Background: Since 2013 the number of Syrians who sought refuge in Lebanon has risen steadily, to a total estimated number of 1.5 million Syrian refugees in 2017. It is not only Syrian and Palestinian refugees who face challenges in meeting their material needs and improving their socioeconomic status - Lebanese host communities, particularly those ranked as vulnerable, have felt the strain of accommodating large numbers of refugees.

- Methodology: The study used a combination of primary and secondary data collection and qualitative and quantitative research methods to arrive at the evaluation objectives.

- Conclusions: In a context where needs for basic services and livelihood support are growing for refugees and host communities, and tensions between both groups are increasing, the programme has succeeded in alleviating worsening circumstances for children, girls and women. Overall, the evaluation shows notable changes in the well-being of children, girls and women and their protective environment, in particular reduced domestic violence and improved and increased positive parenting. Reported changes are more profound and sustainable where the family and wider community are mobilised to promote sustained social change within their family and community.

- Recommendations:
  Prevention
  Holistic approach
  Systems approach

LESSONS LEARNED

The evaluation identified several lessons that can be drawn from the UNICEF Child Protection Programme in Lebanon in a number of key areas, including promotion of synergies across sectors, capacitation of the national and local implementation system, a holistic approach to child protection and GBV, standardisation of guidelines, curricula and (M&E) tools, adoption of a wide variety of awareness and outreach tools and the importance of mixed activities for refugees and host communities.