



2021 END YEAR SECTOR DASHBOARD

Protection including Child Protection and GBV

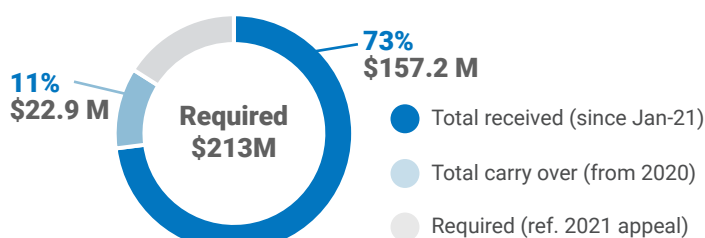


Inter-Agency
Coordination
Lebanon

This dashboard summarizes progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Protection sector in Lebanon aims to achieve the following results: OUTCOME 1: Women, men, boys and girls have their fundamental rights respected; OUTCOME 2: Women, men, boys and girls are protected by a strong and accountable system against all risks of violence, exploitation and abuse, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), violence against children, sexual abuse and exploitation (SEA); OUTCOME 3: Women, girls, men and boys live with dignity and are resilient to shocks.

2021 Sector Funding Status

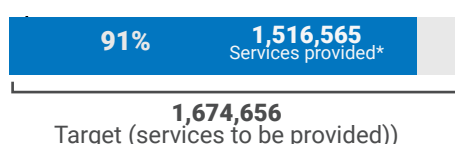
As at 31st December 2021



2021 population reached



Total

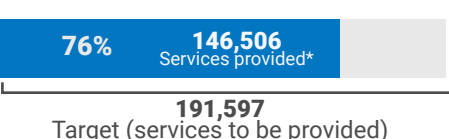


2021 population figures by cohort



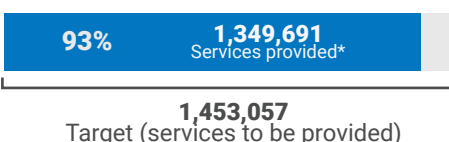
1,500,000

Lebanese individuals
in need



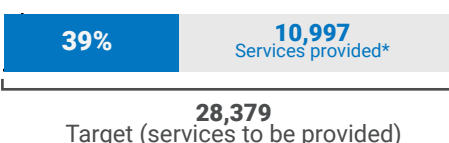
1,500,000

Displaced Syrians
in need



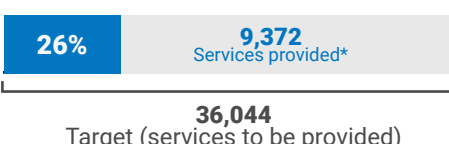
27,700

Palestinian Refugees
from Syria in need



180,000

Palestine Refugees
in Lebanon in need



*To be noted that one person can benefit from several services

Progress against targets

Key Achievements

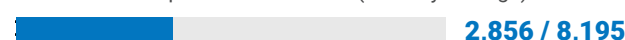
of individuals who benefitted from legal counseling, assistance and representation regarding legal stay



of individuals who benefitted from counseling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding civil registration including birth and marriage registration



of individuals at the community level providing information, outreach and feedback to persons of concern (monthly average)



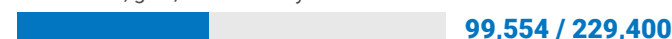
of individuals with specific needs receiving individual counseling, case management and psychosocial support



of women, girls, men and boys at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces



of women, girls, men and boys sensitized on SGBV



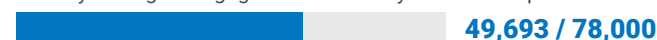
of boys and girls accessing focused psychosocial support and/or assisted through CP case management services¹



of caregivers accessing child protection prevention (caregivers' programmes)²



of boys and girls engaged in community-based child protection activities



of cases of Syrians submitted for resettlement/other humanitarian admissions



¹ Children receiving more than one service may be counted more than once

² Includes Parents' Support Groups and parenting skills programmes

NB: Figures in this box are based on targets and sums of beneficiaries for activities under each outcome.

