Glossary and Reporting Guide of the Social Stability sector response plan and logframe

This document explains the different terminology and indicators used by the social stability sector. It is based on the 2017-2020 sector strategy and the results framework, and aims at guiding partners in their M&E and reporting so as to promote harmonization of Monitoring and Evaluation between partners and standardization of the reporting into activity info.

The below details what and when partners are supposed to do in terms of tracking results. However, it is understood that there are different modalities between partners monitoring and evaluation systems, and that different programmes will deliver different results based on size, target group, and locations. Moreover, the below is focused on collection of information on results and should not be interpreted as putting strict expectations in terms of delivery of results – i.e. partners should not push beneficiaries or municipalities to take decisions projects just to be able to report new results within the indicated timeframes. If results are lower or take longer than expected this will be used to adjust and refine the targets of the sector.

Overall definitions

- _Definitions:_
  - _Social Stability_: The sector defines social stability as a state of inter-group relations at the community level, where sources of tension between groups are addressed and managed through formal institutions or systems, so as to prevent them from resulting in collective violence, human rights abuses, or further loss of opportunities for vulnerable groups. Social stability in Lebanon in the context of the LCRP means supporting municipalities, local institutions and other conflict resolution actors within all communities, so as to prevent social tensions generated or exacerbated by the Syrian crisis from resulting in conflict between and among the displaced, and /or between the displaced and host communities.
  - _Municipalities:_ are local bodies with administrative and fiscal autonomy. They are endowed with tasks that have a public character or utility within their area and are entrusted to establish, manage, and help in the implementation of projects related to: infrastructure, kindergartens, public schools, vocational training centers, playing fields, dispensaries, public hospitals, public housing (LCPS). We find over 1,100 municipalities (of which 244 are located in the 251 cadasters identified as most vulnerable) and 51 municipal unions in Lebanon.
  - _Early warning_: is a process/mechanism (with associated policies and procedures) designed to predict and mitigate the harm resulting from natural and human-initiated disasters and other undesirable events.
  - _Tension_: a feeling of fear or anger between two or multiple groups of people who do not trust each other and demonstrate hostility or uneasiness based on diverging interests, backgrounds, ideas or needs.
  - _Conflict_: Friction or opposition resulting from actual or perceived differences or incompatibilities of interests, might be violent or non-violent conflict (adapted from business dictionary).

OUTCOME 1: Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure

This outcome is split into several different forms in activity info as not all outputs need to be reported at the same level.

Outcome indicators:
   A. % of people living in vulnerable areas reporting positive impact of municipalities on their lives
   B. % of people living in vulnerable areas reporting competition for MUNICIPAL AND SOCIAL services and utilities as source of tension
   C. % of people living in vulnerable areas who feel that they can voice concern with authorities in case of dissatisfaction
   D. % Waste Diversion rate

Indicators A, B and C are not measured through activity info reporting but through the Stabilization Monitoring Perception Survey. Indicator D is measured based on partners Solid Waste reporting (see output 6 below).

OUTPUT 1.1: Increased Municipal Services based on participatory processes delivered
   ♦ **Output Indicator:** # of municipalities receiving Community Support or Basic Service Projects

Specification: based on reporting of activities 3 and 4 below – see below <u>Reporting to include an attribute: '</u>Does your programme specifically/primarily target one of these beneficiary groups: [Women/Youth/PWD]'.

