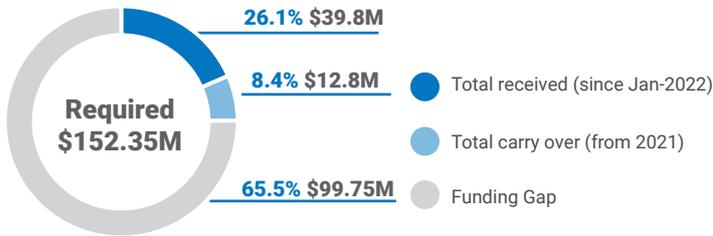# 2022 END OF YEAR SECTOR DASHBOARD
Social Stability

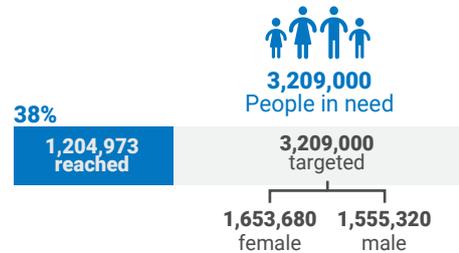Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

The end of year dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Social Stability Sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure, reduce resentment, and build peace; OUTCOME 2) Strengthen municipal and local community capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts; OUTCOME 3) Enhance the LCRP's capacities on tensions monitoring and conflict sensitivity.
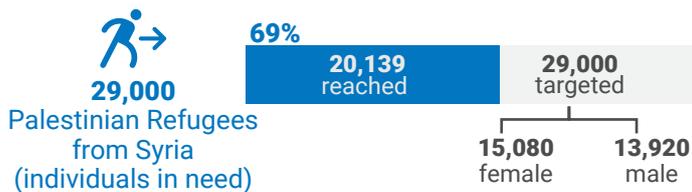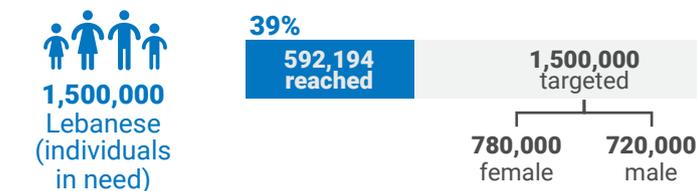
2022 Sector funding status
As of 31 DEC

Required $152.35M

26.1% $39.8M
8.4% $12.8M
65.5% $99.75M

- Total received (since Jan-2022)
- Total carry over (from 2021)
- Funding Gap

2022 Population reached

3,209,000
People in need

38%
1,204,973 reached | 3,209,000 targeted

1,653,680 female | 1,555,320 male

2022 population figures by cohort

1,500,000 Lebanese (individuals in need)
39%
592,194 reached | 1,500,000 targeted
780,000 female | 720,000 male

1,500,000 Displaced Syrians (individuals in need)
36%
541,470 reached | 1,500,000 targeted
765,000 female | 735,000 male

29,000 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (individuals in need)
69%
20,139 reached | 29,000 targeted
15,080 female | 13,920 male

180,000 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (individuals in need)
28%
51,170 reached | 180,000 targeted
93,600 female | 86,400 male

Progress against annual targets

Key achievements

of Community Support (CSPs), Basic Services (BS), and Solid Waste Management (SWM) Projects Implemented
264/ 350

# of municipalities received CSPs/ BS excluding SWM
229/ 200 ★

# of municipalities implementing/using integrated solid waste management systems & approaches
39 / 60

# of municipalities with self-functioning conflict mitigation mechanisms established
83/ 165

# of youth empowerment initiatives implemented
778/ 400 ★

youth engaged in social stability initiatives
23,222 / 40,000

USD invested in municipal and community support projects including SWM
27.33 M / 66.25M

local participatory planning processes conducted through municipalities
194 / 100 ★

★ Target overachieved. To be revised by the Sector.

Outcomes

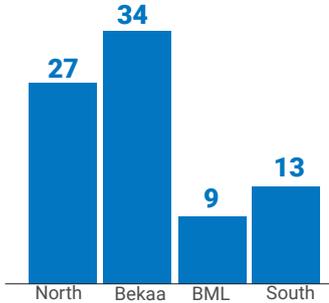|	LCRP 2017 Baseline		December 2022 Current		2022 Target
	SYR	LEB	SYR	LEB	
OUTCOME 1: % of people reporting positive impact of municipalities on their lives*	45%	64%	11%	26%	50%
% of people living in vulnerable areas reporting competition for municipal and social services and utilities as source of tension*	22%	34%	33%	30%	25%
% of people living in vulnerable areas who feel that they can voice concern with authorities in case of dissatisfaction*	29%	51%	8%	29%	55%
OUTCOME 2: % of people living in vulnerable areas able to identify conflict resolution mechanisms/ actors in their community they would turn to*	92%	92%	85%	93%	95%
% of people displaying propensity for violence*	31%	53%	35%	47%	50%
OUTCOME 3: % of partners reporting that they have their own mechanisms to ensure conflict sensitivity	75%		80%		80%
# of LCRP sectors taking steps to include social stability consideration in their work***	1		10		10