Partners

63 contributing partners: ABAAD, ACF, ActionAid, AMEL, AND, ARCPA, Borderless NGO, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CONCERN, Dorcas, DRC, GVC, HI, Himaya, ICU, IMC, Insan, International Alert, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IRC, KAFA, Key of Life, LAW, LECORVAW, LUPD, Makhzoumi, MDSF, Migration Services and Development, Mouvement Social, Naba'a, Nabad, NEF, NRC, OXFAM, Plan International, PU-AMI, Red Oak, RET Liban, RMF, RtP, SAWA Group, Shift, SBT, SCI, SDAid, SFCG, SHEILD, SIF, SWSL, Tabitha, TdH-It, TdH-L, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, UPEL, URDA, WCH, WRF, WVI, YNCA.

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1. Key achievements of the sector at the output level

In 2021, 98,838 individuals benefited from legal aid in the form of legal counselling, assistance and representation (15 percent increase from 2020). This includes 54,413 households accessing legal aid related to civil documentation (54% of the annual target, up from 54,001 in 2020) and 33,262 individuals (40 percent female, 60 percent male; 2 percent persons with a disability) accessing legal aid related to legal residency (83 percent of the annual target, up from 75 percent in 2020). Displaced Syrians made up 97 percent of the beneficiaries of legal aid. They were supported to understand their rights, obtain information on regularizing their stay and accessing documentation (including birth, marriage, divorce and death registration) that is essential for their future, both in Lebanon as their country of asylum and in case of return to Syria. Some 11,162 households in need (32 percent of the annual target, down from 14,518 in 2020) also benefited from tailored counselling on their rights and duties, as well as from support for legal mediation with their landowner in relation to housing, land and property rights. These interventions were key to preventing and responding to eviction threats, a trend that is expected to continue in 2022 largely due to the affected population's growing inability to pay rent combined with landlords more reliant on rental income. Some 99,046 individuals (53 percent women and 47 percent men) received awareness sessions on legal topics (56% of the annual target, up from 44% in 2020). These results were achieved under Output 1.2.

As for the institutional support provided under output 2.1, more than 377 government staff members were trained on Child Protection principles and interventions during 2021. Out of which, 228 were male staff members while 149 were female staff members. Within the GBV sector, 629 actors (461 female and 168 male) from national institutions (including MoSA Social Development Centres and primary health care facilities) and NGOs were trained on GBV service provision. 89% of the participants in the different capacity building program show an increased knowledge after the training sessions.

Under Output 3.1, a total of 22,537 persons (59 percent women and 41 percent men) at heightened risk of violence, coercion, abuse and neglect benefited from individual counselling, case management and psychosocial support in 2021 (130% of the annual target, up from 14,780 in 2020). In addition, 6,897 persons with disabilities (44% female, 56% male; and 57% of the annual target) and 1,719 older persons (52% female, 48% male; and 19% of the annual target, down from 2,325 in 2020) received specialized individual services¹. Additionally, 40,518 persons at risk received protection and emergency cash in 2021, double the annual target. This cash contributed to reducing protection risks and addressing emergency shocks, such as violence, exploitation, eviction and resorting to harmful coping mechanisms, as well as enhancing access to essential and lifesaving services.

Child Protection sub-sector partners supported the delivery of child protection services to more than 123,500 children and caregivers in 2021, which were delivered at the community, household and individual levels. Most notably, more than 13,000 boys and girls (64 percent boys and 36 percent girls) received specialized child protection case management (CPCM) services, which represents a 25 percent increase compared to 2020. This increase is mainly explained by the deterioration of the

socio-economic situation and the impact this has had on the protection of children across all populations. Displaced Syrians made up 79 percent of the CPCM service beneficiaries, while 16 percent were vulnerable Lebanese children and caregivers. Moreover, Focused Psychosocial Support services were another area where Child Protection sub-sector partners have exceeded 2021 targets, with more than 36,300 children and caregivers reached (out of which 26,300 were children [52 percent girls and 48 percent boys] and 10,000 caregivers [85 percent female and 15 percent male]).