Activity 1: Support municipalities/local governance institutions in conducting host community led conflict-sensitive participatory processes.
  ▪ *Definitions:*
     ▪ *Participatory process: a* structure set up by local institutions (municipality, UoM, SDCs, Palestinian camps & gatherings) to enable the participation of residents, civil society, private sector, and collect their opinions on needs, priorities, and sources of tensions at the local level so as to inform local decision-making. These short-term processes are mainly oriented towards the identification of projects (i.e. MRR, CSP committees).
     ▪ *Local Governance Institutions:* refers to non-municipal institutions at local level, mainly Social Development Centres, but can also include water establishment, governors and Qaemaqam offices, etc…
  ▪ *Specification*: The participatory structure needs to be accessible to all members of the host community. The procedure to identify / select participants should be publicly advertised and transparent. Regular meetings will need to be organized to give a chance to all participants to express their views and use formal channels of communication with local institutions. This type of participatory process differs from the community structures established under output 1.3 as it is geared towards a shorter-term outcome (namely the identification and selection of priority projects).
  ▪ *Indicators:*
     ▪ *# of host community-led participatory committees/processes established with local governance institutions.*
     ▪ *# of projects/priorities identified through participatory processes.*
     ▪ *# of municipal officials participating (disaggregated by gender).*
     ▪ *# of community/civil society members participating (disaggregated by gender).*

Activity 2: Provide capacity support to municipalities to engage local community and manage tensions*.*
  ▪ *Definitions:*
     ▪ *Support* includes training, coaching, secondment of staff, provision of equipment, etc…
     ▪ *Community engagement and mediation:* it refers to host/refugee community outreach, participatory process, conflict prevention, dispute resolution and coordination with international partners.

- *Specification*: trainings should primarily focus on social stability considerations (if the main focus is protection – partners should report under the relevant sector). This includes support to municipalities through Municipal Support Assistants.
- *Indicators:*
  - *# of municipalities / UoM receiving direct support on community engagement & mediation.*
  - *# of municipalities / other governance structures (SDCs, etc.) supported through UoM on community engagement & mediation.*
  - *# of staff seconded to municipalities / UoM / other structures to support community engagement & mediation.*
  - *# of officials trained on community engagement & mediation (disaggregated by gender).*

Activity 3: Provide capacity support to municipalities to deliver services aiming at alleviating resource pressure and reducing tensions (including solid waste management)*.*
- *Definition:* capacity support through training/coaching/secondment of staff (notably involved in SWM and local youth volunteering) as well as the provision of equipment related to strategic planning, including project development and implementation, monitoring and evaluation, maintenance of municipal services, development of local municipal plans, financial management, organizational support, liaising with central ministries with the final aim of contributing to social stability by improving municipal service delivery and reducing resources pressure.
- *Specification*: it doesn't cover the technical support related to services reported in other sectors (such as Energy & Water or Shelter).
- *Indicators:*
  - *# of municipalities / UOM receiving direct support on strategic planning & service delivery (including SWM).*
  - *# of municipalities / other local governance structures (SDCs, etc.) supported through UoM on strategic planning & service delivery (including SWM).*
  - *# of staff seconded to municipalities / UoM / other structures to support on strategic planning & service delivery (including SWM).*
  - *# of officials trained on strategic planning & service delivery (including SWM) (disaggregated by gender).*

Activity 4: Support the delivery of municipal services (minimum 100k USD projects) identified through participatory processes to reduce tensions.
- *Definition:* The following requirements apply to basic services projects implemented in the SoST sector:
  - (1) partners need to have appealed under Social Stability. SoST needs to be the primary aim of the project (main objective: to reduce tensions by alleviating resource pressure and supporting the municipality).
  - (2) targeting primarily host communities.
  - (3) 'hard' tangible projects resulting in investment in service provision/infrastructure implemented directly or in partnership with the municipality.
  - (4) based on a participatory process.
  - *Specification*: Basic services relates to bigger projects with a minimum budget of 100,000 USD. Specific projects results will be also reported in the relevant sector (Water, Energy, Health, Education, LH, etc…). Partners' core costs (including salary, administrative and office costs) will be excluded from the total budget of the BS project.
  - *Indicators:*
    - *# of BS projects completed (disaggregated by type: water supply; waste water; solid waste; health; education; livelihoods; recreational; other infrastructure; other BS projects).*
    - *USD amount invested in project(s).*
    - *# of municipalities benefitting from completed projects.*

Activity 5: Implement Community Support Projects (maximum 100k USD projects) to address short term needs identified through participatory processes to reduce tensions.
- *Definition*: The following requirements apply to CSPs implemented in the SoST sector:
  - (1) partners need to have appealed under Social Stability. SoST needs to be the primary aim of the project (main objective: to reduce tensions by alleviating resource pressure and supporting the municipality).
  - (2) targeting primarily host communities.

