



SOCIAL STABILITY

Lead Ministry: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)

Coordinating Agencies: UNDP and UNHCR

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COMMUNITIES IN NEED



251

OF PARTNERS



29

COMMUNITIES TARGETED



251

GENDER MARKER

1

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



119.4 million



SECTOR OUTCOMES

OUTCOME:

Local communities and institutions ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict are strengthened, and the overall response on the evolution of tensions is informed.



\$119.4 m

INDICATORS

of municipalities benefitting from comprehensive support to promote social stability (participatory process; capacity building; project implementation)

of priority municipal projects identified and implemented

of law enforcement and security actors trained on code of conducts, guidelines

of communities with functioning conflict prevention initiatives/mechanisms

% of LCRP partner who mainstream conflict sensitivity in their work and are informed on tension/stabilization trends



PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

- 1: Support municipalities to build social stability through participatory processes, capacity-building, and implementation of priority municipal service projects to alleviate resource pressure and reduce tensions.
- 2: Support the institutionalization of municipal police through the development of codes of conduct, standard operating procedures and provision of relevant trainings to security officials.
- 3: Establish community conflict mitigation mechanisms involving and training key community members in areas of high social tensions, including women and youth.
- 4: Implement youth initiatives (summer camp, artistic activities, peacebuilding clubs, community campaigns) to promote active involvement of youth in local communities.
- 5: Mainstream conflict sensitivity in the LCRP by providing regular trend analysis and training to LCRP partners.



1. Situational analysis and context

The demographic and socio-economic consequences of the Syria conflict in Lebanon have had a significant impact on the social fabric at the community level. In 56 cadastres, the population has more than doubled in the span of just a few years, resulting in the host community now representing a minority within their respective villages and municipalities. In another 84 cadastres, the population has increased by 50 to 100 percent. These rapid changes have had profound consequences on the dynamics of local communities, and for the management of authority, resources and tensions. As this has mostly occurred in areas that were already deprived before the crisis (251 cadastres are home to 67 percent of deprived Lebanese and 87 percent of displaced Syrians), local resources - which could barely provide for the host population pre-crisis - are now under even greater pressureⁱ.

Although the impact of the crisis is felt throughout the country, there are wide differences and dynamics between, and often within, regions and districts, depending on local and contextual specificities, but also depending on the season as well as on the broader political and security context. This section therefore only highlights major trends, which can vary from village to village and over time. Moreover, the fact that Lebanon has not witnessed significant instances of inter-group violence shows the remarkable resilience of local communities, as well as of displaced and host populations, and the positive role of institutions in defusing existing tensions. The welcoming attitude of the Lebanese population has been key in peacefully managing the potential threats to social stability in Lebanon at the individual, community and village level. Strong, continued engagement is required by all stakeholders to support and build on existing capacities in order to strengthen social stability in Lebanon. This situation has subsequently created the necessary operational space for partners to deliver support.

Local public institutions are at the forefront of managing potential threats to social stability at the local level. With over 1,000 municipalities spread over its territory, 52 municipal unions¹, 213 Social Development Centres and a vibrant local civil society, Lebanon has an established and tested network of institutions and systems in place maintaining social stability. Yet, many of these institutions were already faced with major challenges before the crisis. This is particularly the case for municipalities, which are endowed with many prerogatives and responsibilities, but face several constraints: 57 percent of municipalities do not have an administrative structure, and 40 percent have only one employee who is often either paid part-time or unpaid/voluntaryⁱⁱ. An incomplete decentralization process has long hampered municipalities' abilities to increase their revenue and deliver adequate public services to their residentsⁱⁱⁱ,

with 70 percent of municipalities too small to provide any services, and only 8 percent of municipalities providing all core services^{2,iv}.

More importantly, current municipal officials, leaders and representatives were not prepared to face and manage the impact of the crisis in their jurisdictions, and are not equipped with the skills and resources to identify and address key conflict issues. This is particularly the case when it comes to guaranteeing residents' security: municipal police/security services have expanded, but their roles, procedures and mandates need to be further defined, and their capacity developed. In addition to these formal institutions, the need for support also applies to more informal community fora or mechanisms which play a commendable role in solving and mediating disputes (50 percent of vulnerable villages report not having a mechanism to address tensions), and also need to adapt to new social dynamics^v.