* Source: UNDP/ARK Regular Perception Survey wave V -XIV ** Source: Conflict Sensitivity Mainstreaming Survey
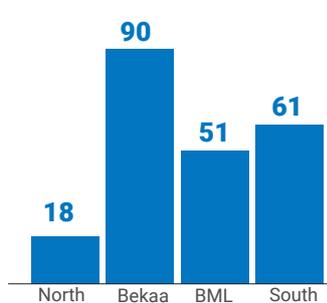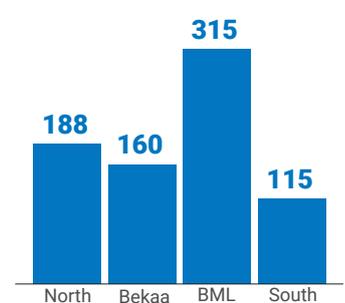*** Source: LCRP 2022 planning process

🔍 Analysis

# of municipalities with newly established dialogue and conflict prevention mechanisms

North	Bekaa	BML	South
27	34	9	13

# of municipal and community support projects implemented *(excluding SWM-related projects)*

North	Bekaa	BML	South
18	90	51	61

# of youth empowerment initiatives implemented

North	Bekaa	BML	South
188	160	315	115

Sectoral Situation Update

The multiple crises in Lebanon continue to result in deteriorating economic conditions, including the loss of jobs and income, and increasing gaps in services such as solid waste management, community security, and electricity, all of which are key drivers of tensions. In 2022, the situation has led to increased insecurity and tensions within and between communities. For displaced Syrians – host communities, over the last year, the quality of their relations has not changed greatly. In August 2022, through the regular UNDP/ ARK Regular Perception survey, 37 per cent of respondents reported negative inter-communal relations, as compared to 21 per cent in July 2018. The main immediate causes of inter-communal tensions in Lebanon are mainly economic, including the most quoted tension drivers being 'competition on lower-skilled jobs' (50.3%) and 'competition for services and utilities (30.2%). Relations are the most fragile in the Beqaa, Akkar, and South Governorates. Noting that 2022 witnessed a rise in restrictive measures by municipalities, particularly curfews[1] , and other movement restrictions, economically imposed restrictive measures, self-movement restrictions[2] – particularly at informal settlements – collective evictions, etc.

Simultaneously, over the last three years, intra-Lebanese relations, which were previously very positive, have been deteriorating. In 2018, 4 per cent of Lebanese described the quality of relations between different Lebanese groups as negative. As of August 2022, 39 per cent of respondents reported negative relations[3]. However, the percentage of Lebanese describing relations with other Lebanese groups as 'negative' or 'very negative' has declined slightly since 2021 with a 12-percentage point decline. Despite this, the tension between Lebanese is now at a similar level to

Syrian - Lebanese relations and is increasingly resulting in various incidents. For intra-Lebanese tensions, the trajectory and drivers are often more political in nature. During July 2022, 58 per cent of the Lebanese cited political differences as the main tension driver.

The sustained deterioration in the economy, high levels of political instability, persistent concerns about access to food, clean water, electricity, and medical care, and the limited capacity of security institutions, are leading to increased crimes rate as well as dramatically worsening perceptions of physical safety and security, nationwide. Overall, 55 per cent of the population reports feeling unsafe during the night; this is more than five times as many as those who said the same in 2018 (9.5%), prior to the current economic crisis. The Lebanese average perceptions of safety and security 'during the night' have deteriorated more rapidly and more severely.

The conjunction of the political and socio-economic crises has impacted access to and quality of services such as health, education, electricity, water, and solid waste. At the municipal level, many municipalities are now unable or hampered to deliver basic services under their mandates due to the extreme shortage of resources. Requests to LCRP partners for direct support beyond sector partners' capacities have progressively increased. The extent of the needs and the requests are now impacting the operational environment for LCRP partners that are increasingly under pressure to support municipalities and mitigate tensions. These factors will remain threats to Lebanon's stability in 2023, where inter- and intra-communal tensions are likely to persist with continued risks of incidents and escalations.

