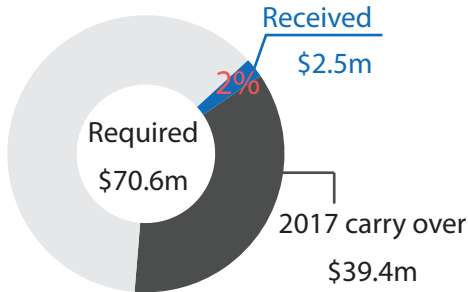# SOCIAL STABILITY
January - April 2018 Dashboard

Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

This dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. Social Stability partners in Lebanon are working to:
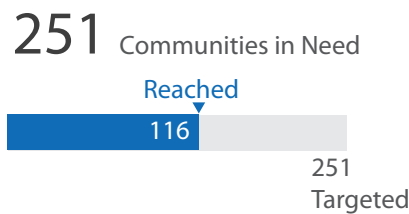- Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure (Outcome 1);
- Strengthen municipal and local community capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts (Outcome 2);
- Enhance LCRP capacities on early warning and conflict sensitivity (Outcome 3).
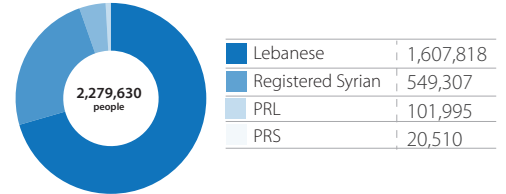
2018 Funding Status
as of 31 March 2018

Received **$2.5m**
2%
Required **$70.6m**
2017 carry over **$39.4m**

Targeted Communities

251 Communities in Need

Reached **116**

251 Targeted

population in cadastres reached by SoSt Partners

2,279,630 people

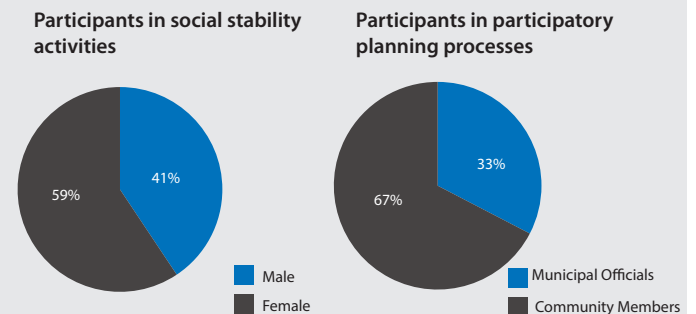|	
Lebanese	1,607,818
Registered Syrian	549,307
PRL	101,995
PRS	20,510

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS

Key Achievements
reached / target

# local participatory planning processes conducted	53 / 100
# Number of municipalities reporting on social stability to MOIM security cell	987 / 600
# municipalities & Union of Municipalities (UoM) benefitting from capacity building support	133 / 212
# municipal and community support projects implemented to address priority needs identified following participatory processes	40 / 200
USD invested in municipal and community support projects	USD 2.9m / 66.2m
# new dispute resolution and conflict prevention mechanisms established	23 / 135
# youth empowerment initiatives implemented	106 / 251
# youth engaged in social stability initiatives	8,840 / 35,000

0% — 100%

Outcomes
reached / target

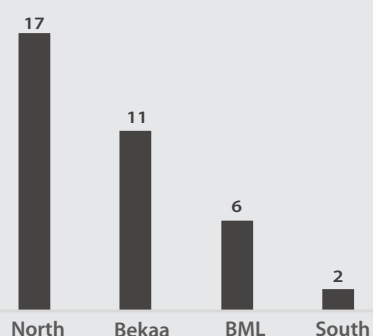|	
% of people reporting positive impact of municipalities on their lives	83% / 67%
% of people living in vulnerable areas reporting competition for municipal and social services and utilities as source of tension	37% / 24%
% of people living in vulnerable areas who feel that they can voice concern with authorities in case of dissatisfaction	52% / 56%

