

ANNUAL REPORT



THE LEBANESE CENTER FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS

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CLDH Annual Report

A word by the president

As we present CLDH's Annual Activity Report for 2025, I extend my sincere gratitude to the individuals and communities who entrusted us with their stories, and to our team, partners, and supporters who stood beside us throughout a year marked by instability and deepening pressures on fundamental rights.

In 2025, CLDH remained guided by a clear purpose: to defend human rights for all, to denounce violations, to fight impunity, and to ensure that access to justice and rehabilitation is not a privilege, but a right. Our approach continued to link documentation to action—transforming testimonies into evidence-based advocacy and concrete engagement with decision-makers. We documented and raised alarm over patterns of abuse and systemic failures, including arbitrary detention, prison conditions, unlawful killings, and abuses targeting refugees and migrant workers.

This year, our advocacy work combined public mobilization with lobbying. We launched a campaign addressing Meta's biased content moderation in Lebanon, and we intensified efforts to amend Law 65/2017 on torture through direct engagement and coordinated statements. We also organized an online webinar during the Global Week Against Torture—centering the voice of a survivor and examining pathways for accountability. In parallel, we published a report on Israeli attacks against medical personnel and facilities, underscoring the imperative of investigation and prosecution for grave violations of international law. We further strengthened the ecosystem of defenders through the launch of our Human Rights Advocacy Handbook, equipping activists and civil society actors with practical tools to document, verify, and report violations amid increasing information disruption.

Alongside advocacy, CLDH continued to deliver direct, life-changing services. Our legal aid teams supported thousands of cases, including in detention settings through extensive field visits, while our Nassim Rehabilitation Program provided multidisciplinary rehabilitation support to hundreds of unique beneficiaries through thousands of sessions. Through BRIDGE, we also contributed to capacity building across Lebanon with a diverse calendar of trainings for students, civil society, and institutional stakeholders.

This report reflects more than activities—it reflects resilience, solidarity, and the daily work of protecting dignity. As we look ahead, CLDH will continue to stand with survivors, defend civic space, and pursue justice with independence, integrity, and perseverance.

Wadih Al Asmar
President, CLDH

Executive Summary

In 2025, CLDH continued to play a central role in defending human rights, supporting vulnerable individuals, and challenging impunity in Lebanon. Across its advocacy, legal aid, rehabilitation, capacity building, organizational development, and monitoring work, CLDH translated documented violations into public pressure, institutional engagement, and direct services for those most affected by abuse, exclusion, and systemic barriers. Its overall impact lay in connecting evidence to action: documenting violations, amplifying survivor and community voices, providing legal and rehabilitation support, strengthening civil society capacity, and sustaining engagement with public institutions and international partners.

CLDH's services in 2025 reached individuals through several complementary pathways. The Legal Aid Program provided support inside and outside detention. In-house legal services carried out 76 field visits to Informal Tented Settlements and handled 2,670 legal cases for 2,057 unique beneficiaries, requiring 5,224 interventions. These cases included 1,273 children registration cases, 569 residency, identification and legal status regularization cases, 480 marriage and divorce cases, 178 other cases, 120 resettlement requests, and 50 cases involving beneficiaries subject to threats. Detention legal services conducted 372 field visits to prisons and detention centers, handled 1,166 legal cases for 879 unique beneficiaries, and required 7,849 interventions. The Nassim Rehabilitation Program complemented this work by providing 3,112 services to 371 unique beneficiaries, including 1,295 social interventions, 1,256 psychological consultations, 359 medical consultations, 70 psychiatric consultations, 66 physiotherapy sessions, and 66 cash assistance disbursements. Together, these services helped beneficiaries secure legal documentation, challenge unlawful or prolonged detention, access due process, receive psychosocial and medical support, rebuild stability, and pursue reintegration.

At the advocacy level, CLDH maintained pressure on human rights violations through research, public communication, and direct lobbying. In 2025, it produced 5 research reports, 3 factsheets, 5 position papers, 43 human rights briefs, 3 Rights Observer newsletters, 7 videos, 102 letters, 48 statements, and 8 press releases. It also conducted 259 advocacy meetings, gave 8 media interviews, and organized 14 roundtables or events.

These actions addressed issues including torture, arbitrary detention, children in conflict with the law, digital discrimination, attacks against medical personnel and facilities, prison conditions, and violations affecting refugees, migrant workers, and other marginalized groups.

CLDH's impact was also institutional and sectoral. Through BRIDGE, it delivered trainings to students, civil society actors, bar associations, partner organizations, state institutions, and frontline practitioners. Internally, CLDH strengthened its database, monitoring tools, safeguarding mechanisms, policies, staff learning practices, and organizational structure, reinforcing its ability to deliver accountable and evidence-based programming.

This work took place amid serious challenges. Internally, CLDH faced staff turnover, reduced working time for some teams due to funding restrictions, growing demand beyond available capacity, and the need to adapt procedures to a rapidly changing context. Externally, insecurity, court closures, judicial delays, failures to transfer detainees to hearings, restrictive procedures, limited prison access, rising legal costs, donor eligibility restrictions, reduced funding, weak healthcare infrastructure, and the consequences of the 2024 war disrupted service delivery. Despite these constraints, CLDH sustained a broad protection response and continued to convert documentation, legal action, rehabilitation, and capacity building into concrete human rights impact.

About CLDH

The Lebanese Center for Human Rights (CLDH) is a local non-profit, non-partisan Lebanese human rights organization based in Beirut. CLDH was created in 2006 by the Franco-Lebanese Movement SOLIDA (Support for Lebanese Detained Arbitrarily), which had been active since 1996 in the struggle against arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture, and the impunity of those perpetrating gross human rights violations.

CLDH's complementary components include advocacy, public mobilization, rehabilitation for victims of torture and families of enforced disappearances, and the provision of pro-bono legal services for vulnerable groups.

Mission

CLDH advocates for the enforcement of human rights for all, denounces human rights violations, strengthens individual and institutional capacity, fights impunity, and provides legal and rehabilitation services.

Vision

We envision a country free from human rights violations and discrimination.

Goals

Uphold and defend human rights by monitoring and preventing violations, protecting vulnerable communities, and providing holistic rehabilitation for victims of torture and gross human right violations.

Offices

Beirut Headquarters and Administrative Office

CLDH's Beirut operations run through two main offices: the Beirut Headquarters in Dora and its support office in Baouchriyeh. The Dora office is the primary center for programs' rehabilitation services, legal support, and program delivery. It also serves the community with social services, psychotherapy, psychiatric care, general medical consultations, and physiotherapy. The Baouchriyeh office is CLDH's operational and administrative hub. It houses the administrative and finance departments and supports coordination for all offices and programs across Lebanon. By handling these functions, Baouchriyeh improves communication and overall efficiency, allowing the Dora office to focus on direct service delivery and beneficiary support.

Tripoli Office

The Tripoli office provides legal aid and rehabilitation services for walk-ins, detainees, and people who have experienced torture or other serious human rights violations. It also serves as a meeting venue for internal coordination and partner engagements.