1. Analysis and acheivements of the sector at the output level

Throughout 2022, partners of the Social Stability sector have continued to work to reinforce Lebanon's social stability by supporting municipalities to deliver services and alleviate resource pressure, supporting communities to foster dialogue, and mainstreaming conflict sensitivity across sectors under the LCRP.

Under Outcome 1, interventions focused on supporting municipalities and national and local institutions to improve their ability to

relieve resource pressure, reduce resentment, and build peace. The compounded crises delayed activities related to hard components, such as infrastructure projects. Despite the challenges, sector partners reached 229 municipalities versus an annual target of 200 (a significant increase from 119 municipalities in 2021 and 67 in 2020). These 229 municipalities have been supported under Output 1.1, with a total of 220 Basic Services (BS) and Community Support Projects (CSPs) versus a target of 300 projects. The

---

[1] Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees -VASyR in Lebanon 2022
[2] Protection Monitoring August 2022
[3] *UNDP/ARK Regular Perception Survey*, wave IX as of August 2022.

geographical distribution for these projects is as follows: 90 projects in the Beqaa & Baalbek El Hermel, 61 in South & Nabatieh, 51 in Beirut & Mount Lebanon, and 18 in North & Akkar. This represents a significant increase compared to 103 achieved projects in 2021. These 220 BS & CSPs projects include 94 ones related to infrastructure, 22 to water and wastewater, 18 to health, 15 to investment in economic assets, and 9 to education. The amount invested in such projects was US $26.87M in 2022, an increase compared to US $6.41M in 2021. However, there is still a large funding gap under these types of interventions, compared to the annual target of US $66.25M, hampering the achievement of better results and impacts. Through these projects, supported communities and municipalities are better able to ensure the continuity of services at the local level. Such projects have been selected through 194 participatory priorities assessments conducted together with the local population and municipalities, exceeding the annual target of 100 assessments. Noting that 532 individuals participated in these assessments in 2022, including 42 female and 86 male officials, 292 females, and 112 community & civil society members.

In 2022, 43 Solid Waste Management (SWM) projects were implemented (under Output 1.2), by providing equipment, awareness campaigns, provision of bins, training to municipalities, etc. The majority were implemented in Beqaa (39). The achievement is close to the annual target (50 projects) and records a decrease compared to the 85 projects implemented in 2021. 39 municipalities (annual target 50) benefited from the SWM projects. The reported result highlights a discrepancy across geographic areas and a drop in funding (US $466,650 in 2022 compared to US $2,543,587 in 2021) under solid waste management activities. Solid waste is a key source of tension and remains a priority for the sector in 2023.

At the national level, under Output 1.3 'National institutions have strengthened capacity to provide operational support and guidance to local crisis response', public institutions were supported to strengthen internal processes and national policies in relation to social stability. This includes capacity building for four female and three male officials at the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM). Under the same Output, the number of municipalities that reported to security surveys[4] is 897 (versus an annual target of 889, representing 85 per cent of the total number of municipalities in Lebanon). These surveys are then analyzed to strengthen the national capacity to feed into the response. Under Output 1.4: 'Municipal police capacity to ensure community security strengthened', 63 municipalities, one Union of Municipalities, and three districts have been supported under the strategic reform framework for the transformation of municipal police, including capacity building for municipal police, the inclusion of women in municipal police recruitment, unification of the code of conduct and SOPs for municipal police work, harmonization of thirteen accountability and management tools of daily work, and outreach activities to foster community engagement, aiming to enhance the trust in municipal police. Over 200 municipalities in Lebanon are now adhering to at least one of the reform programme's five elements. Increasing countrywide adherence to the reform framework is critical to ensuring a comprehensive and sustainable provision of community security services at the municipal level and preventing alternative security arrangements from taking hold.

Under Outcome 2, and output 2.1: 'Capacity development support provided to municipalities and local actors for dialogue and conflict prevention', new Social Stability dialogue mechanisms were established in 83 municipalities (annual target was 165 municipalities), including community representatives. Such mechanisms aim to address the root causes of conflicts and mitigate tensions at the local level (including 34 in Beqaa and 27 in North…). These mechanisms engaged 127 female and 72 male civil servants, 184 female and 166 male community representatives, and 277 female and 128 male youth. These mechanisms organized 142 community events aiming to enhance social stability in 2022. In addition, under Output 2.1, 57 civil society organizations received organizational and capacity support from sector partners to enhance their interventions in reducing tensions, more efforts will be made in 2023 to capacitate CSOs.

