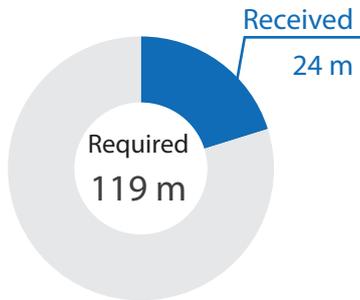


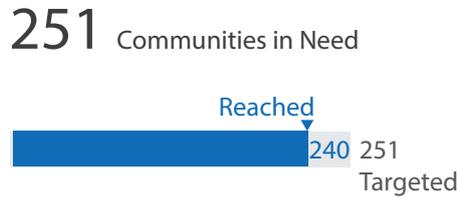


The monthly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. Social Stability partners are working to strengthen local communities and institutions ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict, and to inform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

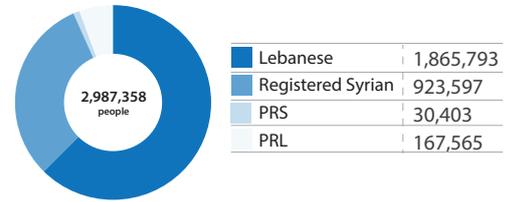
### 2016 Funding Status as of 31 December 2016



### Targeted Communities

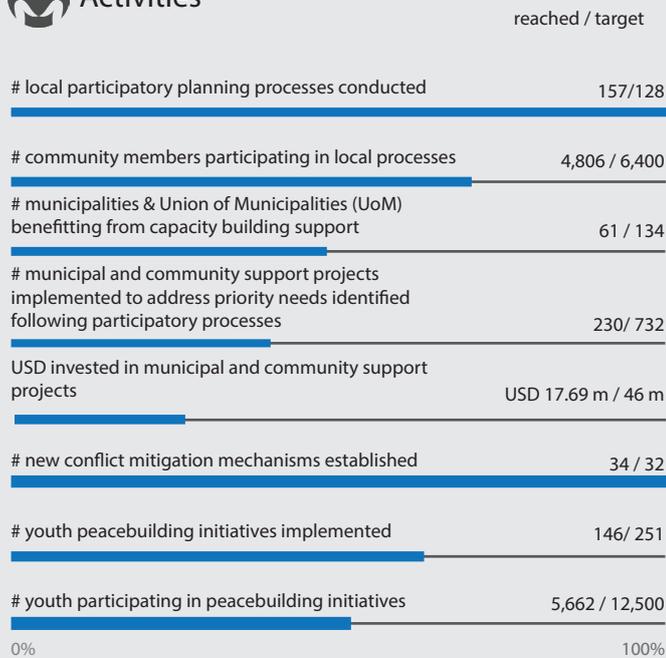


### # population in cadastres reached by SoSt Partners



## Progress against targets - Activity indicators

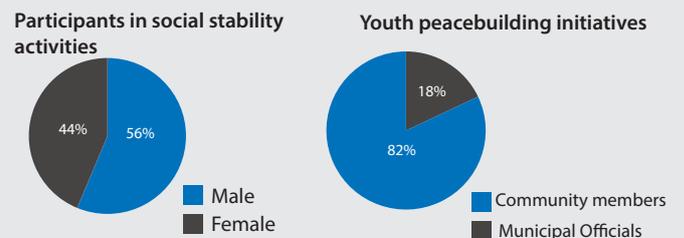
### Activities



### Outputs

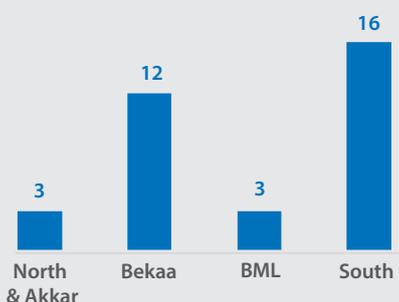


### Gender/Type Breakdown

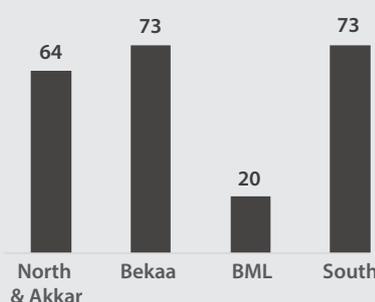


## Analysis

### Number of new conflict mitigation mechanisms established by area of operations



### Number of municipal and community support projects implemented



### USD value of projects implemented



- Participatory mapping of needs completed in all 244 municipalities identified as most vulnerable has been completed and released and is now used as a basis for partners' interventions at municipal level.
  - Support to Municipal capacity to respond to the crisis and maintain social stability has continued increasing. Investment in municipalities in 2016 exceeds 2014 and 2015 combined, with 225 projects across 97 municipalities.
  - Increased focus on supporting decentralization efforts by strengthening central-local level linkages – In particular support to MoIM in regulating municipal police, and to MoSA in supporting municipalities in needs of identification and conflict prevention.
  - 100 municipalities have now been supported over the past three years to implement local dialogue and conflict mitigation initiatives, typically through the establishment of dedicated committees.
  - Over 5,600 youth and children participating in peacebuilding and empowerment activities.
- 161 staff from 55 LCRP partners (UN, NGOs, Donors) trained on conflict sensitive programming.