Bekaa Office

The Bekaa field office, remains essential for community engagement and legal assistance. With a primary focus on fieldwork, it provides vital legal awareness sessions and consultations, prioritizing legal and social support for the residents of the area through comprehensive legal educational activities and support services. The office ensures the effective execution of field activities, in alignment with CLDH's mission and strategy.

Programs

Advocacy & Communication

At CLDH, advocacy remains one of the main pillars driving our strategic efforts to ensure that human rights are respected, upheld, and placed at the center of decision-making in Lebanon. In a year marked by deepening social and political uncertainty, CLDH's advocacy team stood as a consistent voice for human rights: transforming testimonies and stories of injustice into concrete action and accountability.

At the heart of this work was a steadfast commitment to documentation as a tool for change. CLDH continued to monitor and report on the state of human rights across the country, highlighting issues such as unlawful killings, arbitrary detentions, deteriorating prison conditions, failures within the health system, and abuses against refugees and migrant workers. These documentation efforts served as a bridge between victims' experiences and the national conversation, ensuring that no violation went unseen and no pattern unchallenged.

In 2025, we launched a campaign addressing Meta's biased content moderation policies in Lebanon, producing a video, a factsheet, and a series of social media posts to raise awareness of this issue. The campaign also presented recommendations for ensuring safe and inclusive digital platforms for all users.

CLDH also focused its advocacy and lobbying efforts on amending Law 65/2017 on "Punishment for the Crime of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment", holding one-on-one meetings with the Minister of Justice and issuing statements and joint statements with partner organizations to push for greater accountability for torture crimes in Lebanon.

As part of the International Organization Against Torture's Global Week Against Torture, CLDH organized an online webinar titled "Breaking the Silence: Torture Against Human Rights Defenders." The event featured one of CLDH's beneficiaries—a survivor of torture—who shared how he transformed his experience from victimhood to activism with our support. The webinar also examined how legal systems and political culture in Lebanon perpetuate torture and explored mechanisms for accountability and prevention.

In 2025, we published a report titled "Israeli Attacks Against Medical Personnel and Facilities: War Crimes to Be Investigated and Prosecuted." The report was launched through an online webinar featuring several regional and international human rights organizations to shed light on Israel's violations of international law during its war on Lebanon. Efforts to follow up on these recommendations and continue documenting Israel's ongoing attacks remain underway, with a continued focus on justice, accountability, and the protection of civilians, medical and humanitarian workers, and journalists targeted or killed in these assaults.

Moreover, CLDH launched the "Human Rights Advocacy Handbook: A Guide for Identifying, Documenting, and Reporting Human Rights Violations in Lebanon" under a project funded by the United Nations Democracy Fund. The handbook serves as an educational tool for human rights defenders and civil society organizations, offering practical guidance on documenting, verifying, and reporting violations. At a time when misinformation and digital manipulation are rampant, this guide equips users with essential skills to navigate information disruption, particularly during conflicts and crises.

At the forefront of CLDH's advocacy efforts this year was the defense of the rights of children behind bars in Lebanon. CLDH held multiple meetings and information sessions with key stakeholders, including judges and Internal Security Forces (ISF) officers, to identify best practices for protecting children and upholding their rights in line with international standards. In addition, CLDH organized training sessions and a roundtable to highlight children's rights under Law 422/2002 on the Protection of Juveniles in Conflict with the Law or at Risk", promote alternatives to incarceration, and present urgent amendments to the law to bring it into full compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Throughout 2025, CLDH’s advocacy was not defined by isolated actions, but by a comprehensive cycle of documentation, awareness, public pressure, and institutional reform. Each publication, campaign, and meeting formed part of a continuous effort to identify violations, expose them, amplify voices, and drive tangible change.

As the year draws to a close, the essence of our advocacy remains rooted in perseverance and purpose. We continue to believe that human rights work must go beyond observation—it must inform, engage, and transform. Through faster responses, wider outreach, and stronger partnerships, CLDH’s advocacy team reaffirmed its role as both a witness and an active agent in Lebanon’s ongoing struggle for justice and dignity.

Advocacy in Numbers- 2025

Research Reports	5
Factsheets	3
Position papers	5
Human Rights Briefs	43
The Rights Observer Newsletter	3
Videos	7
Letters	102
Statements	48
Press Releases	8
Advocacy Meetings	259
Media Interviews	8
Roundtable Discussions/ Events CLDH held	14

Impact

CLDH’s advocacy efforts in 2025 had a tangible impact on both policy and public awareness in Lebanon. Through consistent engagement with national institutions, media, and international partners, CLDH helped keep human rights violations at the forefront

of national dialogue during a year marked by political paralysis and deepening socio-economic hardship.

Our campaigns and reports contributed to shaping public debate and influencing reform discussions, particularly around the amendment of Law 65/2017 on the criminalization of torture and the implementation of Law 422/2002 on the protection of children. Through direct meetings with decision-makers, coordinated advocacy with partner organizations, and media outreach, CLDH succeeded in placing accountability and justice back on the policy agenda.

At the same time, CLDH's documentation and awareness initiatives strengthened the capacity of civil society actors and human rights defenders to monitor and report violations effectively. The launch of the Human Rights Advocacy Handbook equipped dozens of activists, journalists, and organizations with practical tools to verify and communicate evidence-based findings, improving the credibility and reach of rights advocacy across Lebanon.

Beyond policy spaces, CLDH's advocacy also amplified the voices of victims and marginalized communities, transforming individual testimonies into collective demands for justice. Whether through campaigns exposing digital discrimination, highlighting torture and detention practices, or documenting violations of international law, CLDH's work has expanded public understanding of systemic abuse and mobilized solidarity at the national and international levels.

Ultimately, the impact of CLDH's advocacy lies in its ability to connect documentation with action, turning facts into pressure, stories into policy dialogue, and outrage into reform. In an environment where impunity remains entrenched, CLDH continues to demonstrate that persistent, evidence-based advocacy can shift narratives, influence decision-making, and reaffirm the centrality of human rights in Lebanon's path toward justice and accountability.

Legal Aid Program

The Program and the Services Provided

Since its establishment, CLDH’s Legal Department has remained dedicated to ensuring access to justice by providing high-quality pro-bono legal services to people in need. Recognizing the right to defend as a fundamental human right, the department operates through two main components: In-House Legal Services and Detention Legal Services.