In vulnerable localities, the crisis has impacted jobs, water, electricity, waste removal, housing and access to medical services, which, although already strained before the crisis^{vi}, which has in turn degraded inter-group relations at the local level. Reports and perception surveys consistently show that pressure on livelihoods and competition for low and semi-skilled job opportunities top the list of issues driving tensions^{vii}, while other pressures vary regionally and seasonally (access to water causing more tension over the summer, access to shelter over the winter). All in all, in the most vulnerable villages, over half of host community members³ report multiple causes of tension between communities^{viii}.

The crisis is also impacting individuals' sense of well-being in their community: a majority of Lebanese feel less safe now than three years ago, and an overwhelming 91 percent of host communities consider that the presence of displaced Syrians poses a security threat^{ix}. Perceptions and prejudices are also playing an important role in exacerbating tensions^x, and feelings of insecurity are not correlated with actual incidences of crime^{xi}. Displaced Syrians can also be perceived as posing a cultural concern in some areas, due to perceived differences in traditions and gender roles^{xii}. These perceptions have slowly eroded initially positive community relations, with most Syrians reporting a degradation of their situation and not feeling welcome anymore (especially in Beirut, but also in the North and Bekaa)^{xiii}. More generally, the context of Lebanon often aggravates divisions along identity lines, even more so with non-Lebanese, and there is a relative anxiety among the host community that the prolonged presence of displaced Syrians will reverberate on the Lebanese sectarian balance.

Youth across cohorts are particularly affected by these

(1) 700 of the 1,000 Lebanese municipalities belong to one of the 53 unions established in Lebanon. Unions have many prerogatives, which generally include executing public projects with common benefits for all or some member municipalities.

(2) Municipal Core Services include infrastructure, kindergartens, public schools, vocational training centres, playing fields, dispensaries, public hospitals and public housing.

(3) This raises to 70 percent for females, illustrating an important gender dimension of tensions.

threats to social stability, and thus in need specific support^{xiv}. Lebanese youth are disproportionately affected by the lack of jobs and employment opportunities (pre-crisis unemployment reached 34 percent)^{xv} and express prejudice against their Syrian counterparts and fear of them. This situation of mutual hostility and deprivation among youth could provide fertile ground to security incidents, and communities' concern over youth violence is common^{xvi}. Nonetheless, despite negative attitudes, empathetic signs are also expressed, such as the willingness to alleviate humanitarian needs of displaced Syrian youth^{xvii}. Moreover, youth from all population groups and both genders are eager to play a more active role in their communities, but need to be presented with the opportunity to do so^{xviii}.

Social tensions⁴ have not resulted in inter-community violence between host communities and the displaced Syrians, except in rare instances, highlighting the peaceful and positive attitude displayed by both populations in the interrelations between communities. There were limited serious incidents so far in 2015⁵ such as the ones in Tripoli and Aarsal in 2014 that severely impacted community relations throughout the country. Yet, the potential for localized incidents/clashes, rumours or hate speech to quickly spill-over should not be underestimated^{xix}, as reports consistently show that tensions remain high, with a risk associated with potential propensity for violence and physical confrontation between or within groups^{xx}.

For the time being, the most direct consequences of these tensions and the distrust between host and displaced populations are increased separation between groups, and restrictions on displaced populations. Interactions between most Syrians and Lebanese are very limited, focused on work, rental payment, or seeing each other in the street^{xxi}. Tensions with host communities and neighbours is the second cause of movement/relocation of displaced Syrians (after inability to pay rent), threatening generally good relations^{xxii}. Local policy measures to regulate the presence of Syrians remain frequent and are generally supported by the host communities in the locations where they are in place^{xxiii}.

