along with persons with intellectual disabilities. 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.^{xviii}

The Lebanese community and the displaced community are suffering from a legacy contamination in Lebanon where a significant number of lands in the Bekaa, South and other areas of Lebanon are still contaminated by landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). With the increased population as a result of the Syrian crisis and the competition over limited resources, this contamination continues to hinder poverty programmes throughout the country. With a large number of displaced Syrians residing in informal

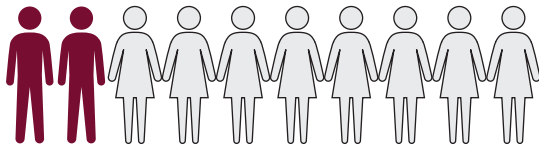
settlements and within populated areas in Lebanon, residual contamination poses an immediate threat to the physical safety of host community and displaced community, living in extremely close proximity to minefields, in some cases unknowingly. More than 600 mine victims in Lebanon have been reported since 2006, affecting children and adults regardless of their sex and age groups. A survey on Mine Risk Education (MRE) Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices conducted in 2016 found an alarming lack of knowledge about mines in the surveyed community, including Syrian families moving between Syria and Lebanon.

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



Data source: Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), 2014-2017
Note: Please refer to the narrative for more information of the SGBV related data.

21% of the rape cases were reported by male survivors.



with male survivors constituting eight percent of all cases reported (one third of which are under 18 years old). As of September 2017, 18 percent of reported SGBV incidents involved children.

Data collected through the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS),⁵ agency assessments, focus group discussions, and protection monitoring highlight that displacement increases the risk of SGBV. Ninety-three percent of reported incidents occurred in Lebanon.⁶ Married girls, including child mothers, adolescent girls, unaccompanied and separated boys and girls, women and girls with disabilities, older women, female heads of households and socially marginalized groups continue to be the most at risk.

The most commonly reported types of violence, on the basis of the GBVIMS, involve physical violence (40% of the reported cases), mainly linked to violence within the family or home, sexual violence (rape and sexual assault), emotional violence, as well as forced and child marriage. From 1 January to 30 September 2017, 17 percent of all reported SGBV incidents involved sexual violence, of which five percent were rape. Out of all sexual violence incidents reported, 14 percent were perpetrated against men (48%) and boys (52%).

Domestic violence continues to be pervasive among all nationalities and constitutes the majority of reported SGBV cases. Women and girls continue to feel unsafe in their homes. Data reported through the GBVIMS indicates that 76 percent of incidents took place at the survivor's and perpetrator's house. Furthermore, consultations with persons displaced from Syria indicate that economic vulnerability and a change in gender roles within families, among others, are contributing to interpersonal tension, leading to an increased risk of domestic violence, with 70 percent of reported incidents perpetrated by family members.⁷ Lebanese individuals are also affected, with an average of one in two persons reporting that they personally know someone subjected to domestic violence.^{xix}

Psychosocial support services continue to be the main entry point for disclosing SGBV incidents. This is further supported by data collected through the GBVIMS, which shows that one in three survivors seek help after more than one month of ongoing participation in psychosocial activities.

Disclosing incidents of sexual and gender-based violence remains extremely challenging for several

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 (verbal, physical, sexual), family separation, loss of hope, fear and anxiety, and uncertainty and confusion about their future, psychosocial distress in the form of grief, anger, fear of 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 persons from Syria than to those of non-displaced Lebanese. Forty percent of returnees said they intend to eventually move back to Syria. Recording, profiling and providing adequate assistance to Lebanese returnees will accordingly remain a priority.

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

Sexual and gender-based violence remains one of the main protection concerns affecting Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian women, girls, men and boys. Since 2015, an average of 90 percent of SGBV incidents reported to specialized service providers has involved women and girls, indicating that they continue to be disproportionately affected with grave consequences for their health, security, psychosocial and socio-economic well-being. Men and boys are also affected,

(5) The data and analysis presented refers to reported cases, as well as protection concerns raised during focus group discussions and activities with the community. The statistical trends are based on data provided by eight SGBV service providers from January to September 2017, 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 SGBV incidents in Lebanon. Also, the GBVIMS captures only cases 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.

(6) GBVIMS covers all populations including Lebanese, displaced Syrians, Palestine Refugees from Syria, Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, and other nationalities.

(7) This percentage refers to a combination of several profiles: intimate/former partner, primary caregiver, and family other than spouse of caregiver.

reasons, including a widespread acceptance of violence, fear of retaliation, religious beliefs, or belief that no one can help. For instance, an increase has been noted in survivors declining referrals to services, in particular to legal assistance, safe accommodation and protection services.^{xx}

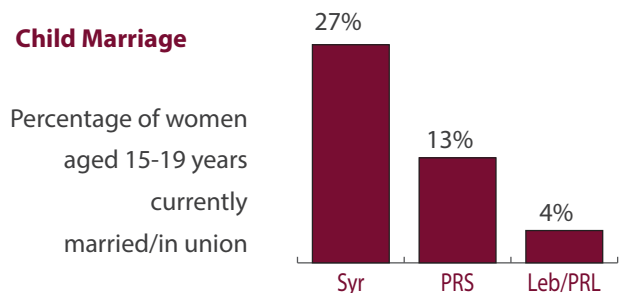
Additional barriers still prevent women, girls, men and boys in need of SGBV services, including: disruption of services due to humanitarian funding gaps; documentation requirements; restrictions on mobility, high costs and limited availability of specialized services, such as legal services, safe shelter, mental health; and lack of self-reliance opportunities.