- (3) 'hard' tangible projects resulting in investment in service provision/infrastructure implemented directly or in partnership with the municipality.
- (4) based on a participatory process.

  - *Specification*: Community Support Project relates to bigger projects with a maximum budget of 100,000 USD. Specific projects results will be also reported in the relevant sector (Water, Energy, Health, Education, LH, etc...). Partners' core costs (including salary, administrative and office costs) will be excluded from the total budget of the BS project.

  - *Indicators:*
    - *# of CSP projects completed (disaggregated by type: water supply; waste water; solid waste; health; education; livelihoods; recreational; other infrastructure; other CSP projects).*
    - *USD amount invested in CSP project(s).*
    - *# of municipalities benefitting from completed projects.*

OUTPUT 1.2: Integrated solid waste management services provided

- **Output Indicators:**
  # of municipalities implementing integrated solid waste management systems

Indicator Definition:
- Integrated solid waste management systems is not only collection but also treatment and recycling of solid waste in a sustainable and environmentally sound fashion.
- Includes sorting, recycling, but also land filling (licensed and environmentally sound - not dumpsite) *Sorting facility*: specialized facility in charge of sorting waste by type in order to facilitate its treatment (recycling, composting, energy production or landfill).
- *Solid waste management*: Systematic control of generation, collection, storage, transport, source separation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of solid waste (Business dictionary).
- *Composting*: defined as a mixture of various decaying organic substances (such as dead leaves or manure), used for fertilizing soil.

- **Output indicator: # tons Solid Waste diverted**

Indicator Definition: total tons that partners interventions are diverting to one of the following categories:
- Quantity of recyclable materials collected or separated for further processing and sale
- Quantity of organic material sent for composting or biogas production
- Quantity of material sent to thermal treatment facility
- Quantity of material sent to RDF for further processing in WTE facilities
- Quantity of material sent to a sanitary landfill for final disposal
-
  See annex 1 on indicator methodology for more details on how to measure it.

Activitiy *Indicators:*

- *# Municipal Solid Waste Management Project completed.*
- *USD value of solid waste management projects.*
- *# municipalities benefitting from projects.*
- *# of solid waste facilitates constructed.*
- *# of dumpsites rehabilitated.*

OUTPUT 1.3: National government institutions' capacity to support local crisis response strengthened

- *Definitions:*
  - *National government institutions* refer to Ministries while local institutions refer to municipalities, SDCs, UoMs, Districts, Governor's offices, etc.
  - *Support* refers to technical assistance (mentoring and coaching, trainings, policy support but also staffing and equipment) to ministries and their local institutions

- **Output Indicator: # of policy documents drafted by national government institutions to support local crisis response.**

Indicator Definition: Guidelines, codes of conduct, SoPs on tension analysis, tension management, conflict/dispute resolution, human rights, gender sensitive approaches, environment management drafted by ministries.

- **Output Indicator: # of local mechanisms promoting social stability established and linked to central level.**

Indicator Definition: Mechanisms include programmatic, technical, staffing support to local institutions (including municipalities, SDCs, UoM, Districts, Governors' offices) functioning as per central level policy.

Activity 1: Support to MoSA & MoIM's work with municipalities, SDCs and other local government institutions to decentralize social stability initiatives.