The international response has gradually increased its support to local communities' and institutions' capacities over the past years. As this is typically done through multi-year programmes, results are not immediately evident, but the impact on social stability is gradually becoming apparent. Impact assessments show that support to municipalities and implementation of basic services projects addressing

key resource pressures have reduced the sense of conflict in targeted communities, increased the sense of cooperation between residents, and enhanced perceptions of the capability of municipalities. Yet working on softer elements such as capacity development, confidence-building or awareness-raising is also an important factor in addressing the need to mitigate tensions^{xxiv}. Capacity-building on conflict resolution provided to staff of public institutions such as health centres, or mainstreamed in community-based initiatives, was also successful in changing the attitudes and behaviour of individuals, improving relationships between community members, developing institutional practices towards more tolerance, and fostering a better ability to deal with tensions^{xxv}.

Unfortunately, this is probably an area that remains underdeveloped by the sector, which has otherwise recorded good progress in working with different groups (in particular youth) to mitigate tensions and to alleviate resource pressure (117 projects completed). Indeed, while 262 municipalities and unions are already receiving capacity support (notably in terms of staffing support, and technical assistance to improve service delivery and conflict management), actual capacity development and training of municipal officials remain limited. Work with security forces and municipal police has also been initiated but needs to be scaled up. These are areas where additional funding is necessary to ensure the sustainability of progress made in 2015.

2. Overall sector strategy

The social stability sector strategy is built on the premise that other sector contributions to social stability need to be supported and completed by a dedicated set of interventions aimed at directly tackling both the causes and the expressions of tensions. Considering the prolonged nature of the crisis and its impact on community relations, ensuring humanitarian assistance and protection, strengthening service delivery, and expanding livelihoods and economic opportunities will not suffice to guarantee stability in Lebanon. Local institutions, host communities and displaced populations need to receive additional support to address the new social reality in their respective areas, and to sustain the overall peaceful behaviour that has characterized interpersonal relations so far.

The sector therefore defines social stability as a state of inter-group relations at community level, where sources of tension between groups are addressed and managed through formal institutions or informal mechanisms, so as to prevent them from resulting in collective violence, human rights abuses, or lost opportunities for vulnerable groups. Social stability in Lebanon in the context of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan means supporting positive behaviours and change agents within all communities, so as to prevent social tensions generated by the crisis from resulting in conflict between and among the displaced, and /or between the displaced and host communities.

(4) Social tensions are defined as social, economic and/or cultural issues causing divisions and creating potential sources of conflict or negative perceptions/attitudes between groups. As such, religious, sectarian and political issues are not included as social tensions.

(5) Lebanon Support Conflict Map recorded a marginal increase in the number of incidents between 2014 and 2015 (638 incidents recorded in July-December 2014 vs. 676 in Jan-July 2015), but none of the 2015 incidents involved important casualties as was the case in 2014. Available from - <http://cscm.daleel-madani.org/cma>

(6) OCHA-REACH-UNICEF, *Defining Community Vulnerability in Lebanon*, 2015, showing that while Syrians and Lebanese would see each other every day (for 85 percent of hosts respondents, 75 percent of displaced), interaction would be limited to ignorance or 'smiling' in 90 percent of the cases.



Effective and sustainable social stability outcomes can be reached by strengthening local resources and capacities such as municipalities, public spaces, associations, volunteers, youth and social groups, libraries and clubs, as key gateways to reaching the wider communities in the most affected areas, so as to engage individual skills, capacities and talents. Harnessing and sensitively supporting the resources that currently exist within the communities themselves is a key component of the strategy to preserve social stability. The strategy will include careful conflict-sensitivity mainstreaming in supporting programmes to mitigate risks of tension, and to increase respect for cultural diversity and non-violent communication.

Efforts of the social stability sector are in line with the Government of Lebanon Stabilization Roadmap, which emphasizes the need to support municipalities to help reduce communal tensions and foster peacebuilding mechanisms in order to mitigate tensions in conflict prone areas hosting displaced Syrians. The sector will also work to support decentralization efforts, and more specifically with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM) in their work with municipalities. The sector is also directly guided by the Lebanese Government Policy paper on the Syrian displacement to Lebanon. Activities of the sector will concentrate on the mitigation of tensions and the support of municipalities, which will benefit both host communities and displaced Syrians.