Neither female nor male survivors will seek help if safe access to age, gender and diversity sensitive quality services is not guaranteed and sustained. For example, the majority of residential shelters are implementing strict eligibility criteria, preventing access to some persons at high risk, such as boy survivors (as young as nine) and survivors with mental health conditions.

When available, access to legal services remains challenging for SGBV survivors due to the length of procedures, fear, lack of trust in protection measures that can be offered (i.e. implementation of protection orders), lack of documentation (including proof of marriage), sponsorship, and fear of losing custody of children.

Despite recent positive steps, such as the repealing by the Parliament of Lebanon of Article 522 of the Penal Code which allowed rapists to avoid prosecution if they marry the victims, only limited protection against all forms of sexual and gender-based violence is guaranteed in the application of the national legal framework.

Child Marriage



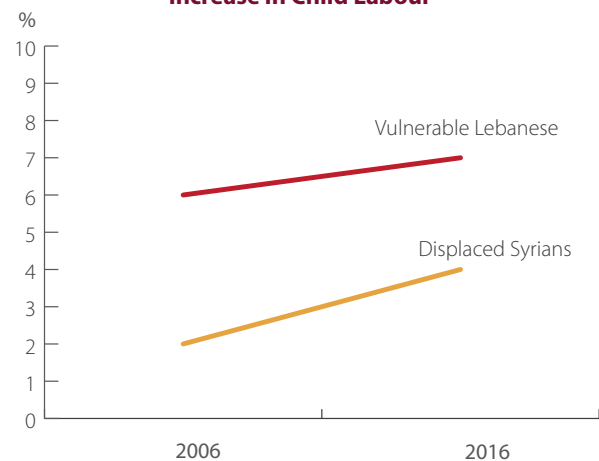
Data source: UNICEF/MOSA (2016) Baseline Survey

Family law, including marriage, is governed in Lebanon by personal status codes, which are established in line with the various confessions and which all permit marriage before the age of 18. Although child marriage has been reported as a cultural practice within some groups of the Lebanese community prior to the arrival of displaced Syrians, assessments and focus group discussions with adolescent girls and caregivers highlight that girls are increasingly 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 baseline survey carried out by MoSA and UNICEF found that 27 percent of sampled young Syrian women between 15 and 19 years 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 four percent for female Palestine Refugees in Lebanon. Moreover, a recent study carried out in the Bekaa showed that, in some vulnerable areas of the region, up to over 47 percent of the surveyed displaced Syrian women between 20 and 24 years were married before the age of 18.^{xxi} The same study reported a rate of early pregnancy among 15 to 17 year-old girls of more than 61 percent. 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 community 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.^{xxii}

Reported incidents of sexual exploitation have also been increasing over the past two years. Fear of exploitation, associated with greater dependency on sponsors, landlords and aid providers, has been expressed in focus group discussions and protection monitoring findings. Further analysis and assessment suggest that dire socio-economic conditions, lack of legal residency, 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.

Increase in Child Labour



Engagement with survivors, community members and gatekeepers (such as religious leaders, community leaders, and employers), and institutions on SGBV awareness, and ensuring the inclusion of women and girls with disabilities and mental health difficulties and adolescent boys and girls, are critical to advance positive behavioural change among women, girls, men and boys, to foster a safer environment for both survivors and persons at risk.

Child Protection

The lack of access to basic social services, protection and livelihood opportunities, among the displaced population and the host community, has increased the vulnerabilities of already-impooverished families. As a

result, the protective environment offered by families has been undermined. Violence, exploitation and abuse against children in the home, community and schools are recognized as a priority for the response.

Families are increasingly resorting to negative coping mechanisms, relying on children as the primary bread winners to make ends meet. As a result, children, with a high prevalence of adolescent boys, are forced into the worst forms of child labour such as street work, and exploitative conditions in agriculture, construction and mechanics. Lebanon witnessed an increase of child labour from four to nearly seven percent among the displaced Syrians, and from two to six percent among the most vulnerable Lebanese.^{xxiii} Information gathered directly from children working on the street in Mount Lebanon cited that 67 percent^{xxiv} of children interviewed worked up to ten hours a day. Children reported exposure to physical violence, sexual harassment and attempted sexual exploitation, citing adults offering money 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^{xxv} engaged in street work were found to be begging.

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 displaced Syrians and female Palestine Refugees from Syria increased nine and four percent respectively over the last six years, which can most likely be attributed to their recent displacement.⁸ As stated above, the situation of the host community is equally concerning, as 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.^{xxvi}

The use of violent discipline (including physical punishment and psychological aggression) in the home is widespread with 65 percent of Syrian, 57 percent of Lebanese, 82 percent of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and 77 percent of Palestine refugee children from Syria aged 1-14 years subjected to at least one form of violent discipline.^{xxvi} Increasing evidence on age-specific trends is showing that the early childhood age group (0-5 years) is disadvantaged and underserved by available social services, and reports revealed the severe impact of violence against children of this age group.^{xxviii} 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,^{xxix} both within the home and in the wider community.^{xxx}

Child protection actors have been supporting the psychosocial well-being of children affected by conflict through psychosocial support (PSS) for both children and

caregivers (including parenting support programmes), and by detecting and responding to children at risk through the management of cases by partners providing specialized services, including structured PSS for high-risk children.⁹ There continues to be a lack of preventive and response measures for children that are timely, adequate and equitable, including strengthened coverage of best interest determination processes for displaced children.