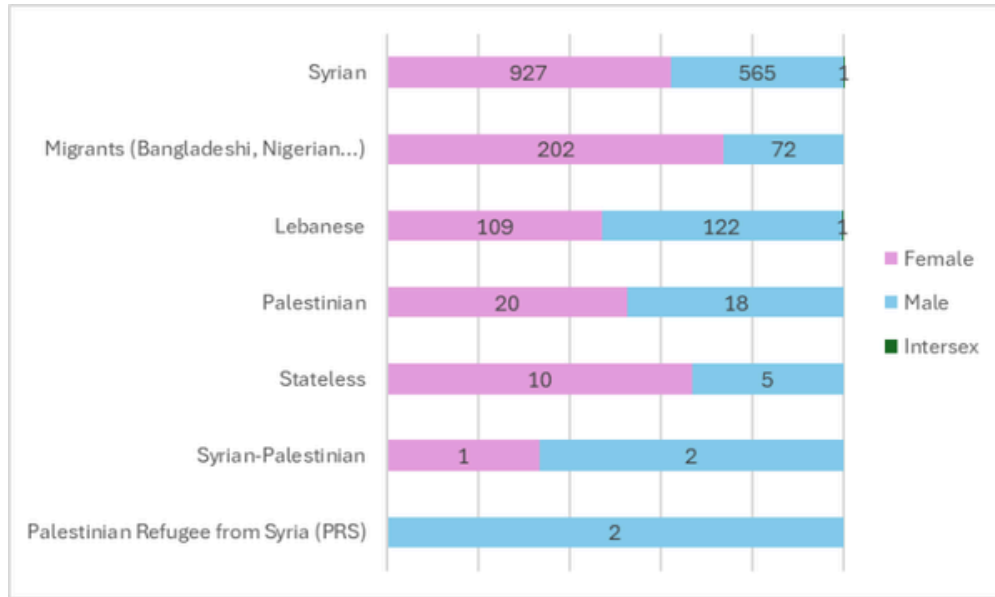
The In-House Legal Services cater to individuals who are not detained but require legal support. This includes consultations and full legal representation on matters such as marriage and birth registration, divorce assistance, and residency issues. By addressing these legal challenges, the department empowers individuals to navigate complex legal systems and ensure their rights. In 2024, a total of 76 field visits were carried out to Informal Tented Settlements (ITS)¹ to reach vulnerable populations in need of legal aid. Over the course of the year, the department handled 2,670 legal cases outside of detention, reflecting the department’s ongoing commitment to accessible justice and community-based legal support. Fulfilling those cases required a total of 5224 interventions throughout the year.

The table below shows the type of cases handled and their status:

Demand Type	Case Status			Grand Total
	Successfully closed	Ongoing	Unsuccessful	
Children registration	1251	22		1273
Residency , Identification, and Legal Status Regularization	415	9	145	569
Marriage & Divorce Cases	413	67		480
Other (follow-up, complaint...)	121	53	4	178
Resettlement Requests	69	50	1	120
Beneficiary Subject to Threat(s)	36	14		50
Grand Total	2305	215	150	2670

Those cases pertain to a total of 2057 unique beneficiaries whereas several had more than one demand. Their demographic information is showcased in the graph below:

¹ Aainata, Akkar, Baalback, Barqa, Bouday, Btedhe, Der el ahmar, Hortaala, Hosh Barada, Hosh Talsafiyeh, laat, Nabisheet, Rasem Hadeth, Saaideh, Shlifa, Shmustar, Talia, Taraya, Younin.



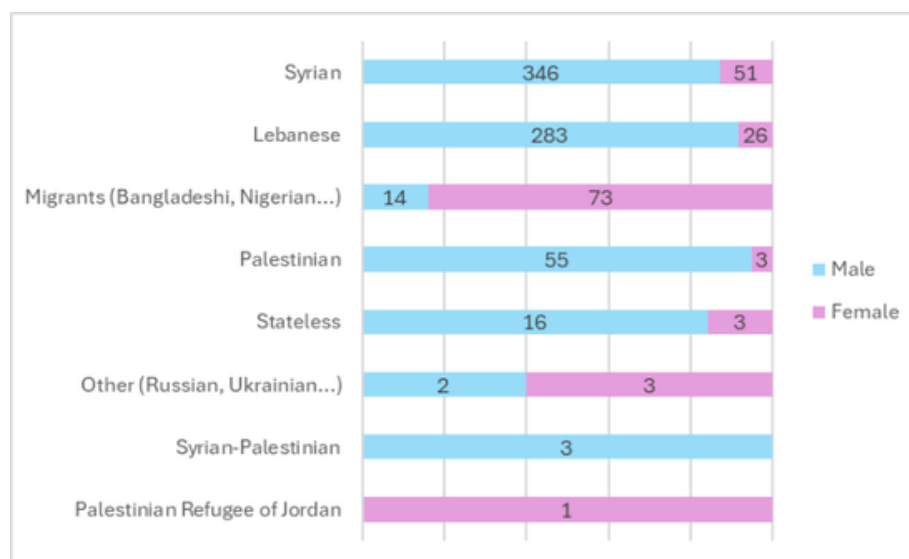
Meanwhile, the Detention Legal Services focus on providing legal aid to detainees in Lebanon’s prisons and detention centers. CLDH’s lawyers conduct regular visits to assess cases and offer tailored support to the most vulnerable detainees, ensuring due process and fair treatment throughout the criminal justice system. Through in-depth case evaluations and tailored legal interventions, the department remains committed to upholding justice and advocating for the rights of those most in need. In 2025, a total of 372 field visits were conducted to prisons and detention centers across the country². During that period, the department handled 1,166 legal cases, showcasing the department's effort to uphold justice for the rights of those most in need through legal interventions and outreach. Fulfilling those cases necessitated a total of 7849 interventions throughout the year.

The table below shows the type of cases handled and their status:

² Ablah Military Prison; Al Koubbeh Police Station; Al Rafid Police Station; Amioun Prison; Arsal Police Station; Baabda Women’s Prison; Baalbeck Prison; Batroun Prison; Bayader Adas Police Station; Beirut Justice Palace; Chtoura Police Station; Dahr el Bachek Juvenile Prison; Faidieh Military Center; GSO Retention Center; Jdeideh Platoon; Jeb Jennine Police Station; Jeb Jennine Prison; Jezzine Prison; Jounieh Platoon; Masnaa Police Station; Military Court; Moalaka ISF Police Station; Nabatieh Prison; Qobbeh Prison (Tripoli); Rachaya El Wadi Police Station; Rachaya Prison; Rihaniyeh Prison; Riyak Police Station; Roumieh Central Prison; State Security Main Office (Beirut); Talya Police Station; Warwar Minor Prison; Zahle Drugs Office; Zahle Justice Palace; Zahle Prison.

Type of Charge	Case Status				Grand Total
	Ongoing	Released, but case remains ongoing	successfully solved	Closed could not fulfill the beneficiary's demand(s)	
Accused of theft/Robbery / Attempt of Theft/Robbery	250	14	284	28	576
Accused of drug related charges (trafficking, promotion)	88	6	49	12	155
Other (Kidnapping, Sexual Crimes, Spying, Breaking/Entering...)	26	6	96	12	140
Accused of financial Crimes (including fraud, counterfeiting currency, and forgery)	27	5	39	3	74
Accused of illegal residence	2		51		53
Accused of murder / Attempt of Murder	29		10	9	48
Accused of illegal entry to the Country	4		35	2	41
Accused of Drug Consumption	4		32	2	38
Accused of prostitution	6		14	1	21
Accused of terrorism	6	4	7	3	20
Grand Total	442	35	617	72	1166

Those cases pertain to a total of 879 unique beneficiaries whereas several had more than one demand. Their demographic information is showcased in the graph below:



Who are the beneficiaries?

The beneficiaries of CLDH's Legal Department come from diverse backgrounds and face various legal challenges. The department provides legal aid in both civil and criminal cases, ensuring that vulnerable individuals receive the legal support they need to protect their rights.