The sector has traditionally not directly targeted Palestine refugees, taking into consideration the long-standing and well-established work of UNRWA on social stability and service delivery in Palestinian camps. Work in Palestinian gatherings has also been ongoing primarily through shelter and Energy & Water interventions. While some partners have expressed interest in working with Palestine refugees through social stability activities (primarily targeting youth), the sector will mostly support the monitoring and analysis of the situation in Palestinian camps and gatherings. The sector is already working with UNRWA to monitor the impact of the reduction of assistance to Palestine Refugees from Syria.

Social stability interventions will be guided by a conflict prevention agenda and come from the perspective of viewing the host community as the key entry point. The sector will support and complement interventions by other sectors to bring an added and coherent value to the overall response:

- The sector will support the response contribution to social stability by setting up the necessary local processes for other sectors to use, and by providing analysis and intellectual leadership on issues related to conflict analysis and municipal legitimacy, as well as on targeting, monitoring and evaluating of the stabilization dimension of the response.

- The sector will complement other sectors' interventions by adopting a flexible approach to addressing local priorities and needs through tangible projects at the local level.

The sector response plan for 2016 is very much aligned and built on the successful scaling up of the sector activities throughout 2015. The sector strategy will, however, develop and expand its activities related to supporting MoIM and the municipal police on one hand, and preventive activities targeting youth on the other.

The sector will remain focused on supporting municipalities as the institutions at the forefront of the crisis, and as the key gateways to maintaining social stability at the local level. This will involve implementing a mix of soft, process-oriented activities and hard, tangible interventions to deliver concrete services in host communities⁷. The sector will engage municipalities in conducting inclusive, conflict-sensitive participatory processes with host communities to identify key changes, risks, and sources of tensions at the local level. This builds on the successful implementation of 130 such processes in 2015 (at the time of writing), 96 of which were led by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Such processes are indispensable both to identifying actual community priority needs and to strengthening links between and among the municipalities and the population. While religious and traditional leaders are key interlocutors, involving youth and women in these processes will be essential to ensuring inclusive and successful processes, considering that these groups are traditionally underrepresented in formal structures.

In order to ensure the sustainability of the support provided, municipalities will benefit from capacity support in terms of both training and staffing (also at the union level) related to two key components of their competencies: community engagement and conflict prevention, and local planning and delivery of services. The sector will then develop and strengthen a wide range of community support and basic services projects, which will serve the dual purposes of alleviating pressure and competition of resources at the local level, and - more importantly - building the confidence of local populations in municipal capacity and responsiveness to their needs. These projects are by nature different from interventions of other sectors in basic services, as social stability projects are the result of a broad community engagement and participatory process to identify which investment is best suited to a particular locality to alleviate tensions. Stronger municipalities able to deliver better and more services will benefit all of the population living in these municipalities.

Support to local level institutions will be linked with increased support to key national level structures. This will include

(7) Early impact evidence mentioned above show that the combination of both approaches is key to maximizing impact on social tensions, municipal legitimacy, and a sense of trust and cooperation at the local level.

continuing support to MoSA and expanding work with MoIM so that the respective line ministries are able to effectively support and manage the work of municipalities to face the crisis. This will in turn include support to governors' offices as a key link between central and local levels, to increase vertical linkages between local governance entities and their ability to plan jointly (from villages to "Qaemaqam", Unions of Municipalities and Governors). In particular, the sector, together with protection partners, will aim at expanding its support to municipal police forces, which play a growing role but require further institutionalization through the development of standards, trainings and codes of conduct.

With the exception of capacity support, the support to municipalities focuses on relatively short-term processes to quickly respond to needs and multiple sources of tensions at community level. In parallel, the sector will also work on more in-depth approaches to engage directly with communities and key individuals on underlying causes of conflict to mitigate tensions, resolve disputes and prevent conflict. This will be done through different types of interventions. Partners with a longstanding presence in Lebanon and proven experience in conflict prevention programming will continue their work to establish dispute-resolution and conflict-prevention initiatives in the localities where social tensions are high. Such programmes will work with community members on participatory conflict analysis to identify the root causes of tensions and potential triggers of violence, and to set up appropriate mechanisms or dialogue spaces adapted to the specificities of the local context. These include 'Mechanisms for Social Stability', established in 33 municipalities this year, dedicated to dealing with identified causes of tensions to ensure that intra-community misperceptions are mitigated, and that isolated incidents and disputes are mediated and do not spill over into inter-group violence.