Access to specialized services is particularly inadequate and limited for Palestine refugee children, partly due to poor availability of such services in the Palestinian camps and partly because of high costs or difficult access to privatized services, resulting in further marginalization from society and exposure to protection risks. It is worth highlighting that other populations are also residing in the camps, suffering from the same limitations as Palestinian inhabitants.

Children and youth are, and continue to be, victims of armed violence also resulting from the impact of the Syrian conflict on Lebanon. This includes the association of some children and youth with armed groups, leading to physical and psychological harm. Preventing and responding to their protection needs is crucial, through integrated rehabilitation and reintegration support, to restore their psychosocial well-being and enhance their opportunities for participation and personal development. Unaccompanied and separated children are among the most vulnerable populations affected by war, and many of these children are vulnerable to exploitation and engagement in the worst forms of child labour.

In Lebanon, it is more common to detain children in conflict with the law rather than to use non-custodial measures.¹⁰ While significant legislative and institutional progress has been made¹¹ to advance and fulfil children's rights in Lebanon, adequate measures are missing to ensure full compliance with national legislation such as Law 422/2002, Decree 8987/2012, Law 293/2014, and the National Action Plan to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Lebanon does not have a strong legal and policy framework that prioritizes family-based alternative care for children. High numbers of children are in residential care as a means to access education, health and other services, despite having both parents and there being no immediate protection concerns.

(9) This refers to focused non-specialized psychosocial support, as per the IASC guidelines on mental health psychosocial support in emergencies.

(10) Lebanese Penal Code, Law 422/2002.

(11) 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) See narrative under "Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)" for more details (para. 34 above).

Overall Sector Strategy

The overall protection strategy in Lebanon is aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights, well-being and dignity of the individuals concerned 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 protection against *non-refoulement* and access to safety, legal residency, justice, civil status documentation and security of tenure; b) displaced population and host community 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 to a third country and other complementary pathways (such as scholarships or labour mobility) is realized; e) vulnerabilities, risks and consequences of SGBV 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) persons with specific needs, including older persons, persons with disabilities, socially marginalized groups and others at risk have access to specialized services.

With the Syrian conflict well into its seventh year, Lebanon remains host to more than one million displaced persons from Syria, as well as Palestine Refugees from Syria. Given the protracted nature of the Syrian crisis and the limited prospects for durable solutions in the near future, continued efforts are required to address issues relating to social stability and challenges faced by both displaced persons and the Lebanese host community as a result of strains on resources and infrastructure. The Protection sector will place emphasis on enhancing accessibility, quality and responsiveness of protection services, to address the impact of the crisis on the protection and vulnerabilities of persons displaced from Syria, as well as vulnerable Lebanese and the Lebanese host community. This approach is aimed to improve the lives of persons who face the most difficulties and will, in turn, contribute positively to social stability and feelings of security.

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 needs of all those affected by the protracted nature of the Syrian crisis and its impact on the Lebanese community. This will include fostering a favourable 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 new MoSA Strategy on

Child Protection and Addressing Gender-Based Violence, with the coordination and support to the relevant national committees, i.e. MoSA's National Technical Task Force.¹² The Protection sector will also work with national institutions and other sectors to ensure that a multi-sectoral response strategy to child marriage is in place.

Sustained and focused institutional support will continue to line ministries and their representatives at local levels in close coordination, from start to end with MoSA at central level and in the field. Also, support will be provided to the following ministries: Interior and Municipalities (MoIM, including GSO, Internal Security Forces and Personal Status Department), Justice, Education and Higher Education (MEHE), Public Health (MoPH), as well as Labour. Support will encompass material, staffing, and capacity-building to meet the identified needs. Equipment will be provided to social development centres (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, and all SGBV survivors. Also, institutional support will continue to be provided to the General Security Office related to border management and residency renewal, the Personal Status Department related to civil status documentation and prevention of statelessness, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, Internal Security Forces, municipal police, and bar associations related to ensuring access to justice for affected populations and treatment in accordance with human rights standards.

Institutions will be further strengthened throughout the next four years with continued investment in capacity-building and support to social workers, legal service providers, law enforcement officials, health care workers, teachers and other education personnel such as school counsellors. Capacity-building programmes for judiciary and law enforcement officers are required to better respond to the specific needs of SGBV survivors and children in contact with the law, to improve the implementation of the relevant provisions of Lebanese laws and to ensure a coordinated response with other service providers. 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 protection, child protection and SGBV interventions as per international standards, such as the 2015 IASC GBV Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence in humanitarian interventions. This includes capacity building for protection partners and MoSA social workers on safe identification and referrals of SGBV survivors, to ensure effective implementation of the 2015 guidelines. Ongoing capacity development is prioritized for SGBV specialized actors and non-SGBV actors, including for line ministries, local and

⁽¹²⁾ The Ministry of Education and Higher Education has also developed a Child Protection Policy, which is currently being tested and piloted before its final endorsement.