### 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

## IMPACT AGAINST THE LCRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The Social Stability sector primary contribution remains focused on the LCRP Strategic Objective 3 to reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability while contributing also to improving local service delivery. Despite several challenges listed below, the sector was still able to make important progress in that direction by focusing its attention on the localities identified as most vulnerable in the inter-agency vulnerability map. All of these 251 localities have now seen the priority needs of the host communities mapped through the mapping of risks and resources methodology, which not only provides a roadmap for partners intervening in these areas, but also greatly contributes to fostering trust and linkages between local communities and their local institutions. Evaluation reports are showing that residents are calling for improved communication and increased participation in local decision making. In 2016, partners conducted over 157 participatory needs identification processes, allowing over 4,000 residents to voice their recommendations and concerns. In order to enable municipalities and unions to meet the newly raised expectations, partners are providing both capacity support to municipalities (nearly 200 municipalities in total, including 160 supported through Unions of Municipalities), and also through the implementation of priority projects. 230 projects were implemented in 97 municipalities, worth US\$17.7 m – which exceeds the cumulative total of 2014 and 2015. The assessment of the impact of such projects on social stability highlights that improving service delivery is not only addressing the top concern of residents, it is also boosting the legitimacy of local authorities. This in turn makes residents feel increasingly engaged and in control of the situation in their community, and is also correlated with markedly decreasing tensions around basic services in these municipalities.

However, impact assessments have also shown that not only inter-community tensions related to job opportunities remain prevalent, but also that communities are increasingly avoiding each other. In addition, social stability assessments report that propensity for dialogue has decreased in 2016, which consequently has increased the likelihood that this will lead to negative action. The spike of security incidents and of restrictions on displaced throughout Lebanon in the aftermath of the attacks in Qaa in June showed the potential consequences of this negative trend.

The sector aims at creating the foundations to mitigate the consequences of such issues through a range of local initiatives to promote dialogue, dispute resolutions and bring communities together. This approach has remained robust in 2016, with dialogue committees established in an additional 34 municipalities to cover 100 municipalities, and over 5,600 youth and children participated in 150 peacebuilding and empowerment initiatives. Partners are increasingly working to institutionalize these efforts to guarantee their sustainability and over 100 MoSA staff have been trained on leading local conflict prevention initiatives. As feeling of insecurity remains a key potential driver of tension, a Code of Conduct and Standards Operating Procedures for municipal police have been drafted this year in consultation with nearly 200 local security officers, mayors and governors. These will be rolled out in 7 pilot locations in 2017 to start filling an important regulatory gap undermining social stability at the local level.



Finally, it is important to highlight the work of the sector in providing effective support on conflict sensitivity to the overall response through a two-pronged approach: first, field working groups have all engaged in a participatory tension analysis exercise to highlight areas more at risk of tension and guide interventions in these areas; second, over 160 staff from 55 different partners have been trained on conflict sensitive programming over the course of the year.

## CHALLENGES

With only 20% of funding received to date, Social Stability remained the most underfunded sector of the LCRP. While partners were able to rely on carry-over from 2015 to continue expanding activities in 2016, this funding shortage is preventing proper scaling up of activities throughout the most vulnerable cadasters. In a context where, as underlined above, local expectations are high and social stability fragile, the sector capacity to raise to the needs remains limited. The aftermath of the Qaa incidents, when the spike of antagonistic rhetoric throughout Lebanon, highlighted the difficulty of reactive responses to tensions.

In relation to this, the lack of impact evaluations of current social stability programmes is also undermining the ability of the sector to demonstrate its impact, raise further funding, and also to facilitate learning and exchange of lessons learnt.

A similar information gap relates to the lack of regular and comparable studies on the evolution of tensions and in particular of perception surveys, which would allow the sector to unpack the dynamics of tensions, and partners to refine their programmes.

The municipal elections held in the spring have also temporarily slowed down the work of the sector as new municipal leadership needed to get familiar with partners interventions, but further reinforced the legitimacy and trust in municipalities over the long run.

## KEY PRIORITIES AND GAPS FORESEEN - 1ST QUARTER 2017

The sector will focus on several priorities over the next few months – this will include: (1) updating and releasing the mapping of risks and resources in areas that were covered first in 2014, (2) training new municipal leadership from 300 municipalities on their new roles and responsibilities, and (3) expanding programming in urban areas, particularly through the finalization of city and neighborhood profiles – with a particular focus on Bourj Hammoud, Tyr and Tripoli through the establishment of Regional Technical Offices.

As solid waste is now hosted under the Social Stability sector, and as the Ministry of Environment has identified Social Stability as one of its priority sectors, the sector will set up a dedicated coordination meeting for solid waste partners with the relevant ministries, while the Ministry of Environment will work on environmental safeguard guidelines that will be used to train municipalities during the year. Similarly, the first quarter of 2017 will also see the start of the piloting of the municipal police SoPs and Code of Conduct.