In civil cases, beneficiaries include individuals seeking assistance with civil documentation, such as marriage and birth registration, divorce, and residency issues. The program also supports cases related to labor law, housing, land, and property disputes. Migrant workers facing challenges under the sponsorship system receive legal aid for residency status settlement, sponsor-related litigation, and voluntary repatriation support. Additionally, individuals requiring legal counseling and representation for administrative and legal status resolution benefit from CLDH's services.

For criminal cases, the Legal Department provides legal aid with bail release and reduction, and efforts to mitigate penalties for detainees. Special attention is given to individuals subjected to arbitrary detention, ensuring that those held beyond legal timeframes receive proper legal intervention.

The program prioritizes the most vulnerable individuals, including victims of torture and their families, victims of war and violence, and those who have experienced arbitrary detention. It also provides essential legal aid to migrant workers, domestic workers, LGBTQ+ individuals, refugees who do not receive legal assistance from UN agencies, and individuals facing persecution for their activism or freedom of expression. Additionally, the program extends its services to minors, individuals with disabilities or health conditions, and women facing socio-economic hardship.

Through these targeted interventions, CLDH's Legal Department remains committed to upholding human rights and ensuring that justice is accessible to all.

The service provision process

CLDH's Legal Department follows a structured and systematic approach to ensure that beneficiaries receive timely and effective legal assistance. The service provision process is divided into two main components: In-House Legal Services and Detention Legal Services, each tailored to meet the specific needs of individuals seeking legal aid.

In-House Legal Services

The process typically begins when an individual contacts the In-House hotline, where an initial assessment is conducted to determine eligibility. If the beneficiary meets the eligibility criteria, an appointment is scheduled with one of CLDH's lawyers for a consultation or to discuss potential legal representation. Referrals to the In-House Legal Team can also be made by social workers or partner NGOs. During consultations, lawyers provide legal guidance, assess the case's complexity, and determine the next steps, ensuring beneficiaries receive clear and actionable advice.

Detention Legal Services

For detainees, legal aid inquiries can be made through the detention hotline, either by the detainee's relatives or through the Protection and Detention Coordinator, who conducts routine visits to prisons and detention centers. The gathered information is forwarded to the Detention Legal Team for assessment, and if the detainee meets the eligibility criteria, the case is assigned to a lawyer. Once legal intervention begins, detainees and their families receive regular updates on the progress of their case, with ongoing communication facilitated through the hotline. Referrals can also come from social workers or external organizations supporting detainees.

Legal Representation and Case Prioritization

Legal representation is generally provided following a thorough case assessment and, in many instances, the execution of a Power of Attorney (POA), enabling CLDH lawyers to formally intervene. However, representation is not strictly contingent on a POA. In certain cases—such as those involving minors, individuals with mental disabilities, or other vulnerable groups—CLDH may seek special authorization from the Bar Association to proceed. Additionally, there are situations where legal follow-up and advocacy efforts are carried out without a formal POA, particularly when supporting detainees in securing their release or assisting them in signing the necessary legal documents, which CLDH then submits on their behalf. Case prioritization is determined based on urgency and potential impact; for example, detention cases involving individuals with a high likelihood of release on bail are prioritized, while more complex cases involving multiple sentences may require longer legal procedures.

However, legal representation is often challenged by systemic inefficiencies. Beneficiaries are sometimes not brought to court for scheduled hearings, case files may go missing, and frequent postponements prolong the judicial process. Despite these obstacles, CLDH

lawyers remain committed to advocating for justice and ensuring beneficiaries receive fair legal treatment.

Legal Mediation

In cases where direct legal intervention is not required, CLDH facilitates mediation to resolve disputes efficiently. The mediation process involves structured dialogue between conflicting parties to reach a fair and mutually beneficial resolution. For example, in cases involving migrant domestic workers (MDWs) experiencing disputes with their sponsors over unpaid wages, CLDH intervenes through diplomatic engagement. By liaising with both the MDW and the sponsor, the legal team negotiates settlements that secure overdue payments and improve working conditions without resorting to lengthy litigation.

Achievements and Impact

The Legal Aid Program at CLDH continues to make a tangible impact by ensuring vulnerable individuals have access to justice, legal representation, and essential legal support. Through dedicated efforts both in detention and outside of detention, the program has upheld the fundamental right to defense and contributed to systemic legal improvements.

Access to Justice and Fair Representation

One of the legal aid program's most significant achievements is the provision of timely legal assistance to individuals in urgent need, helping safeguard their rights and ensure due process. CLDH lawyers systematically follow up on delayed or overlooked cases, identify procedural gaps, and pursue corrective action to prevent prolonged or unlawful detention.

In April 2025, three women from Sierra Leone were arrested and their files were transferred from the Public Prosecutor in Mount Lebanon to the Single Judge in Jbeil. Due to administrative delays, the cases were not registered in the court system and no hearings were scheduled, resulting in prolonged detention without effective access to procedural safeguards. When the cases were referred to CLDH in July, legal and field

teams intervened immediately by following up with the court administration, ensuring the files were properly registered, and securing a hearing date that had been pending for months. During the session, CLDH submitted a formal request for release, citing the absence of legal grounds for continued detention and violations of procedural rights. The judge granted their release without bail, enabling the women to return safely to Sierra Leone shortly thereafter. This case illustrates how proactive legal support and sustained follow-up with judicial authorities can restore access to justice, prevent unnecessary deprivation of liberty, and support migrants in regaining their freedom with dignity.

Legal Support for Detained and Arbitrarily Accused Individuals

In detention, CLDH has played a crucial role in assisting detainees who have been arbitrarily arrested or wrongfully accused. By ensuring detainees receive legal representation, the program has helped secure fair legal outputs, including release on bail, reduced sentences, and expedited trials. The program also provides critical legal counsel to detainees who lack access to legal aid elsewhere, reinforcing their right to due process.

Protecting Vulnerable Communities Outside Detention

Beyond detention, CLDH's legal services have had a profound impact on individuals facing legal uncertainties, including those at risk of deportation, individuals struggling with civil documentation issues, and marginalized groups navigating legal barriers. By facilitating access to official documentation such as marriage, birth, and residency papers, the program enables beneficiaries to secure their legal status, practice their rights, and access services.

Building Trust and Strengthening Legal Awareness

CLDH conducts regular field visits more than three times per week, during which it delivers tailored awareness sessions and provides beneficiaries with accurate, up-to-date information, particularly on procedures related to the General Security Office (GSO). CLDH also ensures the timely distribution of certifications and official documents obtained through its support. In parallel, a dedicated legal hotline operates daily, enabling beneficiaries to access legal consultations from on-call lawyers when needed.

Together, these activities strengthen legal awareness, improve access to reliable guidance, and reinforce trust with the communities served. Through sustained follow-up and individual case management, beneficiaries receive responsive legal support and develop

a clearer understanding of their rights and available remedies, contributing to strong satisfaction and continued engagement.