- *Definition*: MOSA-MOIM staff benefiting from training/coaching to support municipalities (i.e. on information management, coordination, participatory planning, local governance…).
  - *Specification*: all the support provided at national level should be reported in Beirut.
  - *Indicator: # of MOSA/MOIM officials trained (disaggregated by gender).*

Activity 2: Support Disaster and Crisis Management Capacity to mitigate the impact of crisis at decentralized level.

- *Definitions:*
  - *DRM*: the systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters.
  - *Specification*: DRM cells can be set up either in ministries (reported in Beirut) or in governors' offices (reported in the respective governorate) or at UoM level.
  - *Indicators: # of DRM cells set up / # UoM piloting DRM at union of municipality level.*

Activity 3: Support the setting up and equipment of MOIM security cells at the Qaza level.

- *Definition*: in the Lebanese context, *security cells are* mandated by MOIM to follow up on security related matters and conflict trends related to the Syrian Refugees crisis in Lebanon.
  - *Specification*: it refers to the number of active / equipped security cells at governorate/district level. Activities need to be implemented in full partnership with MOIM and to involve key local governance institutions and security forces.
  - *Indicators: # of active security cells # of security cells equipped. # District security cells that send the district questionnaire to ISF Security Central Cell; # municipalities that report according to the questionnaire to their district security cells.*

Activity 4: Support governors' offices in coordination and relations with municipality.

- *Definition*: Governors' offices supported on coordination, strategic planning, situation analysis, so as to play a key role in enhancing social stability at the local level. The assistance provided includes staffing, training/coaching as well as the provision of equipment.
  - *Specification*: the staffing support exclusively refers to the secondment of full-time staff to governors' offices.
  - *Indicators: # of governor offices supported. # of staff seconded to governors' offices.*

Activity 5: Support MoE and other concerned government institutions to strengthen the management and enforcement of measures that mitigate environmental impacts.
  - *Specification*: MoE has developed a guide and training material on environmental mitigation at local level, to be used to train municipalities.
  - *Indicators: # of environmental/SWM guidelines & policies developed. # of municipalities trained on environmental mitigation.*

Activity 6: Improve prisons conditions
  - *Indicators: # detainees whose living conditions are improved following rehabilitation; # senior ISF official sensitized on internal oversight mechanisms.*

OUTPUT 1.4: Municipal police capacity to ensure community security strengthened
- *Definitions:*
  - *Municipal police:* defined as a body of municipal employees trained in methods of law enforcement and crime prevention and detection and authorized to maintain the peace, safety, and order within local communities.
  - *Code of conduct, guidelines, SoPs:* sets out the legal and ethical standards by which all municipal police forces must abide.
  - *Specification*: Support primarily focuses on municipal polices forces but can also target other security forces (i.e. ISF, GSO…) in relations to municipal policing. Code of conducts/guidelines to be developed, endorsed, and disseminated through training/dissemination sessions.
  - *Indicators: # of code of conducts and guidelines developed. # of consultative meetings organized on code of conduct/guidelines. # of local officials consulted on development of code of conduct/guidelines. # of law enforcement and security actors trained (disaggregated by gender). # of municipal police units adopting the new SoPs and CoC and implementing them; # of municipal police units benefitting from mentorship programmes. .*

OUTCOME 2: – Strengthen municipal and local community capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts

This form is duplicated in activity info at both governorate and cadastre level. This is to allow partners who implement regional programmes to report them adequately. However this only includes activities where one conflict prevention initiatives gathers stakeholders from different part of the region – for example a dialogue table with representatives of various municipalities of a governorate or a youth initiatives regrouping youth clubs from the all region. Partners who implement activities in specific municipalities should report them there.

