Glossary of the Social Stability sector 2019

This document explains the different terminology used by the Social Stability sector. It is based on the 2017-2020 sector strategy and the results framework and is tailored for the 2019 sector logframe. It is intended to be complementary to the 'ActivityInfo' tab in the logframe which contains further guidance on reporting.

Overall 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.

- *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).

- *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).

- o *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.

- *Capacity support:* 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.

  - o *Specification*: it doesn't cover the technical support related to services reported in other sectors (such as Energy & Water or Shelter).

- *Basic Services:* The following requirements apply to basic services projects implemented in the SoST sector:

  - o 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).

  - o targeting primarily host communities.

  - o 'hard' tangible projects resulting in investment in service provision/infrastructure implemented directly or in partnership with the municipality.

  - o 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.

- *Community Support Projects:* The following requirements apply to CSPs implemented in the SoST sector:

  - o 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).

  - o targeting primarily host communities.

  - o 'hard' tangible projects resulting in investmecont in service provision/infrastructure implemented directly or in partnership with the municipality.

  - o 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.

- *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.

  o *National government institutions* refer to Ministries while local institutions refer to municipalities, SDCs, UoMs, Districts, Governor's offices, etc.

  o *Support* refers to technical assistance (mentoring and coaching, trainings, policy support but also staffing and equipment) to ministries and their local institutions

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

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

- *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.

  o *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.

- *Security cells*: 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.

  o *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.

- *Support to offices*: 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.

  o *Specification*: the staffing support exclusively refers to the secondment of full-time staff to governors' offices.

- *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.

  o *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.

- *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.

    - *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.

- *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.

- *CSO:* refers to civil society organization (they range from local associations to national NGOs).

- *Support to national 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.

- *"Youth"* refers *to* adolescents and young adults between 15-24.

- *Children* refers to individuals below 15

- *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.

- *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.

- *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).

    o *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

- *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

    o *LCRP partner* refers to appealing / implementing partners, donors and line ministries.