Relationship with Governmental Entities

CLDH's Legal Department engages with relevant governmental entities and security forces to support effective legal interventions and advocacy for vulnerable individuals. Coordination is maintained through structured meetings with institutional representatives and participation in working groups that include CLDH and members of the Internal Security Forces (ISF), among others. CLDH lawyers also sustain direct, professional communication with officers and officials to facilitate referrals, expedite procedural follow-up, and resolve administrative bottlenecks. These established working relationships contribute to more efficient case management and improved support for beneficiaries navigating complex legal procedures.

Notable Challenges and Limitations

In 2025, CLDH's Legal Aid Program faced multiple challenges that affected its ability to provide timely and effective legal assistance. These obstacles stemmed from both internal constraints and external contextual factors.

Internal Challenges

During 2025, legal aid delivery required heavier operational inputs than initially planned, especially for detention work, where early projections underestimated the volume of prison visits needed to identify and follow eligible cases effectively. The detention response also exposed a budgeting and sequencing constraint: bail support was a major accelerator for releases, but funds were depleted before the end of the cycle, limiting CLDH's ability to sustain case momentum and requiring a more strategic allocation approach across the project duration. In parallel, the team faced recurring program management pressures linked to eligibility and communication, including the need to manage expectations and clearly communicate case limitations and timelines to beneficiaries, particularly when assistance could not be provided. Operationally, documentation related cases required strict confidentiality handling and rapid return procedures because many beneficiaries were reluctant to hand over original documents, which increased the coordination burden and shortened the usable window for file completion. Finally, at least one portfolio line flagged implementation underperformance in legal fee spending, indicating internal constraints in uptake, process flow, or outreach

and the need for corrective adjustments to ensure the budget translated into case progression.

External Challenges

The operating environment in 2025 repeatedly disrupted legal aid continuity through insecurity and conflict effects, including court closures, displacement, and failures to transfer detainees to hearings, which translated into postponements, interrupted representation, and delayed outcomes. These shocks compounded long standing judicial system constraints, notably judge absences, systemic delays, and procedural bottlenecks such as slow file review, delayed indictments, inefficient court prison communication, and administrative requirements that slowed or blocked case advancement. In detention work specifically, access barriers also included limited access to arrest and execution records unless formally requested, inaccurate contact details for detainees or families, and court backlog, all of which extended timelines and increased follow up intensity. Cost escalation was another major external constraint: unaffordable bail amounts prevented release for low-income detainees, while court fees rose and case progression slowed following changes in judicial appointments that triggered duplicate review dynamics. In civil status work, institutional tightening in religious courts increased requirements, costs, and processing time for marriage and birth registration, lengthening case duration and increasing repeat follow ups. Additionally, legal aid coverage in detention was constrained by donor-imposed eligibility criteria that excluded certain serious charges, creating protection gaps for vulnerable detainees and making refusal communication difficult in urgent contexts. Finally, legal aid was constrained by reduced availability of funding which hinders CLDH's capacity to tend to individuals in need.

Nassim Rehabilitation Program

The Program and The Services Provided

Established in 2007, the Nassim Rehabilitation Program has consistently delivered comprehensive rehabilitation services through interdisciplinary centers staffed by mental health, psychosocial, and medical professionals. The program supports victims of torture and human rights violations, whether those violations took place in Lebanon or elsewhere. Its mission centers on restoring individuals' capacity to heal, develop key skills, and reintegrate meaningfully into their communities. This year, CLDH broadened its approach to include community empowerment, equipping beneficiaries to take on

roles as community focal points and human rights advocates. Training covered safe identification and referral mechanisms alongside public speaking, strengthening the wider network of community support.

Who are the Beneficiaries?

The Nassim Rehabilitation Center provides services to a diverse and vulnerable population affected by a wide spectrum of human rights violations. Those served include survivors of torture and their families, at-risk detainees such as elderly or medically ill inmates, and refugees displaced to unsafe areas or left without UNHCR protection. Internally displaced persons, activists facing persecution, and stateless individuals, including those denied or arbitrarily stripped of identity documents, also fall within the center's scope of support.

The center equally addresses the needs of migrant workers under the Kafala system, persons with disabilities encountering barriers to inclusion, and LGBTQ+ individuals who face inadequate legal protections in Lebanon. Women whose rights are restricted by Personal Status Laws, parents of children exposed to labor or abuse, and refugees subject to discrimination based on nationality or legal status are also among those served. Additionally, the center reaches juveniles in detention without access to rehabilitation programs, individuals requiring MHPSS who lack the financial capacity for private care, and those in need of legal assistance but without the means to obtain it. Low-income households and those experiencing housing insecurity also seek the center's support in times of crisis.

The Service Provision Environment

The Nassim Rehabilitation Program employs a structured, individualized approach to service delivery, ensuring each beneficiary is supported through interventions aligned with their specific circumstances and needs.

Social Services: Intake begins with a comprehensive social assessment conducted by skilled social workers using structured evaluation tools. Applying a beneficiary-centered framework, social workers collaborate with individuals to define short and

long-term rehabilitation goals, which form the basis of a personalized action plan directing referrals to the center's specialized services. Ongoing support is provided throughout the rehabilitation journey, with regular sessions held with beneficiaries and their families to monitor progress, address emerging challenges, and revise plans accordingly.

Psychological Services: A team of qualified psychologists delivers psychological support at the center as well as within detention centers and prisons. Referrals are coordinated through social workers, with strict confidentiality maintained at every stage. Following thorough assessments to determine needs and appropriate interventions, psychologists develop individualized treatment plans in collaboration with beneficiaries, which guide subsequent sessions focused on psychological recovery and well-being.

Medical Services: Medical care is fully integrated into the rehabilitation process under the oversight of a seasoned general practitioner. Social workers manage referrals for medical assessments and treatment, ensuring a cohesive and holistic response to beneficiaries' health needs. Services include detailed medical evaluations, prescribed medications, and diagnostic testing as required.

Psychiatric Follow-Up: When psychiatric care is warranted, referrals are made by psychologists or the general practitioner. Beneficiaries undergo detailed evaluations conducted by psychiatrists working in close collaboration with the interdisciplinary team, with individualized treatment plans subsequently developed and implemented to address identified mental health needs.

Physical Therapy: Understanding the physical toll of trauma alongside its psychological impact, physiotherapy forms an integral part of many rehabilitation plans. Experienced physiotherapists conduct targeted sessions designed to reduce physical impairments and support recovery, provided in clinical settings or at home based on each beneficiary's condition and needs.

Legal Aid: Legal concerns identified at intake or during rehabilitation are addressed through professional consultations and, where required, formal legal representation. Social workers liaise with the legal team to evaluate cases, and qualifying beneficiaries receive comprehensive assistance to resolve legal issues and secure access to justice.

This integrated, multidisciplinary model reflects the Nassim Rehabilitation Program's enduring commitment to delivering dignified, effective, and empowering care to the individuals it serves. The table below depicts the total number of services provided during 2025 and the number of unique beneficiaries reached.

Type of Service	Number of Sessions/Disbursements	Number of Unique Beneficiaries
Physiotherapy	66	14
Cash Assistance	66	40
Psychiatric Consultations	70	22
Medical Consultations	359	56
Psychological Consultations	1256	260
Social Interventions	1295	228
Total	3112	371

The table below depicts the demographic information of the beneficiaries reached by the Nassim Rehabilitation program in 2025.