Outcome indicators:

- % of people living in vulnerable areas able to identify conflict resolution mechanisms/actors in their community they would turn to
- % of people living in vulnerable areas identifying factors that could improve inter-community relationships
- % of people displaying propensity for violent conflict resolution

Outcome Indicators are not measured through activity info reporting but through the Stabilization Monitoring Perception Survey

OUTPUT 2.1: Capacity development support provided to municipalities and local actors for dialogue and conflict prevention
Definition: _Dialogue and conflict prevention initiatives/mechanisms_: participatory mechanisms (typically a committee) whose members meet on a regular basis to specifically address causes of conflict and tensions at the local level. These mechanisms are aimed at supporting local authorities and municipalities in fostering inter and intra-community dialogue so as to analyze key drivers of local conflict, discuss shared concerns and priorities, propose solutions, and alert local authorities when needed.

- **Output Indicator: # of self-functioning dialogue and conflict prevention initiatives**.
    - _Specification:_ These initiatives can either target the entire community or specific groups (such as youth or women), are self-functioning and managed by local authorities and/or civil society members. Not tracked in Activity Info but through the table of dialogue and conflict prevention initiatives.

Reporting to include an attribute: 'Does your programme specifically/primarily target one of these beneficiary groups: [Women/PWD]'.

Activity 1: Implement dialogue and conflict prevention initiatives in municipalities with economic and social tensions.
- _Definition:_
    - _Participation to mechanisms:_ individuals exercising influence in their respective communities who are willing to take an active role to enhance social stability by mediating tensions, addressing misperceptions and mitigating conflict, and who may receive trainings to do so. These individuals participate in dialogue mechanisms which are coordinated with the municipalities/local institutions. Not tracked in Activity Info but through the table of dialogue and conflict prevention initiatives.

- Civil servants: are officials or employees from local government structures (such as municipalities, schools, health centers, SDCs…).
- Community representatives: include civil society members, community/traditional leaders (Muktars) and other community representatives. Youth civil society members will be reported as civil society while youth officials will be reported as officials.
- Community event: one-off event/initiative (festival, sport competition, commemoration, celebration, etc…) organized/facilitated by the conflict prevention mechanism to improve social stability, defuse tensions and engage the wider community.
- Indicators: # established dialogue and conflict prevention initiatives/mechanisms; #participants to initiatives/mechanisms (disaggregated by type and gender) # of community events organized by mechanisms/initiatives. # of civil servants / community representatives engaged in mechanisms (disaggregated by cohorts, gender).

Activity 2: Strengthen local civil society's role at community level.
- Definitions:
- CSO: refers to civil society organization (they range from local associations to national NGOs).
- Support to local NGOs: can include both organizational and capacity support (i.e. on self-structuring and management, proposal development, project management, financial management) as well substantive support related to social stability (conflict analysis, prevention and resolution, community outreach, participatory processes, communication and advocacy, etc...). It can also refer to initiatives defined as public campaign, petition, public pact or commitment aiming at mitigating tensions - through positive messages or fighting misperceptions.
- Indicator: # of CSOs receiving organizational/capacity support.

Activity 3 Support civil society initiatives at the national level to foster dialogue and mitigate tensions.
- Definitions: see above
- Indicators: # of NGOs supported. # of public campaigns organized by supported NGOs.

OUTPUT 2.2 - Youth participation and empowerment increased, enabling their positive engagement in their communities and preventing their marginalization

- Definition:
- "Youth" refers to adolescents and young adults between 15-24.
- Children refers to individuals below 15.

Output Indicator: # of self-functioning youth initiatives.

Indicator Definition: youth initiatives are projects targeting and involving groups of youth over time and promoting civic engagement (for Lebanese), community campaigns, conflict mitigation, volunteerism and tolerance through a series of activities so as to mitigate tensions, facilitate inter-community outreach and/or prevent youth marginalization. These initiatives function without partners' support and are run by either local authorities, CBOs or community members.

Output Indicator: # of youth volunteers involved in initiatives at programme closure (disaggregated by cohorts and gender).

Indicator Definition: Youth volunteers are young people with influence in their community who are willing to take an active and unpaid role to enhance social stability by mediating tensions, addressing misperceptions and mitigating conflict, and receive trainings to do so.