As general elections are foreseen to take place in 2017, the sector in coordination with notably protection partners will also focus on scaling up its analysis capacity to identify which places are most at risk of seeing negative repercussion of the political campaigns on intercommunity relations. Field working groups are therefore updating their mapping of tensions and regular perception surveys will be initiated in the quarter.

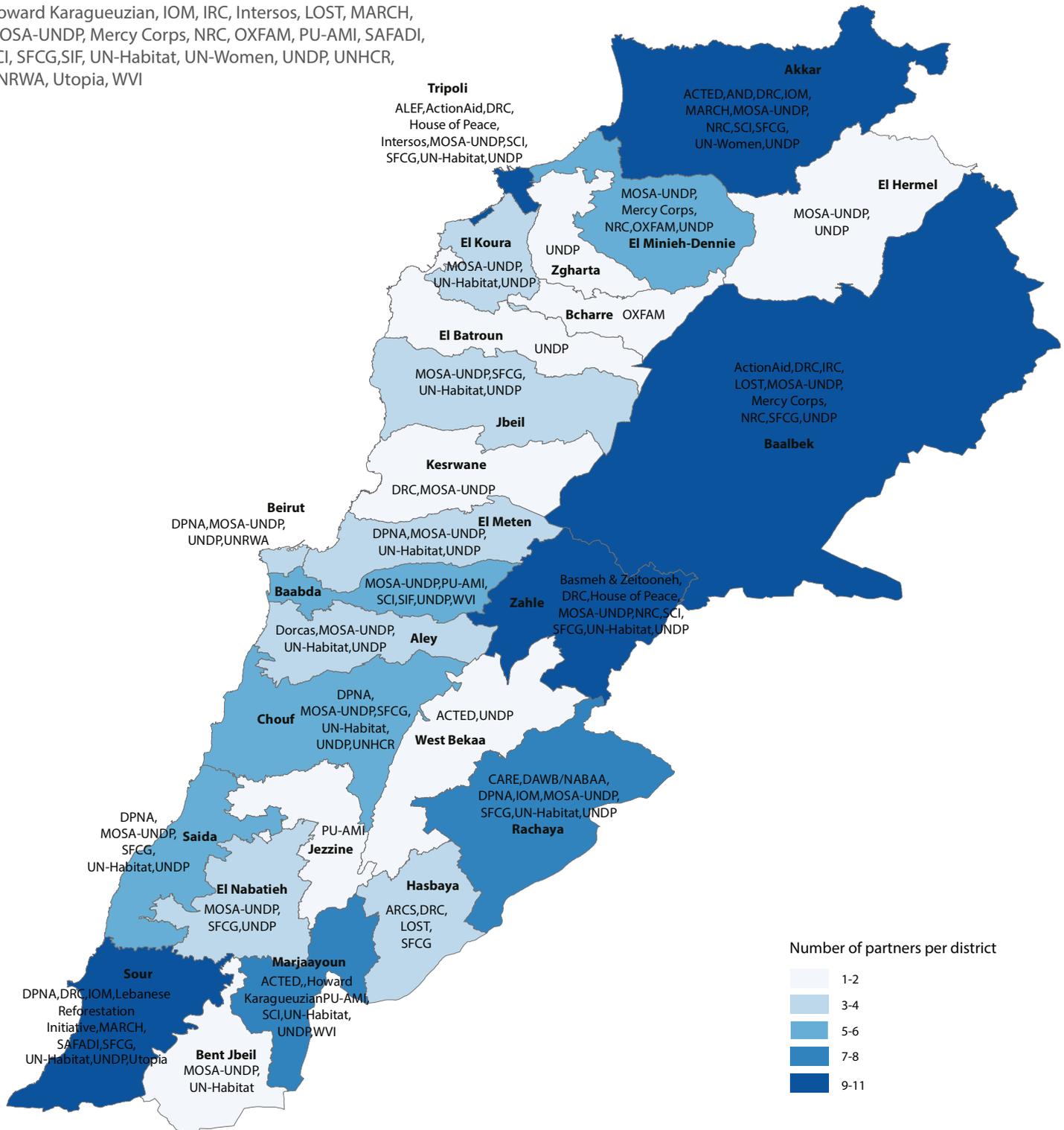
In parallel, the sector is updating the mapping of the different dialogue and conflict prevention committees that have been established – once the mapping and the tensions analysis are completed, this will allow the sector to identify key gaps for such interventions.

## Organizations

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

## Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 34 organizations: ACTED, ALEF, AND, ARCS, ActionAid, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, CARE, DAWB/NABAA, DPNA, DRC, Dorcas, House of Peace, Howard Karagueuzian, IOM, IRC, Intersos, LOST, MARCH, MOSA-UNDP, Mercy Corps, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SAFADI, SCI, SFCG, SIF, UN-Habitat, UN-Women, UNDP, UNHCR, UNRWA, Utopia, WVI



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.