Nationality	Female							Male							Interse x	Grand Total
	0-4	5-17	18-24	25-35	36-50	51-63	64+	0-4	5-17	18-24	25-35	36-50	51-63	64+	25-35	
Syrian	1	10	36	27	31	16	3	1	16	27	24	15	8	3	1	219
Lebanese		8	10	8	16	6	1		11	15	20	18	7	1	1	122
Palestinian		1		1	1				2	3	1	4				13
Stateless									1	2						3
Nigerian		1			1	1										3
Iraqi				1	1											2
Kenyan				1	1											2
Syrian Palestinian			1									1				2
Palestinian Refugee of Syria (PRS)									1			1				2
Egyptian			1													1
Sudanese				1												1
Sri Lankan						1										1
Grand Total	1	20	48	39	51	24	4	1	31	47	45	39	15	4	2	371

Impact

The Nassim Rehabilitation Center continues to deliver meaningful and far-reaching impact across several interconnected areas of support.

Reintegration into Society: Through tailored social support, consistent follow-ups, socio-educational group sessions, and assistance with education and employment, beneficiaries are equipped to rebuild their lives and restore their social networks. This sustained support fosters independence and enables individuals to re-engage as active members of their communities.

Physical Recovery: Medical services play a central role in reducing pain, restoring physical function, and improving overall quality of life. Individualized interventions, including medication, physiotherapy, rehabilitation exercises, and other targeted treatments, address each beneficiary's specific needs and support their path to recovery. For a number of individuals, these services have directly contributed to restored physical health, improved living conditions, and greater independence.

Psychological Recovery: Consistent psychological support and follow-up enable survivors to manage trauma-related symptoms and develop resilience. This sustained care promotes mental well-being and supports individuals in processing and moving beyond their experiences.

Access to Justice: Legal aid services empower survivors to report human rights violations, pursue justice, and navigate complex legal systems with confidence, ensuring their rights are protected and that legal recourse is effectively pursued.

Facilitating Safe and Legal Migration Pathways: In 2025, the center continued the facilitation of access to safe and legal migration options through partnerships with international organizations. These collaborations offer beneficiaries dignified and lawful pathways forward, contributing to their long-term stability and prospects. This area of work had previously been paused when UNHCR assumed responsibility for resettlement processes with embassies, before being resumed in 2025 through humanitarian corridor initiatives.

This holistic model reflects the center's steadfast commitment to addressing the diverse and complex needs of those it serves, supporting their journey from victimhood to survivorship.

Notable Challenges and Limitations

In 2025, the Nassim Rehabilitation Center faced a complex set of internal and external challenges that significantly affected its operations and the delivery of its services. Internally, staff turnover created continuity gaps, as some programme team members moved toward different career paths, while the closure of several projects and delays in securing sustained funding placed additional pressure on the rehabilitation services. Funding restrictions also led to a reduction in the working time of the psychologists' team and the Tripoli team to part-time schedules, which directly limited the center's capacity to respond to the needs received in both Beirut and Tripoli.

At the same time, the demand for rehabilitation services continued to exceed available capacity, making it increasingly difficult to address the diverse and growing needs of beneficiaries. Although the center developed and implemented several essential guidelines, policies, and standard operating procedures, the team still faced challenges in maintaining a stable operational structure within a continuously changing context that required constant adaptability.

Externally, the environment presented further obstacles. Resource shortages in prisons and detention facilities, understaffed security personnel, and the lack of specialized spaces for service provision created significant barriers to effective and secure interventions. In some cases, these constraints also generated tensions or conflicts of interest between organizations providing similar services. Such conditions limited the quality and consistency of service delivery and raised safety concerns for both beneficiaries and staff.

Bureaucratic hurdles and restrictive policies further delayed access to key locations, obstructing the timely implementation of critical services. In addition, limited access to healthcare infrastructure left many individuals without timely or adequate medical care. The lack of specialized attention for inmates and detainees increased their vulnerabilities and delayed necessary treatment, further compounding the difficulties faced by the center and its beneficiaries.

The broader context of instability intensified these challenges. The repercussions of the 2024 war in Lebanon, the lingering risk of renewed violence, and the arrival of newcomers from Syria increased the demand for Nassim's services at a time when

funding was being reduced. Political unrest and widespread strikes further weakened an already fragile operating environment, while security incidents, including targeted bombings, endangered lives and restricted the mobility of both staff and beneficiaries. Access to certain areas was at times limited, hindering the center's ability to reach the most vulnerable populations. This unpredictable environment required the team to adapt continuously in order to sustain operations despite repeated disruptions.

Despite these considerable challenges, the Nassim Rehabilitation Center remained unwavering in its commitment to serving those in need. Its ability to adapt and persevere in such a demanding environment reflects the dedication of its team to upholding the dignity and rights of its beneficiaries.

Cooperation between the Legal Aid Program and the Rehabilitation Program at CLDH

The symbiotic relationship between the legal aid department and the Nassim Rehabilitation Center remains pivotal in delivering comprehensive support to beneficiaries facing legal challenges. When beneficiaries receiving rehabilitation services require legal assistance related to residency status, documentation, or matters governed by Personal Status Laws, internal referrals are made to the in-house legal department. Here, a meticulous legal assessment is conducted, and tailored assistance is provided accordingly. This process was reinforced by the development of internal SOPs and processes to ensure a clearer, smoother, and faster workflow with the beneficiary's wellbeing at the core.

Additionally, individuals seeking legal aid at the center undergo an initial intake process facilitated by social workers. This ensures a thorough understanding of the services available and enables the identification of non-legal needs that might benefit from rehabilitation services. The collaborative relationship exemplifies a multidisciplinary approach, aimed at addressing both the legal and rehabilitation needs of beneficiaries holistically.

Special attention is given to minors in conflict with the law, who are referred to the Nassim Rehabilitation Center to access rehabilitation services tailored to their specific needs. This process supports their reintegration into society and helps address underlying challenges they face.

Outside of detention, the coordination between the legal aid department and the rehabilitation center ensures comprehensive support for beneficiaries. Social workers conduct initial assessments to determine if rehabilitation assistance is needed alongside legal support, maintaining privacy and cultivating a safe environment for beneficiaries to receive necessary services comfortably.

In detention facilities, referrals to the Nassim Rehabilitation Center are facilitated via the hotline, through which lawyers and the protection officer inform detainees about the rehabilitation services available. Conversely, social workers may refer cases to the legal aid program during their visits, fostering a collaborative approach to addressing beneficiary needs. This coordinated effort ensures that beneficiaries, both inside and outside detention, receive the integrated care and support necessary for their overall well-being and reintegration into society.

Referrals

The following pathways ensure that referrals are conducted efficiently and ethically, facilitating seamless access to essential services for beneficiaries seeking support:

Self-Referral: CLDH provides beneficiaries with contact information for relevant service providers, empowering them to actively engage in their rehabilitation process. This approach encourages beneficiaries to take ownership of their recovery journey and seek assistance as needed.

RIMS (Rehabilitation Information Management System): As a RIMS-partner organization, CLDH utilizes this system to both receive and send referrals to other NGOs. Before sharing any beneficiary information, explicit consent is always obtained to ensure confidentiality and respect for privacy.