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. Building the capacities of relevant public institutions (with a main focus on MoSA's decentralized centres offering the widest set of relevant services in this context) will be prioritized at the sub-national level. Also, the capacity of national NGOs will be strengthened to further enhance and sustain the response to the humanitarian needs of persons of concern.

MoSA and local service providers carry out psychological, medical, legal, safe accommodation, life skills and social empowerment interventions for SGBV survivors, children and other 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-centred, inclusive and considerate of specific needs, irrespective of the nationality, age, gender, and legal status. 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 SGBV have been reached in Lebanon, further measures are nonetheless 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. Access to justice for survivors remains a challenge, due to many reasons including high costs, lack of documentation and limited availability of services specific to survivors (such as legal representation in case of divorce or custody). The Protection sector, in close coordination with MoSA, will work closely with specialized legal actors in 2018 to map bottlenecks to access to legal protection and to expand capacities to provide these services. Also, Protection sector's assessments and analysis of protection risks will take into account gender, age and diversity considerations, risks of SGBV, accessibility to services for categories at risk.

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 civil registration processes. In this context, to ensure that children are able to confirm their nationality and have legal identity, particular focus will be placed on advocacy for legal change to facilitate birth registration of children born in Lebanon who are older than one year. This will be complemented by comprehensive activities to raise awareness and provide support to register the birth of their children. Individual legal assistance will aim at obtaining civil documentation (such as birth, death, marriage and divorce registration), renewal and regularization of legal residency, 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, including through a dedicated mechanism to document and track identified child rights violations through the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) and the collection and analysis of SGBV incidents through the GBVIMS. The resulting data and analysis of trends will be used to support provision of timely responses to identified protection challenges, effective geographical targeting of resources, and prioritization of services and assistance based on needs. The CPIMS will also support quality case management.

Community-Based Interventions

The 2017-2020 strategy recognizes the importance of the displaced population and host community in effectively identifying and referring protection needs, including child protection and SGBV needs, for an adequate response. This will be achieved through: building the population's capacity to identify and refer protection needs to appropriate partners and/or to governmental (i.e. SDC protection services division, including psychosocial support and other mental health activities) or municipal structures; and engaging populations in prevention activities that also aim at social and behavioural change processes, linked to child protection, SGBV, and PwSNs.

The Ministry of Social Affairs' social development centres and community centres will be further strengthened and connected to the national social protection system in order to effectively serve as spaces where persons displaced from Syria and the Lebanese community, especially those having specific needs, can come together to participate in learning activities, acquire new skills and receive relevant information on tailor-made services. In these structures 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 combatting social isolation and enhancing resilience. Among others, recreational activities, protection services, and psychosocial and individual counselling support sessions will be delivered by partners in these centres.

To address the root causes of various protection, child protection and SGBV risks, and to prevent gender inequality, the Protection sector will actively engage with children, caregivers, community members and key stakeholders (municipalities, religious leaders, shawish, employers, and SDC social workers) to contribute to a strong and sustainable protective environment. This includes enhanced engagement of men and male youth on gender issues and specifically against violence against women and children, including through active outreach to gatekeepers, male peer educators, caregivers etc. This

will allow the sector to capitalize on community allies to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and challenge harmful social norms and practices. This will also include promoting non-violent ways to manage relationships within the family and the community, enhancing positive parenting skills and building resilience to manage the stressful consequences linked to the protracted nature of displacement. Both the Lebanese host community and displaced community will be engaged to promote social and behavioural changes that reduce negative coping mechanisms and mitigate critical child protection risks, such as child labour, child marriage and the use of violent discipline.

The Protection sector will expand on activities for persons with physical and intellectual disabilities, older persons, and socially marginalized groups, including those discriminated against on the basis of their gender. PwSNs, 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 will better equip the community to resort to them when needed, resulting in strengthened protection for children, women and those with specific needs.

The Protection sector will engage with both the host community and the displaced population, by improving their knowledge, skills and capacities to prevent and respond to protection needs. In close coordination with service providers, outreach volunteers and gatekeepers, the community will be further capacitated to safely identify and refer persons and children with protection concerns. In coordination with other sectors, efforts will be made to ensure that community groups (i.e. women, youth, older persons), 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 such as child labour, child marriage, domestic violence and social exclusion. Population cohorts will assist in identifying and referring PwSNs to service providers to address their specific protection needs.

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 the displaced population and the host community by partners and outreach volunteers will include: group discussions on birth registration; outreach visits to households and community groups; information

sessions to parent groups on back-to-school campaigns; 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 (mainly SDCs through its facilities, diverse services and skilled staff) and other actors. Integral to this strategy is identifying, and assisting the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men, as well as PwSNs, such as PwDs, older persons, socially marginalized groups or persons discriminated against on the basis of their gender. Referrals will be strengthened, as part of increased accountability and through the inter-agency referral mechanism which was introduced in 2017. This will support timely and effective management of individual needs through the provision, where necessary, of specialized services complementing community-based interventions referred above. In line with the roll-out of the IASC GBV Guidelines, the sector will focus on enhancing capacities of frontline workers (including involved NGOs, associations and SDC – MoSA field staff) to safely identify and refer survivors of SGBV to response services.