Under Output 2.2: 'Youth enabled to positively engage and participate in their communities', the sector achieved 778 youth-led initiatives in 2022, compared to 609 initiatives in 2021. These interventions aim to prevent youth from marginalization and radicalization, as well as, from adopting negative coping mechanisms. These initiatives included 383 recreational and cultural activities; 252 active citizenship and community service initiatives; 59 summer camps; and 52 quick impact projects and events. Overall, some 23,222 youth were engaged in these activities (yearly target: 40,000) and are now better able to positively engage and participate in their communities and beyond. Under Output 2.3 (support to media), 98 media institutions engaged in capacity-building and sensitization activities on objective reporting and countering fake news. This included 159 journalists, authorities, and individuals (80 female and 79 male) versus a target of 275, aiming to diffuse tensions through media.

Under Outcome 3, throughout the year, the Social Stability sector enhanced LCRP partners' capacities on tension monitoring and mainstreaming conflict sensitivity. Under Output 3.1: 'LCRP partners have improved skills and practices for conflict sensitivity supported by tensions monitoring analysis', 24 tension reports have been published in 2022, compared to the annual target of 24 and compared to 16 published in 2021). Tension analysis presentations were provided to 60 per cent of LCRP sectors on a quarterly basis, targeting all key stakeholders, including UN agencies, NGOs, donors, and government partners. Furthermore, 106 LCRP partners were trained on conflict sensitivity to feed into programming, compared to 65 in 2021 and versus an annual target of 350. All LCRP sectors have been supported in ensuring conflict sensitivity mainstreaming in the 2023 planning. Three cross-sectoral and context-specific guidance notes have been published to mainstream conflict sensitivity in programming-Getting Started with Conflict Sensitivity in Lebanon; Conflict Sensitivity throughout the Project Design Cycle in Lebanon; Conflict-Sensitive Procurement, Recruitment, and Accountability in Lebanon. In 2023, the sector will support all LCRP sectors partners in the utilization of guidance notes produced and will issue three new toolboxes on Conflict Sensitive (CS) cash assistance, CS engagement with authorities, and the institutionalization of CS in organizations.

2. Key contributions of the sector to LCRP outcome and impacts

Despite the challenging context and the impact of the socio-economic crisis, Social Stability sector partners made important improvements (Outcomes 2 and 3 of the sector logframe) in terms of contributing to primarily Strategic Objective 4 of the LCRP, by reinforcing Lebanon's economic, social, and environmental stability. Given the Sector's strong focus on supporting municipalities, it also directly contributed to the Strategic Objective 3 (through Outcome 1) by supporting service provision through national systems.

Under Outcome 1, across the country, the percentage of people reporting the positive impact of municipalities on their lives has now dropped to 26 per cent for Lebanese and 11 per cent for displaced Syrians in 2022, compared to 41 per cent for Lebanese and 30 per cent for displaced Syrians in 2021 . This deterioration could be attributed to several factors mentioned in the first section (i.e., inability to deliver basic services due to shortage of resources, lack of funds for financing services and salaries, economic crisis, and increased communal insecurity). Although trust has deteriorated, municipal authorities are still among the most widely trusted institutions in Lebanon, with 38.6 per cent trust in municipalities, especially in comparison to ministries and other national institutions where the trust towards the Government was reported 3.1 per cent as of August 2022 . However, the reported percentage of people who feel that they can voice their concerns with authorities in case of dissatisfaction in 2022, was 26 per cent compared to a baseline of 55 per cent. This reflects the need to continue supporting authorities and municipal police, in their community security work and conflict resolution. Under this Outcome, 63 municipalities, one Union of Municipalities, and three districts have been supported through the strategic reform framework for the transformation of municipal police, including capacity building for municipal police. In addition, over 200 municipalities in Lebanon are now adhering to at least one of the reform programme's five elements. This is critical to enhance their accountability, oversight and to increase trust in municipal police and local authorities.

Through improved services delivery, trust in municipalities and public institutions could be strengthened, hence mitigating tensions. The 220 CSPs/ BS activities to enhance service delivery, implemented in 2022 by Social Stability partners, through participatory approaches at 229 municipalities, have contributed to maintaining a satisfactory level of trust in municipalities relatively to other national institutions throughout the year.