Email Correspondence: Referrals are also facilitated through email exchanges using the Interagency Referral Form. Consent is secured prior to sharing any beneficiary information, maintaining strict confidentiality, and upholding ethical standards throughout the process.

Despite the challenges posed by the limited availability of service provision and coverage, CLDH's social workers have persistently referred cases to other organizations through RIMS or by sending the Interagency Referral Form via email. Additionally, in certain

instances, beneficiaries are referred directly to hospitals or other specialized service providers to ensure their urgent needs are addressed promptly.

This multi-faceted referral mechanism underscores CLDH's commitment to ensuring beneficiaries receive the necessary support, even amidst external limitations.

Bridge-Capacity Building Program

With 25 years of expertise track record in the legal field, advocacy, and human rights, CLDH established "BRIDGE" capacity building center in 2019, driven by the belief that skill-sharing is one of the cornerstones of sustainability. By fostering individual and institutional knowledge exchange, BRIDGE plays a vital role in building a more reliable and resilient ecosystem of human rights advocates and defenders. This initiative not only ensures the retention and propagation of critical skills but also strengthens collaboration among diverse stakeholders in the human rights landscape.

BRIDGE specifically offers internal & external training, coaching and mentoring, guidance and support. These training courses focus on Human Rights, law (legal), and organizational development and were provided to frontliners, governmental entities, NGOs, academic and media institutions as well as CLDH staff.

The key objectives of the Capacity Building Program are; **1-Enhance Skills and Knowledge in Human Rights and Advocacy through** providing targeted training on human rights law, advocacy strategies, and public policy, **2- Support Organizational Development** through strengthening the internal capacity of organizations through management workshops, strategic planning, and resource mobilization, **3-Promote Community Engagement and Empowerment** through building local leadership and capacity for community-driven initiatives, particularly in marginalized regions, and **4- Develop Sustainable Solutions for Social Reintegration** through focusing on the rehabilitation and reintegration of vulnerable populations, including former prisoners, marginalized youth, and refugees.

The program has shown measurable success in improving the effectiveness of local actors in the human rights field. Milestones such as increased advocacy efforts, better management practices, and successful reintegration projects demonstrate the program's efficiency.

Key impacts include enhanced collaboration among NGOs, stronger community resilience, and more informed policy advocacy, leading to positive changes in laws and practices affecting marginalized communities.

Bridge delivers a variety of capacity building activities that are tailored around the needs and gaps identified. Below we present Bridge key activities;

Training Sessions on Human Rights and Advocacy: Regular workshops aimed at equipping activists, civil society organizations, and governmental bodies with the tools to advocate for change and raise awareness on human rights issues.

Leadership Development for Local Communities: Workshops aimed at strengthening the operational and implementation capacities of local initiatives and NGOs. These sessions enhanced institutional capacity for direct service provision, as seen with CEDAR in Tripoli, while also equipping local stakeholders with the skills to identify and report human rights violations and establish safer referral pathways. Capacity-building activities that help local leaders develop essential skills for empowering their communities and driving local initiatives.

Institutional Support for NGOs: Offering NGOs in Lebanon strategic planning workshops, financial management training, and other capacity development resources.

Social Reintegration of Former Prisoners: Programs are designed to provide vocational training, psychological support, and legal assistance to former prisoners, facilitating their reintegration into society.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Training: Training for both internal and external evaluators to ensure that the programs are being implemented effectively and achieving their intended outcomes.

Contribution to CLDH Mission:

The Capacity Building is central to CLDH's mission of promoting human rights, defending civil liberties, and supporting social justice. Strengthening the skills and

capacities of key stakeholders, organizations, and communities' programs directly contributes to the creation of a more resilient, informed, and proactive society, ensuring sustainability and decentralization of knowledge and skills. The program enhances the ability of stakeholders to advocate for human rights reforms, address social challenges, and effectively work toward sustainable change.

Key Activities in 2025

The BRIDGE Center's activities this year included:



Date	Training	Description
Jan 2, 2025	International Human Rights Law	Training Session for 40 participants at ثانوية الرواد الدولية in Halba, Akkar, organized under the UNDEF project."
Feb 13, 2025	Prison Visit Training	This was a training done by Me Issam for 15 participants at the Dora Office, conducted under the UNDEF project.
Mar 4, 2025	International Human Rights Law	This legal training was delivered by Mr. Issam to 19 Bac students of Lycée Libano-Allemand in Jounieh, under the UNDEF project.
Mar 12, 2025	Effective Prison Visits: Best Practices and Ethical Considerations	This Training was conducted by external trainer Rida Azar at Nassim Tripoli, for 14 participants, under the Norwegian Embassy in Lebanon.
Mar 24, 2025	Procurement and Finance, Advocacy, and Reporting	The training was provided by CLDH trainers to 4 CEDAR staff under the Norwegian Embassy in Lebanon, in Tripoli Office.
Mar 26, 2025	Documenting Torture and the Istanbul Protocol	The training was conducted by Issam Baalbaki and Me. Anthony Hanna, at the Tripoli office for 7 participants, under the Norwegian Embassy in Lebanon.
May 15, 2025	Prevention of Human Rights Violations	The training was conducted by Me. Mikel Amine at JRS Bourj Hammoud for 16 participants.
Jun 16, 2025	Legal Work and Processes Related to the Return of Refugees and Migrants in Lebanon	The training was delivered by Me. Hasna at Citea Apart Hotel to 19 participants, under DRC ECHO.
Jun 17, 2025	Advocacy training	Training delivered By Fadel and Sarah Nasrallah to 28 participants under DRC ECHO Project, at Citea Apart Hotel.
Jun 23, 2025	Reporting Human Rights Violations – Legal Aspect	Training delivered By Me Sarah Youssef to 23 participants under DRC ECHO Project, at Citea Apart Hotel.
Jun 24, 2025	Reporting Human Rights Violations – Ethics and PSS Aspects	Training delivered By Elissa El Hage to 23 participants under DRC ECHO Project, at Citea Apart Hotel.
Aug 6, 2025	Basics of the human right law	Training delivered by our legal team in Tripoli Bar Association to 28 participants under the Norwegian Embassy.

Aug 7, 2025	Labor Law	The training was conducted by Me. Mikel Amine at JRS Bourj Hammoud for 20 participants, under SRT.
Aug 11, 2025	Reflection Day	<p>Training for 13 participants from the State Security Directorate, delivered by Elissa and Stephanie at Citea Apart Hotel, covering:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reflecting on past experiences to identify key lessons. 2. Applying mindfulness techniques to enhance control and judgment. 3. Setting clear personal and professional growth goals. 4. Using creative tools, such as vision boards, to plan for the future.
Aug 13, 2025	Basics of the human right law	Training delivered by our legal team in Tripoli Bar Association to 28 participants under the Norwegian Embassy.
Sep 17, 2025	International Human Rights Treaties and Lebanese Human Rights Legislation	Training delivered by Me. Issam for 25 participants at Radisson Blu Hotel, Ain El Mraysse.
Sep 17, 2025	Labor Law	The training was conducted by Me. Mikel Amine at JRS Bourj Hammoud for 18 participants, under UNDEF Project.
Oct 25, 2025	Human Rights Violations: Practical Tools and Methods Between Monitoring and Documentation	Training delivered by Mr. Issam at AUNOHR University, Gemmayzeh, for 28 participants, under the UNDEF project.
Dec 4, 2025	Human Rights and Civil Documentation	The training was conducted by Me. Mikel Amine at JRS Bourj Hammoud for 19 participants.