0% — 100%

Gender/Type Breakdown

Participants in social stability activities
- Male: 41%
- Female: 59%

Participants in participatory planning processes
- Municipal Officials: 33%
- Community Members: 67%

ANALYSIS

 # municipalities with newly established dialogue and conflict prevention initiatives
- North: 2
- Bekaa: 9
- BML: 2
- South: 10
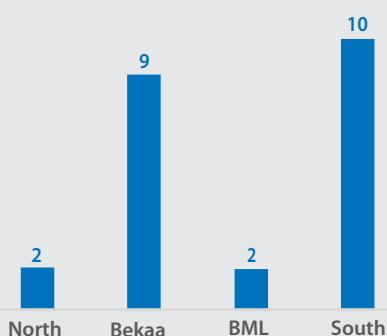
 # municipal and community support projects implemented
- North: 17
- Bekaa: 11
- BML: 6
- South: 2

 # youth empowerment initiatives
- North: 9
- Bekaa: 31
- BML: 6
- South: 36
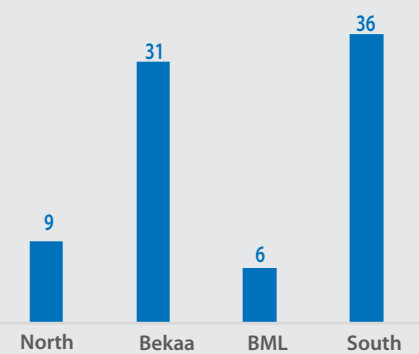
KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

• 40 municipal and community support projects, in total worth approximately 3m USD, alleviated resource pressure and enhanced service delivery.

• 53 municipalities and Unions are better able to reach out to communities and develop strategic plans, having benefited from capacity building and mentoring programmes.

• 95 SDC staff trained to facilitate local dialogue and conflict prevention initiatives.

• 23 new dialogue and conflict prevention mechanisms established.

• 8,840 youth participated in community engagement and other inter-community dialogue initiatives.

• 6 municipalities benefitted from solid waste management projects worth in total 282,810 USD.

Facts and Figures

251 cadastres identified as most vulnerable
(Source: Vulnerability Map)

95% of people who believe the Lebanese people have been good hosts to refugees since 2011
(Source: 2018 ARK/UNDP Perceptions Survey)

94% of people who agree that the presence of so many Syrian refugees is placing too much strain on Lebanon's resources like water and electricity
(Source: 2018 ARK/UNDP Perceptions Survey)

18% of Syrian families that have experienced verbal or physical harassment in the last three months
(Source: 2018 ARK/UNDP Perceptions Survey)

KEY CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS LCRP IMPACT(S)

In the first four months of 2018, the trends witnessed in the Social Stability sector in 2017 continued as greater numbers of conflict dialogue mechanisms, community-led participatory planning processes, and youth initiatives were implemented, while the number of municipal support projects lagged. However, while the number of municipal support projects has decreased, the sector is benefitting from a substantial carry-over of funds from 2017. As a result, the sector is reaching 133 municipalities and Unions of Municipalities, greater than the 123 reached in the first quarter of 2017.

The low number (40) of municipal and community support projects, designed to alleviate pressure on services at the community level, is the primary point of concern for the sector. These projects are key in contributing to social stability, particularly as the number of people identifying services and utilities as a source of tension has been rising steadily over the past year. 36.5% of residents now see this as a tension point, up from 33.6% in September, and 22.6% in May 2017. At the same time, trust in municipalities to make a positive impact on peoples' lives is increasing, from 70.6% in May 2017, 71.3% in September 2017, to 83.4% in February 2018. Therefore, continuing to support municipalities to alleviate service pressures is imperative for tensions to be reduced. Moreover, as the percentage of the population living in vulnerable areas reporting tensions in their community remains high with around 87%, there is an evident need to continue this work particularly in vulnerable areas.