Under Outcome 2, the creation of 89 mechanisms for social stability have contributed to mitigating tensions at the local level and fostering good governance. The mechanisms aim to identify root causes of tension and mitigate conflicts through municipalities, and they include all community representatives. Interventions under Outcome 2 have translated into positive results, with more than 94 per cent of surveyed Lebanese host communities and 83 per cent of displaced Syrians living in vulnerable areas reportedly being able to identify conflict resolution mechanisms in their communities as of August 2022.

On another hand, the reported percentage of people identifying factors that could improve inter-community relationships in 2022 was 61 per cent compared to a baseline of 60 per cent. On the peace factors, the most factor to facilitate good relations between Syrians and Lebanese, cited by 42 per cent of respondents to the UNDP/ARK Regular Perception survey, was the return of displaced Syrian to Syria. The second most cited factor was "Nothing", with 39 per cent of the population thinking nothing might have improved inter-communal relations. The third most cited peace factor was the pre-existing relationships between Lebanese and Syrians, cited by 12.6 per cent of the population. Hence, inter-communal dialogue interventions are essential to mitigate tensions and ensure social stability, and the sector will continue to support and establish mechanisms for social stability at local level through municipalities to mitigate conflicts, including all community representatives.

Regarding the propensity for violence, results were more contrasted, 40 per cent of the population believes that violence is sometimes necessary when interests are being threatened however, such sentiments are much higher in certain areas such as Beqaa (66%) and South (58%). Throughout 2022, most violent incidents were related to community insecurity, namely theft, murder, clashes, trafficking, etc. Violent incidents also related to political violence during elections, personal disputes, and competition over services and utilities, mainly access to electricity (private and public), water, and health services. As living conditions continue to deteriorate, this will almost certainly place additional pressure on already-strained relations between different Lebanese groups and between Lebanese host-communities and displaced Syrians and Palestinian refugees, thereby also increasing the potential for further violence and insecurity. This implies a need to ensure services continuity at the municipal level to limit competition for resources and services, including municipal policing services to mitigate tensions and control the security situation.

Also under Outcome 2, youth-led initiatives have been conducive to ensuring better dynamics in the community, and youth committees have contributed to linking better communities to municipalities. However, partners reported a negative perception towards displaced Syrians' participation in some activities, especially in community committees, specifically under the establishment of Social Stability mechanisms (Output 2.1) and youth empowerment activities (Output 2.2). And sector partners coped by raising awareness about the importance of ensuring a dialogue between communities aiming to reduce tensions and mitigate conflicts, to enhance social stability.

As for Outcome 3, LCRP partners reported in 2022 that they have a good understanding of conflict-sensitive principles and apply them in their programming. As of the end of 2022, all 10 LCRP sectors (target 10) had taken steps to embed conflict sensitivity in their strategies and work plans, compared to one sector in 2017. Noting that 80 per cent of all sector partners took steps to ensure that the analysis results in changes to programming in 2023, based on the Social Stability conflict sensitivity mainstreaming survey.

---

[5] *UNDP/ARK Regular Perception Survey*, wave IX as of August 2022.
[6] Idem.

3. Challenges, risks and mitigation measures

In 2022, communal relationships in Lebanon remain strained, with pressure points ranging from access to services and jobs competition to political and cultural differences. In the context of increasing economic vulnerabilities and depleting services, there is a high risk that tensions are exacerbated. Throughout the year, partners faced several challenges intensified by the compounded crises affecting Lebanon which impacted their operations.

Given the shortages of financial and human resources at the municipal level, most municipalities are no longer able to afford the operation and management costs of services and projects implemented by partners. In some cases, this meant that municipalities were unable to deliver basic needs and/ or engage in partners' interventions. This led to delays and suspensions of some projects, specifically for basic service delivery. Partners were increasingly requested by authorities to support operations and management costs, often beyond their capacities. Authorities also expressed their inability to engage in longer-term projects and soft components such as capacity building and need assessments. Reported challenges with authorities under the Social Stability sector coordination system, were also channelled to the Inter-Sector team at the sub-national level, to follow up with relevant authorities with the support of the MoIM Coordination team at the national and sub-national levels. This has helped in mitigating tensions and preventing restrictive measures by municipalities including eviction threats against the displaced Syrians' community.

The municipalities' deteriorated situation and inability to provide basic services, has increased the pressure on resources and services, with environmental and health consequences, fuelling inter-communal tensions, specifically related to solid waste management. On this note, the regional solid waste management (SWM) task forces at the sub-national level, under the Social Stability sector Working Group (WG), continued to coordinate SWM interventions and report area-specific challenges and gaps, feeding into the drafting of advocacy messages to support municipalities by the national WG. In addition, the sector has compiled key issues under SWM and support to municipalities and ways forward and fed into the Social Tensions Thematic Paper which underpinned the 2023 LCRP planning process.

