



SOCIAL STABILITY

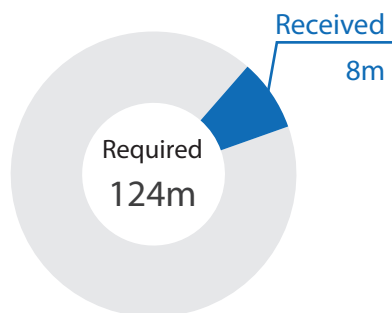
2017 Quarter 1 Dashboard



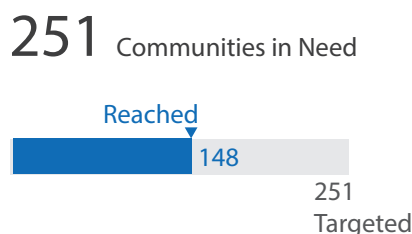
Inter-Agency
Coordination
Lebanon

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.

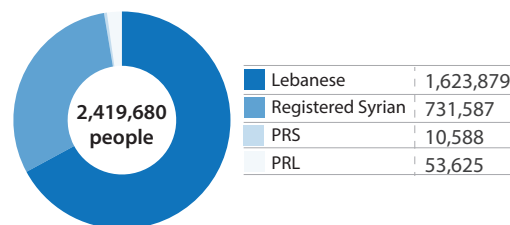
2017 Funding Status as of 30 April 2017



Targeted Communities



population in cadastres reached by SoSt Partners



Progress against targets - Activity indicators

Activities

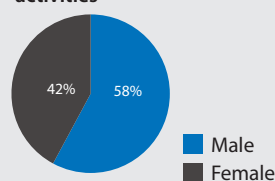
	reached / target
# local participatory planning processes conducted	14/100
# community members and local officials participating in local processes	726/ 5,000
# municipalities & Union of Municipalities (UoM) benefiting from capacity building support	123/ 212
# municipal and community support projects implemented to address priority needs identified following participatory processes	40/495
USD invested in municipal and community support projects	USD 4.65m/ 49.5m
# new conflict mitigation mechanisms established	11/ 61
# youth empowerment initiatives implemented	88/251
# youth engaged in social stability initiatives	11,520/ 20,000
0%	100%

Outputs

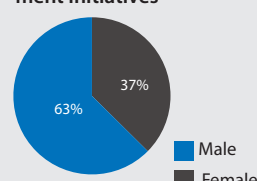
	reached / target
# Municipalities benefiting from comprehensive social stability support (capacity building and projects)	42/119
# policy documents drafted by national government institutions to support the local crisis response	4/ 13
# communities with self-functioning conflict mitigation mechanisms	82/ 143
0%	100%

Gender/Type Breakdown

Participants in social stability activities

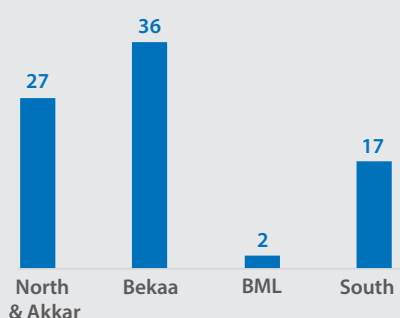


Participants in Youth empowerment initiatives

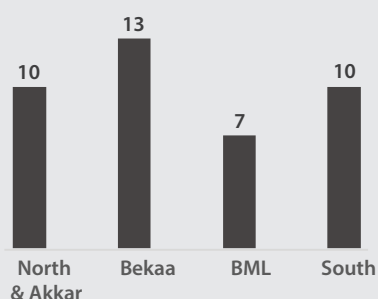


Analysis

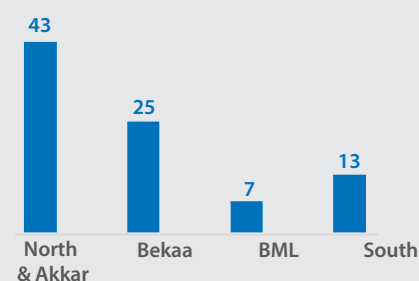
Number of new conflict mitigation mechanisms established by area of operations



Number of municipal and community support projects implemented



Youth empowerment initiatives



PROGRESS TOWARDS SECTOR OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS IN Q1

