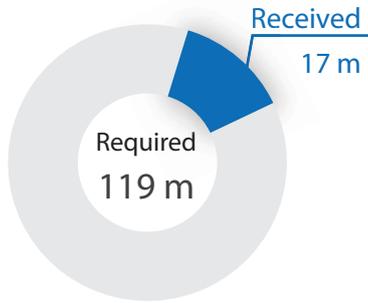




The monthly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. Social Stability partners are working to strengthen local communities and institutions ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict, and to inform the overall response on the evolution of tensions.

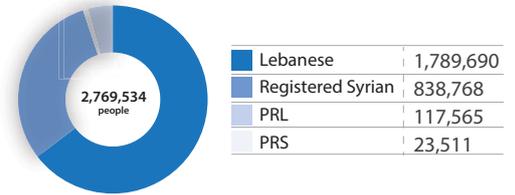
2016 Funding Status as of 31 August 2016



Targeted Communities

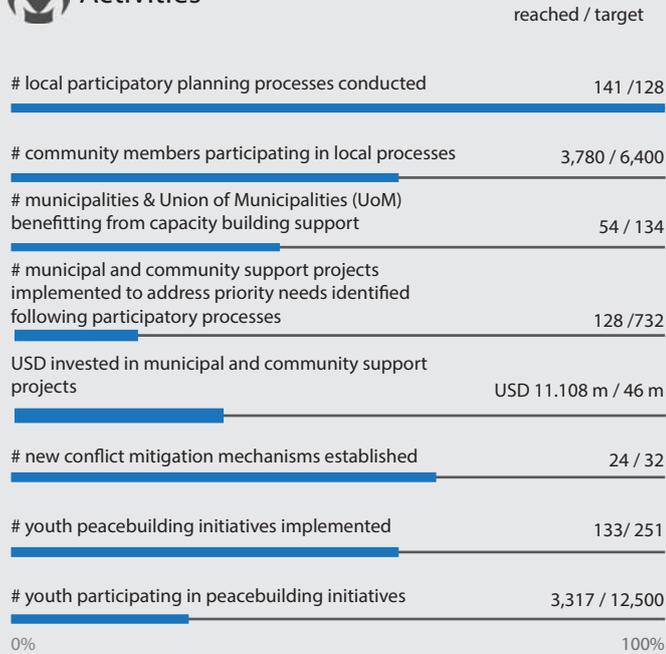


population in cadastres reached by SoSt Partners



Progress against targets - Activity indicators

Activities

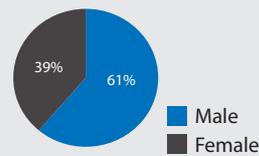


Outputs

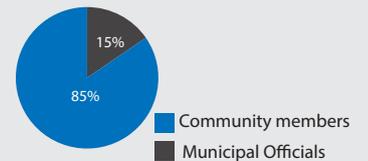


Gender/Type Breakdown

Participants in social stability activities

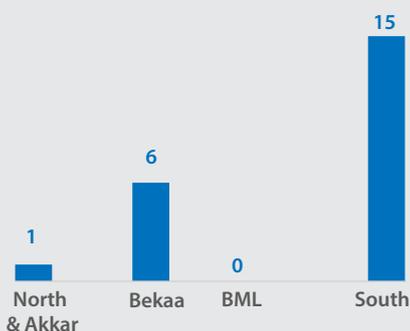


Participants to participatory planning processes

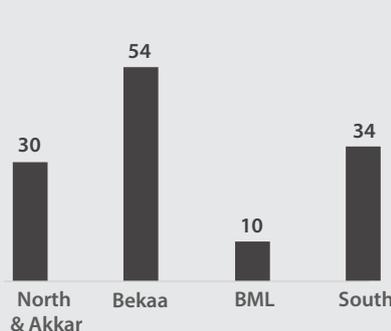


Analysis

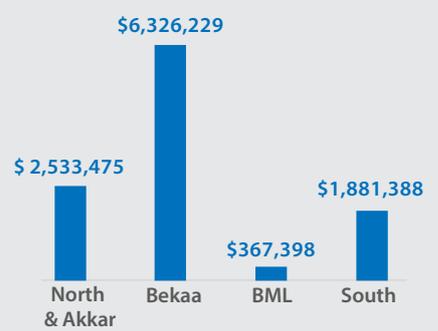
Number of new conflict mitigation mechanisms established by area of operations



Number of municipal and community support projects implemented



USD value of projects implemented



Social stability partners have increased and diversified their support in the past few months, despite a severe funding gap. The sector remains the most underfunded within the response with only 17m USD (14% of the appeal) received so far. In order to fill this critical gap, four social stability projects will be funded under the OCHA Humanitarian fund, representing an additional support of 1.8m USD to the sector to address priority gaps, notably community dialogue and youth empowerment initiatives in Tripoli.