Other partners will work on identifying, supporting and structuring local civil society to enhance its role in building social stability at the local level. The sector will also continue implementing a dedicated set of activities (summer camps, art/cultural/sport activities promoting non-violent communication, local awareness campaigns, community services, etc.) targeting and led by youth. These will aim not only to prevent further marginalization and risk of violence by young people, but also to promote youth involvement and participation in the local community, and joint recreational activities bridging the gap between youth from different groups^{xxvi}. This will be complemented by work at the national level, notably to engage media in defusing misperceptions and prejudices, as well as engagement with national civil society in building social stability.

3. Sector outcomes, outputs and indicators

The sector's overarching aim is to ensure that the impact of the crisis and the tensions generated at the local level do not result in violence. The sector is therefore working on preventing conflict, but also on ensuring that conditions are in place to respect human rights and rule of law.

The overall efforts of the sector should contribute to setting up the necessary conditions for local government and host communities to ensure social stability, but also to responding to the overall crisis in Lebanon. The sector therefore adopts a transformative approach, setting the basis for successful medium-term programmes of the overall response between 2017 and 2020 which will enable the management of the crisis to lead to tangible developmental gains.

The sector strategy remains broadly unchanged compared to 2015, with only subtle adjustments in the order and level of details at the output level of the sector. The sector's outcome remains **'to strengthen local communities' and institutions' ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict'**, and informs the overall response to the evolution of social stability. The overall impact of the sector will therefore be measured based on the level of social stability in targeted localities, including the role of local institutions and their capacity to address local needs, the attitudes and perceptions between groups, the sense of security of individuals in affected communities, and the possible causes of tensions. The sector is working on consolidating a monitoring and evaluation tool to measure the evolution of stability in a harmonized way.

Output 1 - Municipalities are capacitated to strengthen social stability and alleviate resource pressure. This reflects the importance of the investments and support granted to municipalities by the sector over the course of the last year; the output related to supporting municipalities to mitigate tensions and alleviate resource pressure will become the first one of the sector. It is expected that partners engaged in this output will implement the different projected activities, from participatory processes to community support, basic services project implementation and capacity-building, as the necessary conditions for the alleviation of tensions and the bolstering of the capacity and legitimacy of local institutions.

Output 2 - National government institutions capacity to mitigate tensions is strengthened - This outcome complements the first, reflecting the increased priority given to central government institutions engaged in social stability issues, notably MoSA and MoIM. This will also include work with municipal police, governors' offices and their units working on social stability issues, notably local security cells and disaster risk management units, which need to take into account the social reality of the crisis to perform adequately

in case of disasters.

Output 3 - Local capacities for conflict prevention and dispute resolution strengthened. This is aimed at strengthening local capacities for tension mitigation: regrouping activities to set up local community initiatives for conflict prevention and dispute resolution, and youth community participation.

Output 4 - Civil society institutions capacity to contribute to social stability strengthened. This will work both at the national level to structure and strengthen local civil society (through organization support and capacity building), and with media institutions to promote responsible and objective reporting.

Output 5- Conflict-sensitivity mainstreamed. This outcome reflects the work of social stability partners to support and inform the rest of the response on social stability issues. This is based on the inter-agency social stability mainstreaming survey in May 2015, and will be done through the provision of relevant information and analysis on conflict dynamics, local governance and stabilization monitoring, by sharing best practices on social stability, and through the delivery of training on conflict-sensitive programming.

4. Identification of sector needs and targets at the individual, institutional and geographical level

Social stability interventions typically target institutions and

communities in vulnerable areas, rather than individuals. The basis for targeting is therefore geographical, prioritizing the localities most impacted by the crisis and thereby most vulnerable to the risk of social tensions and conflict. The inter-agency vulnerability map is a key reference for the sector, having identified 251 cadastres where Syrians and vulnerable Lebanese are concentrated, and where the ratio of displaced to host population is the highest. The unit costs of each intervention and individual output targets are based on averages from the 2015 appeal.