Protection interventions concerning access to territory, justice, civil status documentation (especially for children born in Lebanon and early married adolescent girls), and legal residency will continue for all displaced individuals. This will include those with extreme vulnerabilities and requiring support for entry to Lebanon as part of MoSA's humanitarian exceptions scheme.

Vulnerabilities, in particular related to protection of persons displaced from Syria, will be captured, including through verification activities, allowing for targeted and individual interventions for those at high risk, or victims of violence, exploitation and abuse. Where necessary, such interventions will continue to include structured and individual counselling, psychosocial support, health and legal support services, specialized support for complex psychosocial and mental health difficulties, and emergency support with respect to shelter and financial assistance to the most vulnerable cases. For persons with specific needs, a number of challenges aggravate their marginalization in society, including limited access to 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 Lebanese community and displaced community to contribute to protective practices, and improving the knowledge base to inform SGBV programming and advocacy. As in 2017, local structures will be supported to provide psychosocial, medical and legal services to SGBV survivors and others at risk

throughout Lebanon, including SDCs, health centres (providing life-saving medical care), and health facilities in Palestinian camps. In parallel, the Protection sector has established complementary mobile interventions targeting hard-to-reach areas and populations with limited mobility, such as women and adolescent girls, persons with disabilities and older persons.

Access to quality and survivor-centred services will continue to be improved for all those at risk or who have survived violence, and in particular for SGBV survivors and children at risk in safe spaces (SDCs, community centres, local NGO centres, emergency safe houses, health care facilities, collective sites and other privately-owned facilities). The focus will be maintained on preventive activities for those at risk of child 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 health care; 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, such as sexual and reproductive health and mental health services, will underpin this rights-based approach. In addition, there is lack of space in qualified institutions providing specialized care, and access often is limited based on nationality, religious affiliation and geographical considerations. As a result, there is a need to build on the existing capacity, so that minimum standards are met and further efforts are made in ensuring availability and access to shelter for all those in need, regardless of nationality, age or gender. There is also a strong need for the development and implementation of a national framework on alternative care for children at risk and deprived of parental care. 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 people 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 facing survivors of violence, the Protection sector will continue to support 24/7 hotlines, safe shelters, other emergency accommodation arrangements, and will ultimately seek durable solutions in particular through resettlement to a third country. Survivor-centred medical services 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* (Law 293/2014). Rehabilitation and reintegration, where safe and with the consent of the survivors, will remain priorities alongside resettlement. Access to self-reliance opportunities, socio-economic empowerment activities and education (including technical and vocational education and training) remains a key priority to ensure sustainable and long-term assistance to survivors of SGBV, their families, and others at risk.

Emphasis will be placed on delivering a holistic multi-sectoral child protection response package prioritizing high-risk children and child survivors of violence exploitation and abuse. This includes ensuring timely and quality case management, continuum of care and access to specialized services (legal, medical, mental health and psychosocial support, safe accommodation, and family and caregiver support). Where necessary, interventions will be required from other sectors, such as Health, Education, Basic Assistance and Livelihoods.

The Protection sector recognizes that youth and adolescents are an age group at high risk across the different population cohorts. They require critical attention to proactive engagement in education opportunities (including higher education, and technical and vocational education and training) in order to meet their needs, aspirations and potential. Responding to 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 capacitated 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 child marriage. In the experience of service providers, early married girls, or girls who are about to be married, tend to drop out from regular activities organized in safe spaces, with the results that they will not have access to the emotional, material and health support they need. Responses will be tailored to their needs, through the development of dedicated life skills curricula, support to access to education, protection and health care. In this respect, existing life skill centres affiliated/directed by MoSA and other public institutions will be supported.

Total sector needs and targets 2018

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	804,000	804,000	286,500	154,500
Palestine Refugees from Syria	34,000	34,000	17,170	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	3,214,690	1,890,000	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

Sector outcomes, outputs and indicators

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

Outcome 1 – Persons displaced from Syria have their basic rights (including access to territory, legal stay, civil documentation) respected and specific protection needs fulfilled

This outcome details the outputs and indicators intended to address the immediate protection needs of persons displaced from Syria, through a full, inclusive and consistent application of the criteria and procedures for legal residency and civil status documentation; increasing safety and security through mine clearance and land release; and by providing assistance to the most vulnerable persons, including resettlement or other pathways to third countries when feasible. Identification of individuals that meet MoSA's humanitarian exceptions criteria will continue alongside protection interviews for displaced persons from Syria. Access to justice, civil status documentation, and legal residency will be strengthened 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 the host community will be reached on a yearly basis through these activities, with legal aid services benefitting both Lebanese and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon as well.

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 PwSNs, including PwDs 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 cash-based assistance. In 2017, 16,700 displaced Syrians in Lebanon will be submitted for resettlement and other humanitarian admission programmes. These cases will consist of the most vulnerable persons displaced from Syria 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.