The main reasons for the decreased activity are three-fold: a) there is a significant pipeline of projects that have been confirmed but have yet to be implemented; b) there have been some delays in the implementation of certain projects; and c) many of the projects are larger and work at a Union of Municipalities level. These larger projects, such as solid waste management that involve many municipalities, are necessary to deliver greater impact on sources of tensions. While larger interventions have their benefits in terms of creating economies of scale, these interventions have a much longer design phase, given the involvement of multiple stakeholders, leading to longer periods before results can be reported.

Positively, with 53 committees established, the number of community-led participatory planning committees is on track to meet its 2018 target of 150. These initiatives are key in increasing the legitimacy of local public institutions as they both meet concrete community needs and serve to build trust amongst stakeholders. This is done by bringing together a broad range of stakeholders to identify community needs and initiatives in a participatory manner, often including Syrian and Lebanese voices to solve issues collaboratively. These activities, at least in part, contributes to the percentage of the population living in vulnerable areas reporting a sense of solidarity in their community, Impact Indicator 5.3, remaining high, at 92.9% in February 2018, compared to 85.2% in September 2017.

In addition, with 106 new initiatives already under way, projects involving youth continue to see a marked rise in a sector that last year reached more than 50,000 youths across the country. The sector continued this trajectory, with 8,840 youth, from all major nationality cohorts in country, having been engaged on trainings and initiatives.

A nascent but rapidly growing area of work is the support to municipal police. Staff in 8 municipalities have had their municipal police units adopt new SoPs, CoCs, or have undergone training, while 97 law enforcement and security actors have received training in the first four months of 2018. In addition, the Code of Conduct and a harmonized civilian uniform for municipal police was approved by the MoIM. This means that processes are increasingly standardized and municipal police processes have also been bolstered in terms of their professionalism and ability to serve the community. Overall and in the long term, this is likely to contribute to municipalities not undertaking restrictive measures on refugees themselves, but to rely instead on trusted municipal forces.

Overall, the sector is on course to meet its targets, though requires much investment in supporting municipalities in the latter stages this year for those institutions to meet needs.

CHALLENGES

The primary challenge faced by Social Stability partners was the increasing restrictions placed on Syrian refugees in Lebanon that has eroded the protection space and fostered the emergence of more negative intercommunal relations in some areas. Successive waves of surveying (ARK-UNDP perception survey) has found a strong correlation between the frequency of intercommunal contact and the quality of the relation, pointing to the need to maintain engagement between refugees and host communities. Restrictive measures work against social and economic linkages, often degrading relations, and must be discouraged.

Municipality-ordered curfews are now imposed in over half of the municipalities in Lebanon, having increased steadily through late 2017 and into 2018, while evictions notices were observed across all regions, particularly in the Bekaa. Close cooperation with lead ministries (MoSA as well as MoIM) proved successful in advocating for an easing of restrictions, though the sheer number of areas at present that are being negotiated at present with authorities to prevent evictions or ensure a safe and appropriate relocation site is testament to the current environment.

KEY PRIORITIES AND GAPS FORESEEN FOR THE NEXT 4 MONTHS

The short-term need in the sector is to ensure that municipalities, particularly those that fall in the 251 most vulnerable cadastres, are immediately supported to deliver services to meet needs of both the Lebanese host communities and Syrian refugees.

Second, the sector will continue its close monitoring of the tensions landscape between these community groups as uncertainty beckons with the formation of the new government. At present, it is unknown how long this process will take, meaning that frustrations may grow, and potentially have an impact on intercommunal relations.

Finally, following a survey of all partners within the LCRP, the Social Stability sector will turn its attention on mainstreaming conflict sensitivity – a key pillar of the response. Trainings and modalities are being designed, with the aim of delivering trainings to partners in other sectors before the LCRP planning process begins later in the year.