Community-based structures have been critical in 2021 to ensuring the dissemination of accurate and updated information and for service providers to maintain contact with persons at risk, as well as to foster their timely identification and referral (Output 3.2). A total of 551,059 persons were engaged in information and awareness sessions through a mixture of remote and in-person modalities on topics related to: service access, COVID-19 prevention, testing and treatment; and registration on the Ministry of Public Health's IMPACT platform. Participants also provided feedback on their needs and on programming. In 2021, community centre monthly attendance was inconsistent, greatly impacted by fuel and electricity shortages in the summer months and later by the lifting of fuel subsidies. Nevertheless, the lifting of COVID-19 measures and lockdowns led to a 17 per cent increase in beneficiary attendance, with 79,103 individuals (69% female and 31% male) accessing community centres in 2021. Interestingly, 18 percent were Lebanese, with a three-fold increase in the number of Lebanese people accessing centre activities in 2021. This trend is expected to continue due to high unemployment numbers. An average of 2,856 community members per month were trained, supported and monitored to engage in community-based mechanisms (35% of the annual target, down from 11,742 in 2020); thus, enhancing community-based support in a situation of extremely limited access to the population. Women represented 57 per cent of people benefiting from information sessions and 66 per cent of those supported to engage in community protection mechanisms, marking a large uptick in women's engagement since 2020.

While the fuel and electricity shortages have impacted some child protection community-based activities, child protection actors continued to engage with vulnerable communities and provide community-based psychosocial support services, reaching more than 49,600 children (51 percent girls and 49% boys) in addition to 22,400 caregivers (where 88 percent are females and 12 percent males). The figures demonstrate the difficulty that partners face to reach adult men with community-based activities due to the increasingly demanding economic situation, limited adapted activities (including after working hours) and community perception on men's involvement in parenting and child care.

Sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV) partners specifically focused on providing response services for individuals at risk and survivors of GBV, while also strengthening referrals systems. In Q2, in-person service delivery was resumed for most partners with the partial reopening of safe spaces for women and girls. In Q3 and somewhat in Q4, partners partially resumed online and mobile service delivery due to electricity and fuel shortages. This helped to ensure access to SGBV prevention and response

¹This includes rehabilitation services such as Physiotherapy, Prosthetics and Orthotics (P&O), Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy, Mental Health services and psychosocial support, family rehabilitation etc.



services for 58,627 individuals (42% of the annual target, compared to 32% reached in 2020). Among those who were reached, 93% were female and 7 percent males (including 65 percent Syrian and 35 percent Lebanese). Among those accessing these services, 78 percent are adults and 22 percent are minors (10,207 girls and 2,432 boys). Some 86 per cent of individuals who received focused psychosocial support services reported feeling empowered by these interventions. In their efforts to ensure access to GBV services for all, 126 people with disabilities were supported into 2022. Services provided include focused group- and individual psychosocial support, case

management, legal counselling and the provision of safe shelter options for survivors at heightened risk of GBV incidents. The sector continued to support community engagement, reaching 99,554 individuals through sensitization activities on SGBV prevention and response (43 percent of the target, compared to the 28 percent of the target reached in 2020). Of those reached, 78 percent were female, 22 percent male, with 68 percent over 18 years of age, 33 percent younger than 18 years, 62 percent Syrian and 38 percent Lebanese.

2. Key contributions of the sector to LCRP outcome and impacts in 2021

Staggering socio-economic decline, reduced trust in local and national government and a rapid decline in the functioning of private and public services and infrastructure has heavily impacted the protection of displaced persons from Syria and other persons at risk in 2021. This context worked to counter the intense efforts made by protection and legal actors to improve the protection environment.