To contribute further to a more favourable protection environment, public institutions will be supported, including infrastructural rehabilitation of institutions (i.e. SDCs and furniture and/or equipment supply when need assessed): Local actors (relevant SDCs and MoSA central and field staff working) will be provided to the authorities to strengthen protection-sensitive responses to the displaced population, and to increase access to justice and legal residency renewal, as well as respect for the rule of law. Also, in coordination with MoSA, civil society actors will receive targeted training on legal aid, safe identification, and case management to strengthen capacity in responding to the needs of vulnerable Lebanese and displaced persons from Syria. In addition, studies and research reports will provide analysis on

protection issues further informing and guiding partner interventions in the sector and maintaining the general public well abreast of developments.

The vulnerability of displaced persons from Syria living near landmine contamination has created an urgent need to provide mine risk education sessions to raise awareness and promote safe behaviour practices to prevent accidents or deaths. Continued support through the LCRP will play a crucial role in delivering risk education to raise awareness of Lebanese community and Syrian displaced population, and conduct clearance activities to remove and destroy cluster munitions from prioritized areas increasing the physical safety of the most vulnerable community, including displaced persons. In contaminated areas, clearance activities support and promote socio-economic development. Continued support will also enable the sustained deployment of an experienced and qualified clearance capacity, addressing the urgent protection needs throughout southern Lebanon and Bekaa area.

Outcome 2 – Community members are actively engaged in creating a safe protection environment

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

Outcome 3 - SGBV risks are reduced and access to quality services is improved

In 2018, 140,000 women, men, boys and girls from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese at risk of SGBV will benefit from safe, survivor-centred and multi-sectoral SGBV response services such as: individual counselling; referrals or direct provision of health care, psychosocial and mental health services, 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. A total of 300,000 community members will be actively engaged in helping to 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, prioritizing specialized governmental protection sector service providers to ensure sustainability of results and follow-up. The institutionalization of capacity-building programmes, including for law enforcement officers, will remain a key approach to system strengthening over the

2017-2020 period.

Outcome 4 – Provide boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse with access to an improved and equitable prevention and response

Community-based child protection prevention and support activities will benefit more than 91,000 children and approximately 30,000 caregivers, including vulnerable Lebanese, persons displaced from Syria, and Palestinians. Interventions will target the most vulnerable children in the most vulnerable localities throughout Lebanon. In addition, 8,000 high-risk children, such as those at risk of or engaged in the worst forms of child labour and those living and working on the streets, will benefit from individual case management support and referral to relevant specialized services. Focussed psychosocial support will be available to 16,000 children at risk as part of a package of support that includes group-based and peer support interventions. Improving the overall protection environment for children will be a focus of the sector. This will be achieved by engaging with key community actors – including municipalities, religious leaders, employers, and community leaders in 160 of the most vulnerable localities to challenge and eradicate harmful practices and social norms that lead to the exploitation and abuse of children. In addition, work with relevant ministries (including MoSA, MEHE and MoPH) will continue to develop and/or implement key child protection policies.

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 community. Direct protection interventions will focus on persons with immediate legal or physical protection needs; women, men, girls and boys, 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 (i.e. renovation/rehabilitation, supply of furniture and equipment) and capacity-building initiatives/programmes, namely: government institutions that manage the border or are responsible for civil documentation (e.g. birth, marriage, divorce, death) and legal residency permits, such as GSO, Internal Security Forces, Lebanese Armed Forces and the Personal Status Department, local civil society actors, and MoSA.

The Protection sector will work closely with the Ministries of Social Affairs, Interior and Municipalities, Justice, Education and Higher Education, Public Health, and Labour, and with selected SDCs. Health facilities that will

be supported through capacity-building and training on clinical management of rape will be selected in close collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health 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. Recording, profiling and providing adequate assistance to Lebanese returnees will remain a priority.

Mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity, gender, youth, persons with specific needs

Conflict sensitivity

Protection partners will ensure conflict sensitivity mainstreaming in their programmes to mitigate threats to social stability 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 (i.e.: religious leaders, community leaders, and employers) that will build both understanding and the capacity 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, youth, persons with specific needs (PwSNs)

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 who are at heightened risk of being excluded or marginalized. 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 the community. 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 at risk, will be conducted for frontline workers, including SDC social workers, as well as those who work in the Health, Shelter and Food Security sectors. The 2015 IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action have been rolled out in 2017 across seven sectors of the Lebanon response, in order to support them in the implementation of effective risk mitigation measures in their programming. Following the roll-out, the Protection sector will focus on supporting capacity building for protection partners, including governmental institutions, health and MoSA

and the community on safe identification and referrals of SGBV survivors, and on ensuring sector assessments and analysis of protection risks takes into account gender, age and diversity considerations, risks of SGBV, and accessibility to services for categories at risk. Special efforts will be made to support the active participation of women in community groups.

Persons with disabilities

The Protection sector will continue to enhance inclusivity and non-discrimination of programmes and ensure all barriers – physical and those linked to capacities of service providers, including civil society actors – are removed through capacity-building and necessary adjustments to programmes. PwDs 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 capacitated to ensure that attitudinal and communication barriers are addressed, and already existing specialized services are identified, strengthened and included in referral pathways. The Protection sector will monitor accessibility to services for PwDs 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 approaches to ensure that high-risk children are being engaged in activities to prevent and respond to risks of child marriage, child labour, and other protection concerns.