Organizational development

In 2025, CLDH continued advancing its organizational development efforts, with a clear focus on improving operational efficiency and strengthening internal capacities to enhance effectiveness and impact. Throughout the year, notable progress was achieved in three main areas: External Capacity Building, Internal Capacity Building, and the revision and development of policies and mechanisms.

A key priority during the year was staff capacity building, beginning with the third cohort of the internal Training of Trainers (ToT) program. This program aims to strengthen facilitation skills and enable staff members to design and deliver internal training independently. In parallel, monthly micro-training sessions were integrated into regular staff meetings as a structured learning practice. Additionally, CLDH organized a three-day capacity-building retreat for all staff members. The retreat covered topics such as stress management, time management, leadership skills, fundraising, and communication, contributing to the continuous professional development of teams across all departments.

Several internal policies and guidelines were reviewed and updated. The Code of Conduct, Safeguarding Policies, AAP framework, and related safeguarding mechanisms were carefully revised and further strengthened to ensure clarity, accountability, and alignment with organizational standards.

The organizational structure was also reviewed and updated. The revised structure, which was shared internally, was designed to optimize the use of resources, clarify roles and responsibilities, reduce unnecessary hierarchical layers, and enhance communication and coordination. These adjustments aim to further improve overall operational efficiency.

Progress was also made in strengthening internal tools and systems. Service provision assessment tools were further developed, and the organizational database was updated to improve data tracking and analysis. Efforts were also invested in refining research methodologies and related mechanisms, reinforcing a more evidence-based approach to program design and evaluation.

External Capacity Building: During 2025, CLDH mapped available external training opportunities and facilitated staff participation in relevant programs. Several team members attended external training on topics including inclusion, PSEA, inclusive recruitment, fundraising, cybersecurity, safety and security, and project management. These opportunities contributed to expanding staff knowledge and strengthening organizational capacity.

Internal Capacity Building: To promote a culture of continuous learning and professional growth, CLDH implemented multiple internal capacity-building initiatives. The Training of Trainers (ToT) program focused on enhancing facilitation skills and training design competencies. Monthly micro-training sessions were conducted during staff meetings, addressing essential topics such as time management, human rights law, and other relevant areas. In addition, targeted internal trainings were developed and delivered to strengthen staff understanding of HR policies, governance frameworks, and organizational mechanisms. These efforts equipped team members with the knowledge and skills required to perform effectively in their roles. In 2025, CLDH also organized a three-day capacity-building retreat for all staff, providing a dedicated space for learning, reflection, and professional development.

Revision and Update of Policies and Mechanisms: Recognizing the importance of strong policies and clear mechanisms in ensuring efficiency and accountability, CLDH undertook a comprehensive review and update process in 2025. This included revisions to the Code of Conduct, Safeguarding Policies, AAP framework, and related safeguarding mechanisms, reinforcing the organization's commitment to transparency, protection, and good governance.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In 2025, CLDH's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) department continued to develop the organization's database, while also improving its project monitoring tools. These enhancements were aimed at fostering a more dynamic, efficient, and impactful evaluation framework aligned with the organization's evolving goals.

Database Assessment and Enhancement

Following a thorough review of its database, the department restructured and aligned the system with its operational requirements. This resulted in fewer errors, greater efficiency in managing data, and more reliable analytical outputs. The improved system now supports more effective tracking of targets, indicators, and outputs.

Qualitative and Quantitative Tracking

To improve oversight of program performance, CLDH upgraded its monitoring tools to capture both qualitative and quantitative indicators. The department also established structured and informal communication channels between the M&E and program teams, fostering a culture of continuous collaboration. These efforts supported evidence-based decision-making, flexible programming, and prompt interventions where required. The M&E department further strengthened its operational framework by consolidating existing tools and introducing new ones into a revised M&E manual.

Grantmaking and Program Development

In alignment with program track records and lessons learned through continuous monitoring and assessment, the M&E team took a proactive role in program development and expansion. During 2025, grantmaking processes were handled by the M&E department, leading on the identification and application to calls and funding opportunities. The Team's efforts in grantmaking fostered innovation and growth, contributing to CLDH's mission.

Finances:

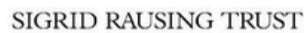
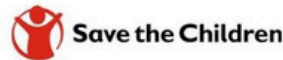
CLDH Income 2025	2,011,474 USD
CLDH Expenses 2025	2,222,055 USD
Rehabilitation Center - Nassim	
Service Provision Staff: social workers, psychologists, and psychiatrists	195,106.14 USD
Doctors: physiotherapy and general practitioners	11,646.50 USD
Cash Assistance - Cash for Protection	17,213.33 USD
Medical tests, treatment, medicines, medical supplies	11,245.86 USD
Transportation for beneficiaries	29,455.29 USD
Legal Aid Program	

Lawyer's fees	351,909.71 USD
Lawyer's transportation	27,914.31 USD
Protection and detention	31,308.77 USD
Legal fees / Stationary Legal / Pro bono representation	308,150.83USD
Activities	
Workshops, training, Awareness sessions, roundtables, well-being activities, tailored individual trainings, (including consultants, locations, accommodations, translation, transportation for attendees, reports, report design and printing, video production, compensation, etc.)	89,900.11 USD
Subgrants	122,364.03 USD
CLDH staff & consultants (Daily transportation, NSSF & MOF Fees)	699,804.11 USD
Consultant & intern	51,551.04 USD

Admin Costs	
Offices rent & Minicipality	46,637.99 USD
Car rent and transportation (including taxi services, fuel, etc.)	38,387.55 USD
Office consumables /utilities/ supplies /stationary /cleaning / Maintenance / IEC Materials /Printing etc.	44,525.72 USD
Communication	10,693.35 USD
Electricity & water	16,144.37 USD
Equipment	4,795.6 USD
Maintenance and repair	9,343.73 USD
Others	
Self-care for the team and retreats	30,383.55 USD
Capacity Building	14,176.88 USD

Financial audit	17,396.50 USD
Bank charges / commission	6,712.81 USD
Bank interest	447.95 USD
Penalties	854.84 USD
Travel & tickets (including per diem)	18,997.98 USD
Subscriptions/memberships	12,115.69 USD
Other	2,865.30 USD
Stamps and taxes	5.64 USD

Partners and Donors

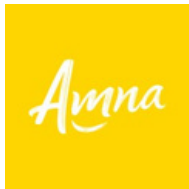
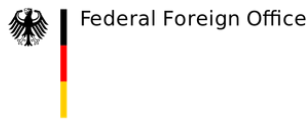




المركز السوري للإعلام وحرية التعبير
Navenda Sîriyayî ya Raghandinê û Azadiya Derbirinê
Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression



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