The gap in municipalities' resources has also affected municipalities' capacity to provide security services such as municipal policy. This has been coupled with an increased rate of crimes, including theft, and robberies. Despite some improvements in perceptions of safety and security, 53 per cent of Lebanese and 64 per cent of Syrians still report feeling unsafe in their area or neighborhood at night.

Partners mitigated challenges and adapted to the deteriorating context through different lessons learned, as follows: 1) prioritizing municipalities' basic needs (e.g., solar energy for services), 2) investing in lower maintenance and sustainability costs of projects to reduce financial burdens on municipalities, 3) combining local economic development with basic services projects to ensure income generation while covering basic gaps, 4) capacitating municipalities to boost local governance, enhance their projects and financial management, ensure accountability, and mobilization of resources and funds, specifically during crises, 5) capacitating municipal police to better control the security situation, 6) informing key authorities on the response to mitigate misperceptions about assistance and reduce inter-communal tensions.

As a final note, specific challenges have been reported by sector partners related to community level engagement, specifically in soft component activities, due mainly to the increase of transportation and telecommunication costs, the demotivation of community members - specifically youth, and their prioritization of income generation activities over capacity building initiatives. The Sector has analysed the situation in 2022 and shared best practices and lessons learned with partners, that would enhance youth's engagement and commitment in Social Stability activities. In addition, the Sector has made efforts to enhance the referral process that can include only Social Stability youth empowerment activities (conflict resolution and life skills trainings, etc.), which is effective when carried out systematically and harmonised to the other LCRP sectors. The Sector will ensure in 2023 better communication of services and referrals' ways forward.

4. Case study from UNDP – Peacebuilding Programme

UNDP aims to promote civic engagement, trust-building, and good governance through the Mechanisms for Stability and Local Development (MSLD). UNDP's MSLD process leads to building trust between local actors and authorities by identifying priorities in a participatory approach for sustainable development, which replies to Outcome 1, specifically under Output 1.1: "Increased Services based on participatory processes delivered at municipal level". The MSLD operates through the establishment of a local committee representing the municipality and various groups of the community, to identify root causes of conflicts and mitigate tensions, which replies to Outcome 2, specifically Output 2.1: "Capacity development support provided to municipalities and local actors for dialogue and conflict prevention". The local committee addresses the basic needs and challenges of the communities and develops stability and local development plans (SLDP) with direct interventions (through projects) related to different sectors (infrastructure, environment, economy, social, etc.). From the SLDP, the commit-

tees identify an action plan that can serve as a fundraising platform, including suggested basic services projects to be implemented by UNDP and other organizations. In 2022, with the support of UNDP and with funds from Germany through the KfW Development Bank and U.S. Department of State: Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (USBPRM), 24 Stability and Local Development committees were established across Lebanon.

Based on the stability and local plans developed, 100 workshops were organized to capacitate members of the committees. Committees were able to implement different tailored social, agricultural, touristic, and recreational activities as a safe space for communities. This has enhanced people's sense of belonging to and ownership of their respective villages. These activities involved 21,875 beneficiaries across Lebanon, out of which 12,580 were women and 3,885 were youth.

The established committee of Bazbina, in North Lebanon, is a living example that proves the power of the participatory approach in enhancing community development and trust-building. The MSLD process in Bazbina was vital for the local community in identifying the local resources available and how to utilize them in the most effective manner. To mitigate tensions, the village committee of Bazbina organized a peacebuilding camp in which all families from the village, despite their differences and affiliations, participated together. The committee faced differences, challenges, and disagreements, manifested mainly in mainstreaming a communication plan accessible to all the community, and setting up a participatory decision-making approach to identify collective and typical community needs. The committee succeeded in overcoming these challenges and managed to set up a participatory decision-making mechanism to respond to local needs. The committee collectively identified solid waste management (SWM) intervention as a priority for the people of Bazbina, which replies to Outcome 1, specifically Output 1.2: "Integrated solid waste management services improved to reduce social tensions".

Issam, a 65-year-old active committee member in Bazbina, describes the key contributions of the process to sustainable peace and change: "What we have achieved together wouldn't be possible if the process wasn't as participatory and transparent as it was."

Despite all the challenges, the local committee in Bazbina, as well as other established committees across Lebanon, are carrying hope and commitment for social change and local development through different soft and hard initiatives they are currently implementing in their communities.