The "Establishing Dialogue and Local Response Mechanisms in Lebanon", also known as Jalse , brought communities together by building trust, empathy and a sense of mutual understanding and respect. The project provided local community members - municipality council members, activists, young people, teachers, and small business owners - with key soft skills to address points of tension collaboratively.

One example of the success of the project cames from Kamed El Louz in West Bekaa. After capacity building activities in the area, there was a 34% increase in non-violent communication skills. This allowed participants to establish a series of dialogue sessions that included diverse community members and municipal officials that had not been speaking to each other constructively before. The participants were then able to identify inadequate infrastructure at the public school as a primary source of tension between Lebanese and Syrians.

A municipality member from Kamed El Louz said, "Before Jalse there was no way we could fund the renovation of our public school. Children did not have protection from the rain and snow during recreation. But now, things are different." This small act has not only safeguarded the school children but has also allowed them to live together in harmony. As explained by a community member from Kamed El Louz, "the school children did not have shelter during the harsh winter times, now that a new roof has been installed, parents of both Syrian and Lebanese children are relieved that their children have no excuse to fight anymore and become friends".

The project, funded by the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund, targeted refugee and local host communities across ten communities in Akkar, Mount Lebanon and West Bekaa. The objectives of the project were aligned with the second outcome of the LCRP to "Strengthen municipal and local community capacity

to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts", and was implemented with three local partners, Hadatha, Himaya and Sada el Bekaa, with activities that included:
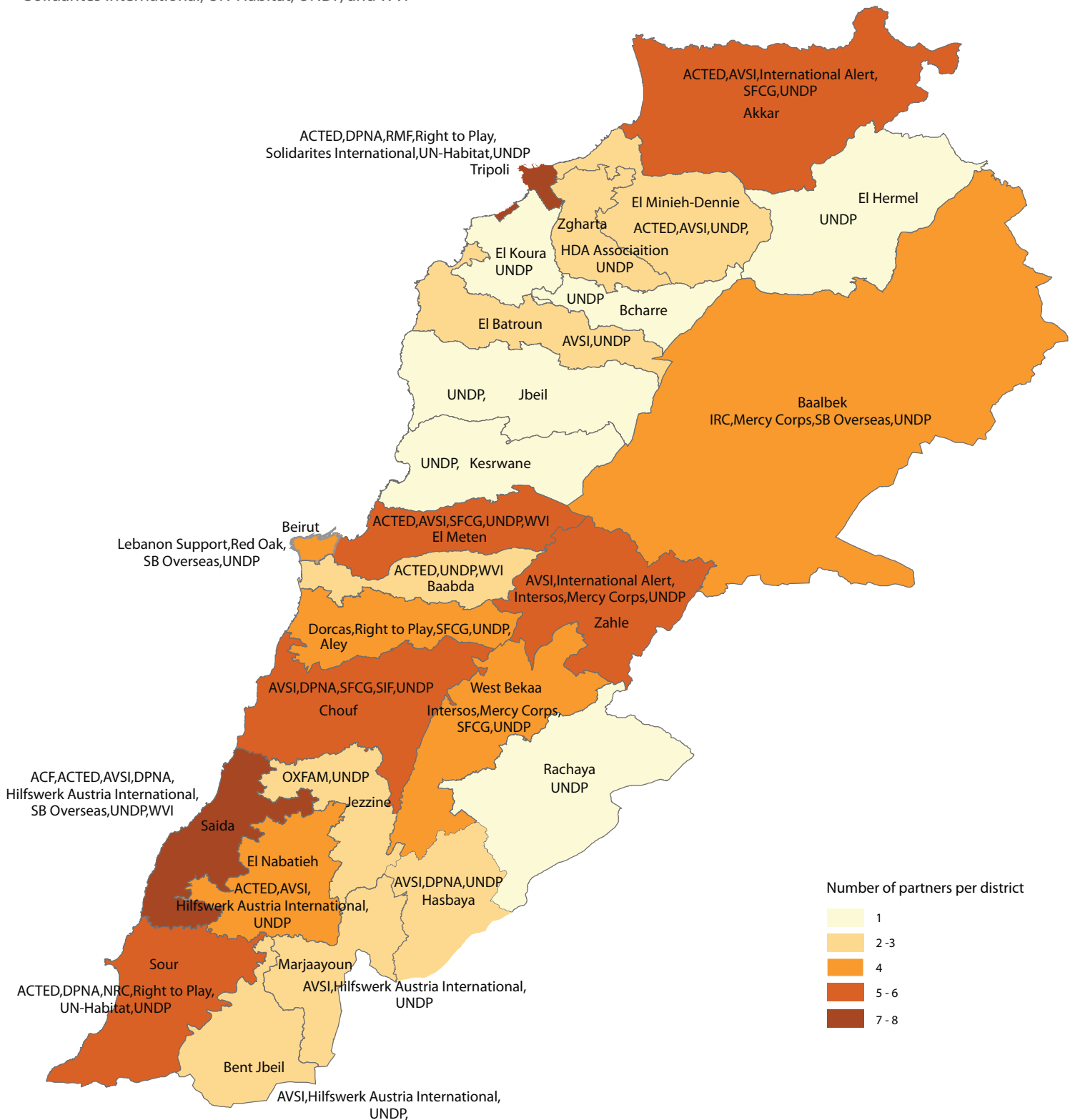
• Capacity building sessions on nonviolent communication and conflict sensitivity;
• Roundtable discussions to discuss sources of tension and mutual needs; and
• Community Initiatives to address those tensions and respond to common needs.