Overall, 25 partners are currently active in 217 of the 251 most vulnerable cadasters across the country. Results to date indicate that the sector's support to municipalities remains strong, with 159 municipalities and Unions receiving capacity building support. 128 projects worth 11.1mUSD have been implemented since the beginning of the year, representing respectively a 10% and 34% increase compared to same time last year. However, in 85 out of the 217 localities currently targeted, partners have only facilitated participatory identification of priority needs and sources of tensions, but have not yet implemented any interventions to address these. This means 119 out of the 251 localities identified as most vulnerable are not receiving tangible support to alleviate resource pressure or mitigate tensions.

On a positive note, soft activities such as dialogue mechanisms or youth empowerment have increased by more than 30% compared Quarter 2, with over 1,000 youth and children participating in 41 new initiatives. In addition, 10 new conflict mitigation mechanisms have been established in Q3, bringing the total number of active dialogue committees/-mechanisms to 49, covering over 100 localities in Lebanon. Partners report that thanks to their inclusive membership and their link to local institutions, these committees such as the one established in Akroum, Akkar, are not only helping detect tension and clashes in the community but also devise measures to counter them.

The support provided to the Ministries of Interior has been scaled up in the past few months, enabling 27 security cells (one at the central level



Changes in Context - Third Quarter

Following the completion by MOSA and UNDP of the Mapping of Risks and Resources (MRR), a participatory planning process used to identify/address key local priorities in the 251 most vulnerable cadasters across the country, a formal launch ceremony was organized at the Grand Serail in July under the leadership of the Prime Minister. The Municipal Action Plans resulting from the MRRs are gradually being uploaded on MoSA's website, which will provide key information to all LCRP sectors and partners to strengthen and harmonize their support to municipalities.

The June attacks in Ras-Baalbek/Qaa led not only to a deterioration of the security situation in North Bekaa, but also to a more general spike in social tensions and a degradation in inter-community perceptions throughout the country, as reported by field working groups. This renewed concerns that social stability in Lebanon remains fragile and vulnerable to rapid deterioration and localized instances of violence. This is supported by a recent analysis conducted by Lebanon Support, showing a 23% augmentation in the number of security incidents in the May-August period compared to the first months of 2016 – the rise of incidents being mostly attributable to the Qaa attacks and associated security response. In order to improve the response monitoring, field working groups are working on identifying areas more prone to tensions. While the most commonly identified sources of tensions were competition for jobs and pressure on resources, the situation varies from areas to areas and the purpose of the exercise will be to ensure that responses are tailored to the local context. In any case, this recent deterioration of the situation highlighted the difficulty of implementing reactive programmes once tensions have spiked and the importance of preventive social stability interventions in priority locations. This worryingly contrasts with the funding situation of the sector.

Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following organizations: ACTED, ALEF, AND, ARCS, ActionAid, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, DAWB/NABAA, DPNA, DRC, Dorcas, IOM, IRC, Intersos, LOST, MOSA-UNDP, Mercy Corps, NRC, PU-AMI, SCI, SFCG, SIF, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR, UNRWA



Facts and Figures

251 Source: Vulnerability Map
cadastres identified as most vulnerable

114 Source: Vulnerability Map
vulnerable cadastres where population has increased by 50% or more

70% Source: LCPS
of municipalities too small to provide any local services (of 1,108 Municipalities)

55% Source: REACH
of host and displaced communities members reporting multiple causes of tensions between communities in 251 vulnerable cadastres