Reporting to include an attribute: 'Does your programme specifically/primarily target one of these beneficiary groups: [Young Women/ PWD]'.

Activity: Implement youth initiatives (disaggregated by type: peacebuilding clubs, summer camps, sport clubs/artistic activities, media-activities, active citizenship & community service initiatives and other recreational / cultural activities) to promote active involvement of youth in local communities) in coordination with local municipalities/institutions.

- *Definitions*: type of youth initiatives:
- *Youth initiatives:* please see above.
- *Peacebuilding committees*: structures gathering youth that meet on a regular basis to specifically address causes of conflict / tensions (they can be locally owned / managed).
- *Summer camps*: supervised programs implemented during the summer which enable children and/or adolescents to engage in various activities.
- *Sport clubs/activities*: peacebuilding initiatives aimed at mitigating tensions through sports.
- *Active citizenship and community services:* initiatives promoting active engagement and volunteerism among youth in order to reduce tensions. Active citizenship should only target Lebanese, community services can target non-Lebanese.
- *Other recreational/ cultural activities*: youth initiatives promoting peacebuilding through other recreational/cultural activities (theatrical plays, etc.)
- *Projects*: Short term and one off actions (non-tangible), campaigns, QIPs and activities (if tangible, need to be reported as CSPs under output 1.1).
  - *Indicators: # youth initiatives established (disaggregated by type); # youth participating in initiatives (disaggregated by cohort and gender); # of youth trained on Life Skills, Conflict Resolution and Healthy Life styles # of children participating in initiatives, # of projects, campaigns, QIPs, actions implemented under the scope of youth initiatives.*

Output 2.3: National, local, and social media engaged in defusing tensions

Engage key media institutions in defusing tensions through objective and positive reporting and training community members and/or journalists on objective/positive reporting.

- *Definition:*
  - *Media institutions*: it includes newspapers, information websites, radio, TV stations which are engaged in initiatives (i.e. campaigns, specific series of news piece/analysis/commentary, pact or commitment) aiming at mitigating tensions through positive messages, commitment to objective reporting, or countering misperceptions.
  - *Indicators: # of media institutions engaged in social stability initiatives. # of journalists trained (disaggregated by gender). # of individuals trained on objective/positive reporting (disaggregated by gender).*

OUTCOME 3: – Enhance LCRP capacities on early warning and conflict sensitivity

Definitions:
- *Early warning:* is a process/mechanism/systems (with associated policies and procedures) designed to predict and mitigate the harm resulting from natural and human-initiated disasters and other undesirable events.
- *Conflict sensitivity:* defined as the ability to: 1) Understand the context in which an individual/group operate(s); 2) Understand the interaction between these interventions and the context, and; 3) Act upon the understanding of this interaction, in order to maximize positive impacts. It basically relates to the mainstreaming of the "do no harm approach" in conflict settings, and strengthening efforts to increase the positive impact on the context.

Outcome indicators
- Proportion of LCRP partner informed on stability risks & trends and able to integrate conflict sensitivity in their programming
- # of LCRP sectors taking steps to include social stability consideration in their work

Outcome indicators are measured through inter-agency survey and not through activity info reporting.

OUTPUT 3.1: LCRP partners provided with early warning analysis and trained on conflict sensitivity
- **Output Indicator: # of early warning/conflict analysis reports published.**

Indicator Definition: # of reports analyzing trends, causes and dynamics of conflict & tensions published and disseminated among partners.
- **Output Indicator: proportion of LCRP partner informed on stability risks & trends and able to integrate conflict sensitivity in their programming.**

Indicator Definition: proportion of LCRP partners who report being properly informed on different dimension of social stability and able to integrate this information in their work through conflict-sensitive programming.

Activity 1: Produce Conflict Analysis/Early Warning Reports.
- *Definition*: Early Warning, Local Governance, Conflict analysis and/or CVE reports published.
  - *Indicator:* # of Social Stability reports produced.