The Social Stability sector has built significant momentum in the first quarter of the year: 29 partners were supporting 148 municipalities and communities out of the 251 most vulnerable cadastres across the country. From those, 123 municipalities received direct capacity support and 66 already benefitted from the completion of tangible projects (worth 4,6 million USD) providing health, water and waste water services as well as other infrastructure support. However, despite solid waste management being incorporated into the sector, partners only reported a handful of solid waste interventions. This is a worrying gap since communities identified solid waste management as one of the most urgent needs in the Maps of Risks and Resources process. The Ministry of Environment has issued a practical guide for municipalities to enhance environmental management to support future interventions of partners.

Municipal and local conflict resolution remains a key area of intervention for the sector. In 2017, 11 new dispute resolution and conflict prevention mechanisms and committees were set up engaging 183 community members. In total, 83 such mechanisms are active throughout Lebanon, strengthening local capacity for conflict resolution in nearly 100 communities through inter-community dialogue and joint activities.

In addition, 88 youth initiatives have been established engaging 3,579 Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian youth in the first quarter. This represents more than double the number of youth participants at the same time last year reflecting the sector's strong focus on youth empowerment for 2017. Overall, 11,520 youth were engaged in social stability initiatives receiving training on life skills, conflict resolution, peer coaching and leadership skills while participating in sports clubs, media activities, community service initiatives and cultural activities. 42% of all youth involved were women.

In terms of geographic coverage, Akkar, North and Bekaa are areas of concentration of partners' activities. Nabatieh, on the other hand, appears to be underserved by partners' interventions. This is particularly problematic given that local tension mapping in the South identified some of the tensest areas in Nabatieh.

Overall, the sector has received 35 million USD in the first quarter, most of which represents carry-over from 2016. While the sector's financial outlook appears to be stable, new resources need to be mobilized to meet the sector's ambitious targets.

CHANGES IN CONTEXT IN Q1

The social stability landscape in Lebanon appears to be changing with competition for jobs emerging as the key driver of tensions between communities. The beginning of 2017 saw an increase in citizens' protests against Syrian labour competition and the closure of Syrian-owned shops in several municipalities across Lebanon. In another worrying development, several municipalities in Akkar have explicitly threatened to evict the refugees if they do not receive more support from the international community. In parallel, evictions by the Lebanese Armed Forces for security reasons reached a new scale with mass evictions around Riyak airbase affecting up to 10,000 refugees in the Bekaa. Social stability and protection partners are closely coordinating with local authorities to find appropriate sites for resettlement while defusing tensions between refugees, host communities and municipalities.

That said, where host communities and refugees interact, relationships appear to be improving. A recent USJ survey revealed that tolerance of Syrian refugees is highest in the Bekaa and the North where host communities and refugees tend to have more interactions. Overall, the survey suggests that Lebanese in 2016 had more contact with Syrians than in 2015 and somewhat more positive perceptions of them. The new General Security policy of waiving residency renewal fees for UNHCR registered refugees, if properly implemented, might go some way in fostering inter-community contact as refugees will be able to move more freely.

In light of these changes, the Social Stability sector made important strides in developing the social stability monitoring system which will include quarterly perception surveys in 2017 throughout Lebanon of 5000 randomly selected respondents. The purpose of the survey is to evaluate the aggregate impact of the LCRP on social stability in Lebanon as well as to provide a more granular analysis of tension dynamics in the country. The survey will be representative at governorate level, also producing good results for bigger districts, and will enable the social stability sector to report at outcome level in 2017. First results are expected in May.