Inter-sector linkages:

Shelter : The Protection sector will continue supporting the Shelter sector with the prioritization of beneficiaries guided by protection criteria, and will ensure referrals by protection partners of cases with protection concerns, including persons affected by evictions, at risk in their current housing, and with specific needs. The sectors will continue their linkages to address issues related to security of tenure and eviction response. Protection partners will advise on lease agreements that pay due consideration to housing, land and property rights. The Protection sector will provide protection mainstreaming, including gender-mainstreaming guidance, to the Shelter sector to ensure active participation of females and males in consultation on appropriateness of the shelter assistance (e.g. shelter kits distributed in informal settlements), and take into account the needs of PwSNs, including female heads of households and women at risk. The Protection sector will continue to ensure that shelter front liners are trained on safe identification and

referrals of protection cases. Area profiling exercises audits will take into consideration child- and women-friendly communal safe spaces, including recreational spaces. The information collected relevant for protection will be shared with the Shelter sector for adequate intervention, such as rehabilitation of substandard buildings and upgrading of common building areas. In addition, community groups will be trained in fire safety and will receive equipment to 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 PwSNs, 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 and disseminating information on referral pathways to improve access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health and mental health services. Medical personnel will be trained on the CMR, and all medical and non-medical personnel will be trained to guarantee 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 that the assistance provided is protection-centred and that protection-related trends, analysis and information are thus captured through the design and application of the desk formula, as well as profiling and monitoring exercises carried out by the Basic Assistance sector. Coordination will be ensured with the Protection sector in a systematic and timely manner, in order to achieve the overall goal of reducing vulnerabilities to exploitation, negative coping strategies and other protection risks. In particular, concerted collaboration efforts will be made between the Protection and Basic Assistance sectors 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 child marriage. The two sectors will collaborate in order to establish a mechanism to further facilitate referrals of persons with protection needs by protection partners.

Social Stability: The Protection and Social Stability sectors have established strong links to enhance the complementarity of community interventions through regular presence in the sectors. The work of protection partners with the displaced provides good entry points for social stability partners and host populations to facilitate cross-community contacts, including youth. Community-based interventions, such as protection committees, could support the social stability committees in dispute resolution and conflict mitigation. Opportunities within existing structures, such as SDCs and municipalities, will be explored to further

collaboration between the two sectors on social stability issues. The two sectors will strengthen coordination to ensure collaboration and timely exchange of early warning and other relevant analysis, results of incident monitoring, and information of mutual concern to maximize the complementarity between programmes, particularly in areas necessitating the prevention of conflict and mitigation of social stability issues, in order not to negatively affect the protection environment for displaced persons. As cross-cutting issues, solid waste management and water related issues can potentially impact upon social stability and protection. The two sectors will also continue to work closely to respond to issues related to social stability, ensure access of both the Lebanese host community and displaced Syrians to services, coordinate with local authorities to ensure the protection of vulnerable persons, and identify needs occurring from incidents through more systematic data-sharing and joint mapping of conflict mitigation.

Education: Collaboration will continue between the Protection and Education sectors, given the importance of preventing children and adolescents from dropping out of school and curbing violence inside and outside schools. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education's 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 MEHE to properly detect and refer both children at risk, including those with disabilities, and victims of violence, abuse and exploitation; and the development and roll-out of a PSS package for school counsellors, teachers and volunteers deployed inside second shift schools who are tasked to create a protective environment in school through their interaction with children. Continued collaboration will also take place around the 'back to school campaigns' which will detail the education pathways available to school-aged children, encourage out-of-school children and their parents to enrol children into school, and emphasize the importance of school retention, in particular for children who are at risk of eviction, child labour or child marriage. Increased access to technical and vocational training and education could also be a measure to reduce risks faced by youth. Children at risk identified by education partners, Education Community Liaisons and outreach volunteers during their outreach and community-based activities, will be referred to Child protection partners for case management, with special emphasis on urgent and life-threatening cases.

Livelihoods: Protection partners will assist in identifying PwSNs, including women, adolescents and youth participating in psychosocial support activities, to be referred to the Livelihoods sector for support. Livelihood programmes and their selection criteria/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 skills training and other livelihood programmes which could assist to improve their chances at job placement and to prepare them for their future. The Protection

sector will support the Livelihoods sector for the safe identification and referral of persons facing protection risks, including through training for field staff in SGBV sensitivity. 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, through initiatives such as the development of an information package on child labour standards.

Food Security: Given the magnitude of child labour in Lebanon, the Protection, Livelihoods and Food Security sectors will continue working together on: generating knowledge for better programming and child labour advocacy in the agriculture sector; investing in capacity-building and training of trainers on child labour and occupational health and safety in the agriculture sector; and providing specific training on safe identification and referral pathways to service providers and line ministries. The Food Security sector will ensure in-kind and card distribution takes place in spaces that are safe for women, taking into account their specific needs. Referrals between the Food Security and Protection sectors will continue at both field and national levels, using the inter-agency mechanism and in close coordination to ensure appropriate follow-up. Furthermore, building upon the momentum gained among the three sectors, concerted efforts will be made to support the National Steering Committee to operationalize the National Action Plan to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour addressing

child labour in agriculture.