Teambuilding for the MSLD Local Committee (including Municipal focal points, scout youth, representatives of local CSOs, women activists) of Bazbina village at Akkar Lebanon on 21 March 2022.
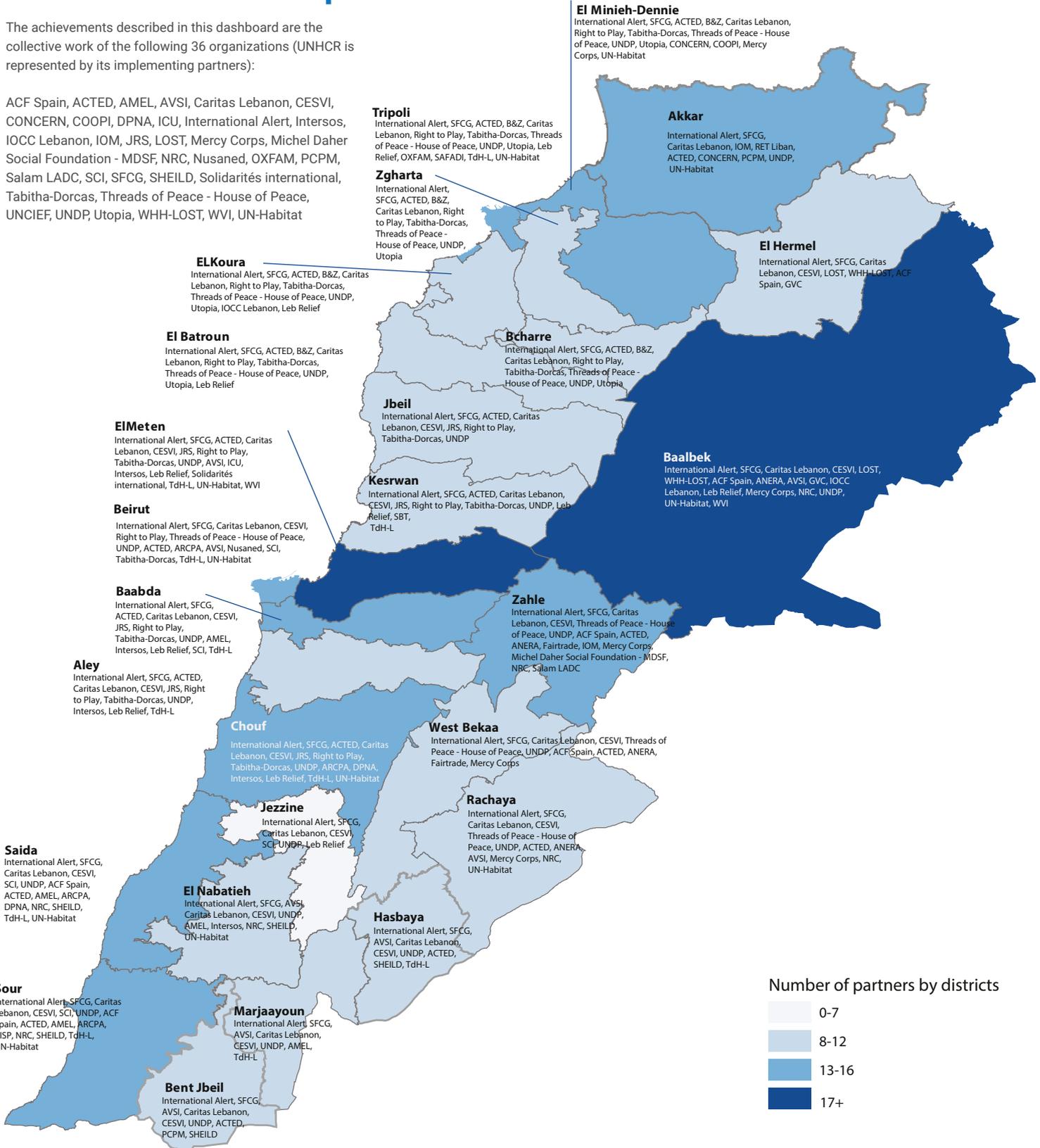

SWM awareness session for the MSLD local committee and 50 other community representatives of Bazbina village in Akkar Lebanon on 20 December 2022.