Organizations

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

ACF, ACTED, ANERA, AVSI, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, CISP, Dorcas, Hilfswerk Austria International, Hoops Club, House of Peace, IOM, IRC, International Alert, Intersos, LOST, MARCH, MASAR, MSL, Mercy Corps, NRC, OXFAM, SAFADI, SCI, SFCG, SIF, Solidar, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI

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)

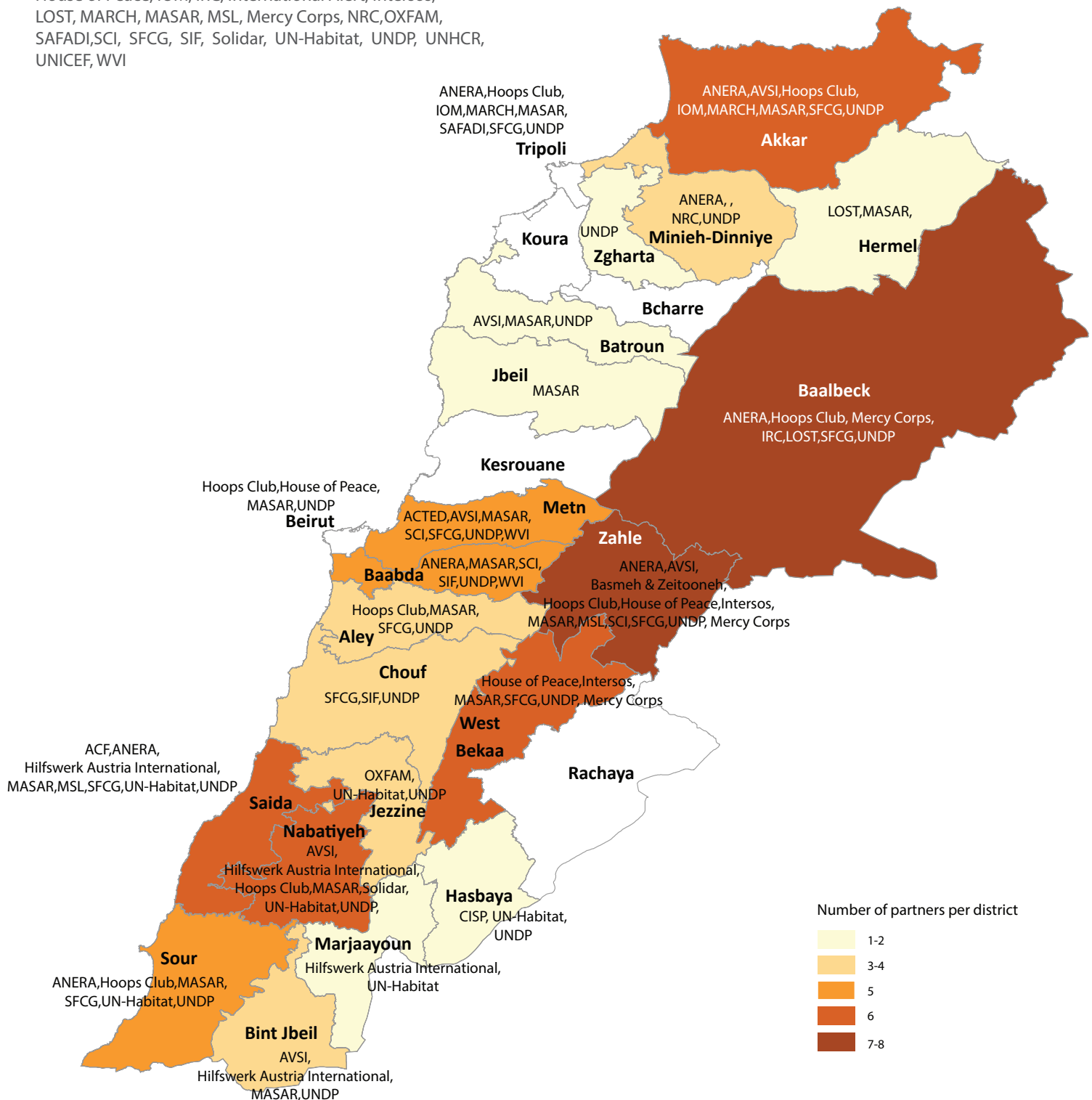
55% Source: REACH
% of host and displaced communities members reporting multiple causes of tensions between communities in 251 vulnerable cadastres



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 31 organizations:

ACF, ACTED, ANERA, AVSI, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, CISP, Dorcas, Hilfswerk Austria International, Hoops Club, House of Peace, IOM, IRC, International Alert, Intersos, LOST, MARCH, MASAR, MSL, Mercy Corps, NRC, OXFAM, SAFADI, SCI, SFCG, SIF, Solidar, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, 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.