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 that 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 Protection sector. The Protection and Water sectors will work on mainstreaming risks related to gender-based violence into Water sector assessments, questionnaires and focus group discussions, and field staff engaged in relevant outreaching activities will be trained on risks and referrals. 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.

Energy: The Protection and Energy sectors will explore ways of collaboration through community-based interventions such as installation of street lighting in areas which are deemed unsafe for women and children at risk, and through energy-saving measures such as solar water heaters for women and solar panels to be placed on community centres.



Syrian refugees in a collective shelter in the Bekaa. Photo credit: UNICEF, Hedinn Halldorsson, February 2017





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Sector Logframe

Outcome 1: Persons Displaced from Syria Have their Basic Rights (incl. access to territory, legal stay, civil documentation) Respected and Specific Protection Needs Fulfilled





Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of persons with legal stay	The percentage of persons who have legal residency out of the general displaced Syrian population.	VASyR	Percentage of persons	Yearly

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26% as per VASyR 2017	35%	40%	45%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A





Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of persons referred provided with services	Percentage of persons referred, provided with services under the categories of the Inter-Agency Referral Database, e.g. , Legal, Persons with Specific Needs, etc.), and whose cases were successfully closed.	Inter-Agency Tracking System	Number of referrals	Bi-Yearly





 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30%	40%	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A





Indicator 3	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Noufous level	The percentage of children (5-0 years old) born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the level of the Nofous.	VASyR	Percentage	Bi-Yearly

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36%-noufous;	45%	47%	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A





Indicator 4	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Foreign Registry level	The percentage of children (5-0 years old) born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at both the level of the Foreigners' Registry (Personal Status Department)"	VASyR	Percentage	Bi-yearly





 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16%-for eigners' registry	30%	40%	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Indicator 5				Description				Means of Verification				Unit		Frequency	
Number of persons benefitting from resettlement or other humanitarian pathways				Number of persons who have benefitted from resettlement or other humanitarian admission programmes procedures who have departed.				proGres				Persons		Quarterly	
 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,771	12000	12000	12000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A





Indicator 6				Description				Means of Verification				Unit		Frequency	
Number of persons benefitting from land release				The number of persons benefiting from safe access to cleared land and resources.				ActivityInfo				Persons		Quarterly	
 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
N/A	3500	N/A	N/A	1,281	6500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A





Outcome 2: Support and Actively Engage Community Members in Creating a Safe Protection Environment

Indicator 1				Description				Means of Verification				Unit		Frequency	
Number of community-based mechanisms that participate in addressing common issues that they have identified in their communities				Community-based mechanisms refer both to ROVs, focal points, para-legal and other individual protection volunteers; as well as to groups of persons. 1 mechanism = 1 volunteer or 1 group. For 2018 targets, number is taken from total number of community mechanisms mapped (%30 out of 1,424)				Activity Info, project monitoring reports and tracking of projects and initiatives				Mechanisms		Yearly	
 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	427	427	427	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Indicator 2				Description				Means of Verification				Unit		Frequency	
Number of referrals of vulnerable persons 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 those referrals that their supported community-based mechanisms have made themselves (i.e. identified and referred directly by community rather than staff of the agency). For 2018 targets, percentage is taken from total number of referrals (%15 out of 18,000)				Project monitoring reports and tracking of projects and initiatives				Referrals		Yearly	
 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2700	2700	2700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A





Outcome 3: Reduce SGBV risks and improve access to quality services

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of women (24-20) married before 18	Standard MICS indicator on Child Marriage targeting women 24-20 of age 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 2020 ,2018	Percentage	Every 2 years
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians	 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)	 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)	
Baseline: Target 2018 Target 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2018 Target 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2018 Target 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2018 Target 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2018 Target 2019 Target 2020
6 5.3 4.8	41 36.1 32.8	25 22 20	12 10.6 9.6	





Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of women and girls age 49-15 who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife	Standard MICS indicator used to assess the attitudes of women age 49-15 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 are 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 2018 & 2020	Percentage	Every 2 years
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians	 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)	 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)	
Baseline: Target 2018 Target 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2018 Target 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2018 Target 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2018 Target 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2018 Target 2019 Target 2020
5.9 5.2 4.7	10 8.8 8	5 4.4 4	11 9.7 8.8	

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Outcome 4: Provide boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse with access to an improved and equitable prevention and response

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of children 2-14 years who experience violent disciplinary practices	UNICEF Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey Indicator 8.3 Numerator = Number of children age 14-2 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month Denominator = Total number of children age 14-1 years	MICS 2018 & 2020	Percentage of children	Bi-annually
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians	 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)	 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)	
Baseline: Target 2018 Target 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2018 Target 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2018 Target 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2018 Target 2019 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2018 Target 2019 Target 2020
57% 40%	65% 45%	77% 45%	82% 45%	





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

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
6%			3.6%	7%			4.5%	4%			3.5%	5%			4.5%

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

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020

Indicator 4	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of children (boys and girls) who reported an improvement in their psychosocial wellbeing as measured through the SDQ	children (who are enrolled in PSS programmes) who report and 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 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
80%	80%	80%		45%	45%	45%	45%		80%	80%	80%		80%	80%	80%