Activity 2: Set up Early Warning & Stabilization Monitoring System.
- *Definition:* support in the establishment and operationalization of EW and Stabilization monitoring systems.
  - *Indicator:* # of EW systems set up and functioning.
  -

Activity 3: Deliver Conflict Sensitivity Training to LCRP Partners.
- *Definitions:*
  - Capacity building initiatives aimed at enabling partners to satisfactorily mainstream and integrate conflict sensitivity considerations in their programming and to be informed on main tension trends.
  - *LCRP partner* refers to appealing / implementing partners, donors and line ministries.
  - *Specification*: Training/coaching to partners on conflict sensitive programming, conflict analysis and resolution.
  - *Indicators:* # of LCRP partners whose staff have been trained. # of LCRP staff trained (disaggregated by gender); # of LCRP partners who adapt project/programmes based on improved context understanding.

LCRP/Social Stability Sector

Outcome Indicator related to SWM

Draft for discussion- Dated 6 November 2017

1. Selected indicator

The selected indicator for Output 1.2 is the "Waste diversion from dumps" resulting from LCRP interventions in Solid Waste Management (SWM).

Waste diversion from dumps is the percentage of waste diverted away from dumps, as a result of LCRP interventions in SWM, from the total amount of waste generated either through recycling, composting/biogas generation, production of RDF, thermal treatment, or sanitary landfilling.

The diversion rate is the amount of waste that can be diverted from being disposed of in an open dump to be either burned or deposited. The indicator is chosen since it reflects on the environmental harm caused by dumps from air pollution, soil, surface and ground water pollution. The rate is measured in percentage. A higher diversion rate implies an improvement of the SWM situation and a better impact on the environment.

Waste Diversion rate (%) = <u>Total Quantity of Waste diverted away from dumps</u> X 100
Total Quantity of Waste generated

- A waste diversion rate of 0 % implies a very bad situation whereby all waste quantities are sent to the dump for disposal.
- A waste diversion rate of 100 % implies an ideal situation whereby all waste quantities are used as a resource in accordance with the waste management hierarchy and that all dumps are closed and/or rehabilitated.

2. How can a high diversion rate be achieved?

The LCRP interventions in SWM that can contribute to the improvement of the "waste diversion from dumps" indicator are the following:

- Increased recycling rate through
    - Implementing sorting at source activities

- o Organizing separate waste collection
- o Sale of recyclable materials to recycling industries
- Sorting of waste in a waste sorting/processing facility and sale of recyclable materials to recycling industries
- Treatment of the organic fraction of the waste either aerobically (compost production) or anaerobically (biogas generation)
- Thermal treatment of the waste
- Production of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) from the waste and use in waste to energy facilities
- Disposal of waste/waste rejects in a sanitary landfill
- Closing and rehabilitation of dumps as soon as an alternative solution is available.

All of these interventions can contribute to increasing the waste diversion rate, though at different values. This depends mainly on the waste stream targeted by the LCRP intervention. Implementing waste sorting at source will result in an improvement of the indicator by 3 to 15 % (based on the efficiency of the results achieved) while diverting organic waste through a composting facility will divert more than 30 – 50 % away from the dumps (based on the capacity of the facility).

3. Guidelines for determination of the waste diversion rate

Table 1 below provides guidelines for determining the value of the waste diversion indicator for LCRP interventions. In the absence of data, an assessment may be required to collect the missing data needed to calculate the indicator (through a survey or an assessment study).