The 244 municipalities and 33 main unions in these 251 cadastres will be the priority targets of the sector, while acknowledging that tensions and the potential for violence is high in other places, potentially necessitating interventions outside of the 251 cadastres. While tangible projects aiming at alleviating resource pressure and reducing tensions should be identified and implemented in all cadastres, capacity support to municipalities needs to be further prioritized, as engaging nearly 300 institutions in a local governance support programme within a year would not be feasible.

Thus, support to municipalities in terms of community outreach and conflict mitigation will be focused on the municipalities with the highest ratio of displaced to host population, while support in terms of service delivery and strategic planning will be carried out mostly at the Union of Municipalities level (for efficiency gains), both in high ratio areas (33 unions have 50 percent or more of their population in the vulnerable cadastres) through regional technical offices, and in poor urban areas through neighbourhood technical offices. The technical offices provide staffing and

Total sector needs and targets:

Category	Total population in need	Targeted – population in 251 most vulnerable cadastres
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	942,337
Palestine Refugees from Syria	42,189	40,965
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	277,985	257,460
Vulnerable Lebanese	1,500,000	1,005,000
Total	3,321,362	2,245,762

Communities

Cadastres 251 cadastres identified as most vulnerable

Institutions

Municipalities 244 Municipalities & 33 Unions in the most vulnerable cadastres

Central Ministries MoSA, MoIM, PCM

Governors' offices Support to Governors' 6 offices in Bekaa, Baalbek-Hermel, Akkar, North, South, Nabatieh

equipment to support strategic, planning, and implementing capacities of the Unions of Municipalities.

Work with youth community initiatives and civil society should ideally be conducted in all vulnerable localities, while dispute-resolution and conflict-prevention mechanisms will be prioritized in areas where social tensions are high. Local coordination structures estimate that 64 localities are in particular need for such initiatives (half of which could be targeted in 2015, based on the current capacity of partners to maintain existing mechanisms and expand to new ones).

However the sector is in drastic need of more qualitative elements to refine its targeting and measure its impact (particularly on a nation-wide scale), including regular perception surveys to be able to track changes in community relations. Lack of up-to-date analysis and data on host community vulnerability, municipal capacity, resource strain and tensions in Palestinian camps and gatherings also constitute important information gaps for the sector.

5. Mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity, gender, youth, people with disabilities and environment

Conflict Sensitivity:

Conflict sensitivity is core to the sector strategy, which is based on participatory, conflict-sensitive processes to guide interventions tailored to the local context.

Gender, Youth, People with Specific Needs:

Ensuring proper participation of women and youth, two groups traditionally marginalized from local decision making processes, is key to the success of work in the sector. Tension can also have an important gender dimension (especially in terms of perception of safety, relationships with security forces, inter-community contact, etc.) which needs to be part of any conflict and context analysis of social stability partners. Gender mainstreaming is also a standard element systematically integrated into partners' interventions such as participatory planning and conflict analysis, or human rights training for security forces. With regards to youth, the sector will dedicate a range of interventions specifically targeting and led by youth, in addition to involving youth representatives in other activities.

Representatives of persons with special needs should also be included in participatory planning mechanisms. In addition, accessibility should be given consideration in everything from the participatory planning mechanisms to the execution of such projects as public infrastructure and recreational/sports facilities.

Environment

Environmental concerns will be increasingly integrated into the sector interventions. This is particularly the case for the capacity support provided to municipalities, who need to be able to take environmental safeguards into account when planning for service delivery. Tensions and pressure over natural resources such as land occupation and water are also common, and will need to be mediated and addressed. This needs to be addressed through the inclusion of environmental safeguards and guidelines as part of the capacity support provided to municipalities, and in the technical specification of basic services projects, in cooperation with line ministries and Energy & Water partners.