Outcome 1 (General protection)

Access to legal residency, civil documentation and security of tenure were negatively affected, with direct impacts on the ability of women, men, girls and boys to enjoy their fundamental rights, which is a key priority for the protection sector under outcome 1. Political and ministerial deadlock limited available opportunities for institutional level gains with regards to legal residency, while legal actors achieved a 14 per cent increase in persons reached with legal residency support services. However, a multitude of barriers remain, including the growing inability of displaced people to cover costs associated with access to legal residency and civil documentation. As a result, 16 per cent of displaced Syrians hold legal residency according to the 2021 Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (VASyR), which hampers their freedom of movement and exposes them to exploitation and increased risk of arrest and detention. Women, youth and adolescent girls continue to have the lowest legal residency rates. Positively, protection partner efforts led to a rise in birth registration rates in line with trends observed in 2019, with 69 percent of Syrian refugee births registered in 2021 (however these still remain unregistered at the Foreigners' Registry). It is hoped that Protection sector efforts in 2021 to support the Government of Lebanon's drafting of a national birth registration action plan will lead to positive achievements in the registration of civil events in 2022. Actual and eviction threats were a serious and widespread concern amongst displaced Syrian and vulnerable Lebanese households in rental accommodation in 2021. There was a slight increase in the overall number of Syrian households who moved homes due to eviction in the past 12 months (3.2 percent in 2021, compared to 3 percent in 2020) despite cross-sectoral efforts by protection and shelter partners to prevent and address eviction risk.

Outcome 2 (Child protection and SGBV)

Child Protection sector partners have worked to address the root causes of the main child protection risks at the community level by conducting social and behavioural change initiatives covering various topics, including child labour, child marriage, violence against children and others. Partners conducted more than 759 social and behavioural change initiatives in 2021 (217 percent of the annual target) in order to strengthen community capacity and resilience to shocks in light of the volatile situation in country.

The GBV sector continued to engage community members to foster social behavioural change around social norms accepting and justifying violence against women and girls, with 80 per cent of community members reached demonstrating improved knowledge and attitudes toward SGBV.

Outcome 3

In 2021, increased numbers of individuals received protection, SGBV and child protection case management, mental health and psychosocial support and protection and emergency cash assistance, which contributed to their ability to live in dignity and be resilient to shocks, under Outcome 3. Of those referred for protection services from other sectors in 2021, 50 percent were accepted by receiving agencies, but the number of persons who received a service remains unknown. Accountability for referrals requires improved analysis across the LCRP Inter-Agency to better understand receipt of services and client satisfaction. Furthermore, 7,594 individuals benefited from resettlement and other humanitarian pathways in 2021, reaching 89 percent of the annual target.



3. Challenges and mitigation measures

COVID-19-related measures at the start of the year, critical fuel and electricity shortages and the subsequent lifting of fuel subsidies hampered protection partners' efforts to transition to in-person modalities, and they continued to implement using innovative remote and hybrid modalities to ensure continuity of critical protection services. Legal aid results were affected due to the limited functioning of administrative offices and courts critical to the provision of legal aid, as well as due to staffing strikes. Furthermore, the ability of displaced Syrians to cover direct and indirect costs related to civil documentation and legal residency was significantly impacted as households struggled to meet their survival needs. According to the Impact of socio-economic crisis (esp. fuel & electricity) on protection services survey administered by the Protection sector in 2021 to capture the impact of the situation on partner services, mitigation measures include the provision of transportation costs for beneficiaries (58 percent), provision of phone credit (48 percent) and greater reliance on protection hotlines (33 percent).

Despite these adaptive measures, partners report significant difficulties reaching persons with disabilities and older persons at risk, attributing this to the technological requirements and skills needed to engage in remote modalities, as well as high

transportation costs and physical access barriers that these groups face. Furthermore, in the same period, the scale of needs for Lebanese individuals seeking these services increased with the interruption of public services and reduced community and family support. Partners working with these groups adapted outreach modalities, and in 2021 a higher proportion of Lebanese individuals were assisted, including 19 percent of older persons, 33 percent of persons with disabilities receiving rehabilitative and individual services and 35 percent of individuals who received GBV sub-sector services. This trend is likely to continue in 2022.