SOCIAL STABILITY Partners by District: 2018

Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 24 organizations:

ACF, ACTED, AVSI, DPNA, Dorcas, HDA Associaition, Hilfswerk Austria International, IRC, International Alert, Intersos, Lebanon Support, Mercy Corps, NRC, OXFAM, RMF, Red Oak, Right to Play, SB Overseas, SFCG, SIF, Solidarites International, UN-Habitat, UNDP, and WVI

ACTED,AVSI,International Alert, SFCG,UNDP
Akkar

ACTED,DPNA,RMF,Right to Play, Solidarites International,UN-Habitat,UNDP
Tripoli

El Minieh-Dennie
El Hermel
UNDP

Zgharta
ACTED,AVSI,UNDP,
HDA Associaition
UNDP

El Koura
UNDP

UNDP   Bcharre

El Batroun
AVSI,UNDP

UNDP,   Jbeil

Baalbek
IRC,Mercy Corps,SB Overseas,UNDP

UNDP, Kesrwane

Beirut

ACTED,AVSI,SFCG,UNDP,WVI
El Meten

Lebanon Support,Red Oak,
SB Overseas,UNDP

ACTED,UNDP,WVI
Baabda

AVSI,International Alert,
Intersos,Mercy Corps,UNDP
Zahle

Dorcas,Right to Play,SFCG,UNDP,
Aley

AVSI,DPNA,SFCG,SIF,UNDP
Chouf

West Bekaa
Intersos,Mercy Corps,
SFCG,UNDP

Rachaya
UNDP

OXFAM,UNDP
Jezzine

ACF,ACTED,AVSI,DPNA,
Hilfswerk Austria International,
SB Overseas,UNDP,WVI
Saida

El Nabatieh

ACTED,AVSI,
Hilfswerk Austria International,
UNDP

AVSI,DPNA,UNDP
Hasbaya

Sour

Marjaayoun
AVSI,Hilfswerk Austria International,
UNDP

ACTED,DPNA,NRC,Right to Play,
UN-Habitat,UNDP

Bent Jbeil

AVSI,Hilfswerk Austria International,
UNDP,

Number of partners per district

- 1
- 2 -3
- 4
- 5 - 6
- 7 - 8