Table 1. Criteria for determining the waste diversion from dumps

Waste Diversion from dumps (%)	Criteria for determining the indicator
0-10	- Open dumping and/or open burning of the majority of the waste - Scavenging activities in villages or in dumps - Sale of small quantities of recyclables after implementing partial sorting at source initiatives
10-25	- Partial management of waste - Sorting at source taking place and recyclable materials are being collected for recycling - Some of the organics are being treated either though composting or anaerobic digestion (AD) - Planned infrastructure in progress-budget secured and/or infrastructure under construction
25-50	- Partial SWM infrastructure operational - Recyclables are collected and sold - Sorting and composting/AD facilities are available. Compost and/or biogas being produced. - Landfill not available

Waste Diversion from dumps (%)	Criteria for determining the indicator
	• More than 50 % of waste being sent to dumps
50-85	• Infrastructure (including a sanitary landfill) is available and operational • Sorting at source or at a waste processing facility and sale of recyclables • Composting and treatment of organics to produce compost or biogas • Production of RDF • Thermal treatment of waste • Landfilling of waste/waste rejects
85-100	• Complete infrastructure available and operational • Sorting at source or at a waste processing facility and sale of recyclables • Composting and treatment of organics to produce compost or biogas • Production of RDF • Thermal treatment of waste • Landfilling of waste/waste reject • Dumps completely closed and rehabilitated

4. Information needed from LCRP Partners for measuring the baseline value of the indicator

To be able to calculate the baseline diversion rate for LCRP interventions, each LCRP partner should provide the below data. In the absence of such quantitative data, LCRP partners should collect and report them over a period of one month to be able to use them in the calculations.

1. Nature of the SWM project being implemented by the LCRP Partner – provide all details of activities along with accurate data and statistics.

2. Total quantity of waste materials diverted away from dumps as a result of LCRP interventions over a period of a minimum of one month (value in tons/month). The total quantity of waste materials diverted includes the sum of any of the below categories, whenever applicable:
   • Quantity of recyclable materials collected or separated for further processing and sale
   • Quantity of organic material sent for composting or biogas production
   • Quantity of material sent to thermal treatment facility
   • Quantity of material sent to RDF for further processing in WTE facilities
   • Quantity of material sent to a sanitary landfill for final disposal

- Quantity of material sent to dump.

3. Total amount of waste generated/month at the cadaster level in the LCRP intervention area to be coordinated with the municipalities.
   - Weighted resident population X waste generation rate (account for summer and winter population and for Syrian refugees).

5. Methodology for calculating the baseline value of the indicator

To be able to calculate the baseline value of the indicator, the following should be done:

1- Collect and analyze data received from LCRP partners and interventions described above (amount of waste diverted)
2- Consolidate all data in a database for SWM for interventions under LCRP.
3- Conduct assessment of existing situation in cadasters where LCRP interventions are ongoing (can be done through surveys), in case needed.
4- Establish, based on available data, the baseline waste diversion rate in each area of concern under LCRP (at cadaster level) and if not available, estimate the value based on the guidelines in Table 1.
5- Once individual waste diversion rates for LCRP interventions at cadaster level are established, calculate the overall waste diversion rate for all interventions. This value should be weighed proportionally to the amount of waste being managed under each project / cadaster.

6. Verification means

1. Municipalities and LCRP partners should provide accurate data on number of residents (Lebanese and Syrians) within their jurisdiction and on quantity of waste generated. If any of these data is not available, calculation of waste generated can be done based on known per capita waste generation rates.
2. Municipalities/donors/LCRP partners to provide feedback and measurable values on progress of their interventions in terms of waste diversion.
3. Donors/LCRP partners to provide accurate monthly data of waste diverted (types and quantities).
4. Whenever needed, conduct a study/survey on targeted municipalities and collect accurate data.
5. Monitor progress in specific areas on monthly basis
6. Reporting of data on waste diversion by LCRP Partners on regular basis of items discussed under section 4 above to LCRP/SWM coordinator under the Social Stability Sector.

7. Target

Once the baseline waste diversion indicators are established in all LCRP intervention areas, LCRP Partners should continue to monitor the data on quarterly basis so that the same calculation procedures can be repeated annually. The annual improvement in this indicator will help assess the progress and effectiveness made during that year as a result of the different interventions.