The deteriorating economic situation in 2021 led to a reduction in the purchasing power of the protection and emergency cash transfer value, resulting in the reduced impact of this intervention. The Protection sector advocated for an increase of cash assistance amounts, which was approved in December and led to an increase from 800,000 LBP to 1,400,000 LBP. Furthermore, protection partners adapted their protection and emergency cash practices in 2021 to prevent and address protection risks exacerbated by socio-economic vulnerability. However, the scale of assistance remains insufficient, given hyperinflation and the increasing needs of all population groups.

4. Case study

In 2021, increased the numbers of individuals faced SGBV risks and sought assistance due to the combination of economic and social stressors brought on by the COVID-19 outbreak, restrictions on movement, confinement and weakened protection systems. This required comprehensive, holistic and innovative approaches to mitigate and respond to the risks and impacts of GBV. As part of the humanitarian response in Lebanon, UNFPA piloted the integration of cash assistance within GBV case management services in collaboration with implementing partners (including INTERSOS, Concern Worldwide, Amel, Soins Infirmiers et Développement Communautaire (SIDC), Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW) and Nabad association.

UNFPA and its partners implemented three different types of cash assistance: 1) Emergency Cash Assistance (ECA), a one-off, unconditional cash transfer that aims to address situations that expose an individual to immediate serious harm or risk related to GBV and/or address its consequences; 2) Recurrent Cash Assistance, a monthly unconditional cash transfer for up to six months that aims to mitigate the risk and consequences of intimate partner violence, sexual harassment, exploitation or abuse in the longer term; and 3) Cash for Transport a conditional cash transfer that depends on a survivor's physical presence to access the service delivery points, which aims to improve survivors' access to case management and other GBV related services.

GBV survivors enrolled in case management and who require financial assistance to meet certain goals within their case action plan were targeted. Recipients of the assistance were mostly women from displaced and host communities. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer/Questioning (LGBTIQ+) individuals who are often marginalized and exposed to violence were also included in the targeting.

Based on the findings of post distribution surveys and outcome monitoring, the introduction of cash in case management had a positive impact on intended protection outcomes: 75 per cent of beneficiaries considered the cash assistance adequate to meet their immediate needs, such as covering the costs of safe accommodation, medical treatment, legal counselling, and transportation to access services or a safer location; 100 per

cent of beneficiaries did not experience any safety-related incidents while redeeming the assistance; 85 per cent of beneficiaries stated that the assistance significantly mitigated their immediate exposure to GBV incidents; and 82 per cent of respondents highlighted that the assistance enabled and/or encouraged them to access GBV response services, including psychosocial support. Overall,

the integration of cash assistance within

GBV case management proved to have a positive impact both on mitigating further risk of GBV and on supporting the access to a comprehensive package of GBV services aimed at improving resilience and wellbeing of survivors and individuals at risk.

The main challenge faced was related to the devaluation of the Lebanese currency that increasingly affected the prices of goods and services, which decreased the purchasing power of the cash assistance. The increase in the ceiling of emergency protection cash at the end of 2021 will hopefully help to mitigate this in 2022.

The programme also used a needs-based approach instead of a targeting system based on nationalities to ensure inclusion of both refugee and host community beneficiaries, which appears to have contributed to social cohesion in the different communities targeted.

"[Receiving cash] was a glimpse of hope and a break for our mental health. What changed my life was also having the chance to sit down with the case worker and psychologist to talk about my concerns and fears" Lamis, 33, a Syrian living in Beirut with her four children and husband."*²

² UNFPA (2021). Integrating Cash Assistance Into GBV Case Management: Lebanon. CSV Case Study.

URL: https://www.calpnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/ninja-forms/2/EN-Lebanon-CVA-case-study_final.pdf



Partners per governorate