6. Inter-sector linkages

- **Protection:** Over the past year the social stability sector has established a strong, efficient link with the protection sector. This ensures the complementarity of community interventions and shares responsibility in the design, planning and implementation of activities. Protection partners' work with the displaced and host communities, including on community-based protection, provides easy entry points for social stability partners in need of facilitating cross-community contact, and vice-versa. In addition to ensuring that work to defuse misperception is conducted jointly, another point of linkage between the two sectors is around the analysis of community dynamics, where exchange of information and data is crucial for the benefit of both sectors. Both sectors will focus on adolescents and youth, who will be empowered as agents of change in the sector activities. The sector will also pay special attention to protection mainstreaming.
- **Education:** The social stability and education sectors have also established a link in the area of peace education. Activities related to peace education in the formal education system which were previously implemented in the social stability sector will now be hosted by the education sector to ensure coherence.
- **Shelter:** The social stability sector will develop and deepen its link with shelter partners over the next year, particularly as shelter partners develop their assessments and profiling of deprived urban neighborhoods to guide the comprehensive, multisectoral interventions that are needed to avoid spill-over of tensions. Social stability and shelter partners offer the right combination of technical and general skills to be effectively able to support local urban institutions.
- **Other sectors:** More generally, the sector will maintain close links with other sectors working on service delivery and infrastructure (education, health, livelihoods, food security and particularly Energy & Water) to ensure that social stability basic services projects fill critical gaps



not covered by other sectors. Projects implemented by the social stability sector will follow the technical criteria and national standards of relevant sectors. Social stability partners will continue to facilitate access to local institutions and municipalities for other sectors, as well as to inform other sectors on the outcome of participatory processes conducted at the municipal level to inform the prioritization of other sectors' interventions.

- In addition to providing general conflict analysis and conflict-sensitivity programming support to the overall response, the sector will also provide specific support to sectors/partners to monitor the impact of their programmes on social stability. This is already occurring in the food security sector, to assess the impact of reductions in food assistance on inter-group relations, and with UNRWA on reductions in assistance to Palestine Refugees from Syria, and could easily be extended to basic assistance partners.



PARTNERS PER OUTPUT:

Social Stability Sector Partners: MoSA, UNFPA, UNHCR, AVSI, Forum ZFD , DRC, LOST, UN-Habitat, ActionAid, CHF, UNICEF, WVI, CLMC, SFCG, CARE, ACF, OXFAM, CONCERN, IOM, UNDP, ICU, PU-AMI, International Alert, UNRWA, UNOPS, RET, Mercy Corps, ACTED, NRC, Solidar Suisse

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	PARTNERS
OUTCOME 1: Strengthen local communities and institutions ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict, and inform the overall response on the evolution of tensions.	
Output-1.1: Municipalities are able to alleviate resource pressure through the implementation of municipal/local services projects based on participatory processes and capacity-building.	ACTED, AVSI, CARE, CHF, CONCERN, DRC, IOM, LOST, Mercy Corps, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AMI, Solidar Suisse, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNOPS
Output-1.2: National government institutions capacity to mitigate tensions is strengthened	RET, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF
Output-1.3: Local capacities for conflict prevention and dispute resolution strengthened	ACTED, ActionAid, AVSI, CHF, CLMC, CONCERN, DRC, Forum ZFD , International Alert, IOM, LOST, Mercy Corps, PU-AMI, RET, SFCG, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, World Vision
Output-1.4: Civil society institutions strengthened	ACF, ACTED, CARE, CHF, CONCERN, DRC, IOM, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, PU-AMI, RET, SFCG, UNDP, UNHCR, UNOPS, UNRWA, World Vision
Output-1.5: Conflict-sensitivity mainstreamed by providing conflict analysis, and capacity-building to the LCRP	ACTED, Forum ZFD , International Alert, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SFCG, UNDP, World Vision

ENDNOTES

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- xxii. International Alert, Citizens Perceptions of Security Threat stemming from the Syrian Refugee Presence in Lebanon, 2015; REACH, OCHA and UNICEF, Defining Community Vulnerability, 2015.
- xxiii. AKTIS Strategy, Lebanon Municipal Support Project, 2015; Mercy Corps, Social Cohesion and Governance Programming in Lebanon – Testing Theories of Change and Impact Evaluation, 2015
- xxv. International Alert, Conflict Sensitivity and Healthcare, Lessons Sharing Seminar, 2015.
- xxvi. UNICEF and UNFPA, Mapping Youth Interventions and Actors within the Humanitarian Response in Lebanon, 2015.