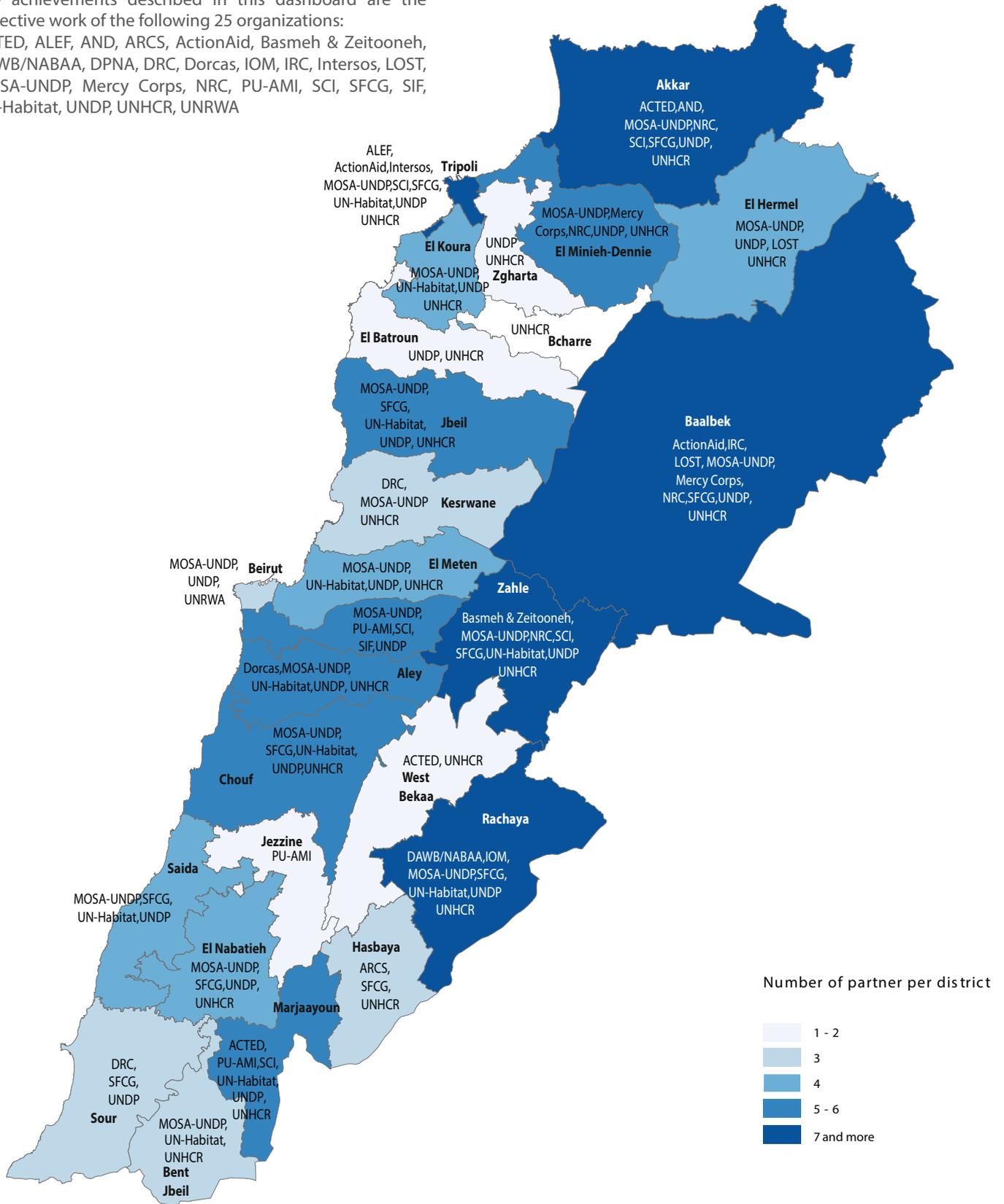
and one in each of the 26 Qaza) to be equipped, set up and trained on data collection and analysis on social tensions and monitoring of the security situation. In parallel, the committee in charge of the drafting of the Standard Operating Procedure and Code of Conduct of the municipal police has organized 12 local consultations to collect inputs from representatives of the security forces, governors, municipalities and civil society organizations. Both initiatives are already supporting dialogue between central and local institutions, ensuring that the analysis and guidance of the Ministry of Interior is rooted in the needs and realities from the field. In the next quarter, a priority interventions for partners will be to deliver trainings for newly elected municipal officials so as to familiarize them with their roles and responsibilities



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 25 organizations:

ACTED, ALEF, AND, ARCS, ActionAid, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, DAWB/NABAA, DPNA, DRC, Dorcas, IOM, IRC, Intersos, LOST, MOSA-UNDP, Mercy Corps, NRC, PU-AMI, SCI, SFCG, SIF, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR, UNRWA



Note: This map has been produced by UNHCR based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for UNHCR operational purposes. It does not constitute an official United Nations map. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.