2022 END OF YEAR SECTOR DASHBOARD
Social Stability

Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

Partner Distribution Map

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 36 organizations (UNHCR is represented by its implementing partners):

ACF Spain, ACTED, AMEL, AVSI, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, CONCERN, COOPI, DPNA, ICU, International Alert, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, JRS, LOST, Mercy Corps, Michel Daher Social Foundation - MDSF, NRC, Nusaned, OXFAM, PCPM, Salam LADC, SCI, SFCG, SHEILD, Solidarités international, Tabitha-Dorcas, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UNCIEF, UNDP, Utopia, WHH-LOST, WVI, UN-Habitat

El Minieh-Dennie
International Alert, SFCG, ACTED, B&Z, Caritas Lebanon, Right to Play, Tabitha-Dorcas, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UNDP, Utopia, CONCERN, COOPI, Mercy Corps, UN-Habitat

Akkar
International Alert, SFCG, Caritas Lebanon, IOM, RET Liban, ACTED, CONCERN, PCPM, UNDP, UN-Habitat

Tripoli
International Alert, SFCG, ACTED, B&Z, Caritas Lebanon, Right to Play, Tabitha-Dorcas, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UNDP, Utopia, Leb Relief, OXFAM, SAFADI, TdH-L, UN-Habitat

Zgharta
International Alert, SFCG, ACTED, B&Z, Caritas Lebanon, Right to Play, Tabitha-Dorcas, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UNDP, Utopia

El Hermel
International Alert, SFCG, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, LOST, WHH-LOST, ACF Spain, GVC

ELKoura
International Alert, SFCG, ACTED, B&Z, Caritas Lebanon, Right to Play, Tabitha-Dorcas, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UNDP, Utopia, IOCC Lebanon, Leb Relief

El Batroun
International Alert, SFCG, ACTED, B&Z, Caritas Lebanon, Right to Play, Tabitha-Dorcas, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UNDP, Utopia, Leb Relief

Bcharre
International Alert, SFCG, ACTED, B&Z, Caritas Lebanon, Right to Play, Tabitha-Dorcas, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UNDP, Utopia

Jbeil
International Alert, SFCG, ACTED, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, JRS, Right to Play, Tabitha-Dorcas, UNDP

ElMeten
International Alert, SFCG, ACTED, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, JRS, Right to Play, Tabitha-Dorcas, UNDP, AVSI, ICU, Intersos, Leb Relief, Solidarités international, TdH-L, UN-Habitat, WVI

Kesrwan
International Alert, SFCG, ACTED, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, JRS, Right to Play, Tabitha-Dorcas, UNDP, Leb Relief, SBT, TdH-L

Baalbek
International Alert, SFCG, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, LOST, WHH-LOST, ACF Spain, ANERA, AVSI, GVC, IOCC Lebanon, Leb Relief, Mercy Corps, NRC, UNDP, UN-Habitat, WVI

Beirut
International Alert, SFCG, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, Right to Play, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UNDP, ACTED, ARCPA, AVSI, Nusaned, SCI, Tabitha-Dorcas, TdH-L, UN-Habitat

Baabda
International Alert, SFCG, ACTED, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, JRS, Right to Play, Tabitha-Dorcas, UNDP, AMEL, Intersos, Leb Relief, SCI, TdH-L

Zahle
International Alert, SFCG, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UNDP, ACF Spain, ACTED, ANERA, Fairtrade, IOM, Mercy Corps, Michel Daher Social Foundation - MDSF, NRC, Salam LADC

Aley
International Alert, SFCG, ACTED, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, JRS, Right to Play, Tabitha-Dorcas, UNDP, Intersos, Leb Relief, TdH-L

Chouf
International Alert, SFCG, ACTED, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, JRS, Right to Play, Tabitha-Dorcas, UNDP, ARCPA, DPNA, Intersos, Leb Relief, TdH-L, UN-Habitat

West Bekaa
International Alert, SFCG, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UNDP, ACF Spain, ACTED, ANERA, Fairtrade, Mercy Corps

Jezzine
International Alert, SFCG, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, SCI, UNDP, Leb Relief

Rachaya
International Alert, SFCG, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UNDP, ACTED, ANERA, AVSI, Mercy Corps, NRC, UN-Habitat

Saida
International Alert, SFCG, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, SCI, UNDP, ACF Spain, ACTED, AMEL, ARCPA, DPNA, NRC, SHEILD, TdH-L, UN-Habitat

El Nabatieh
International Alert, SFCG, AVSI, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, UNDP, AMEL, Intersos, NRC, SHEILD, UN-Habitat

Hasbaya
International Alert, SFCG, AVSI, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, UNDP, ACTED, SHEILD, TdH-L

Sour
International Alert, SFCG, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, SCI, UNDP, ACF Spain, ACTED, AMEL, ARCPA, CISP, NRC, SHEILD, TdH-L, UN-Habitat

Marjaayoun
International Alert, SFCG, AVSI, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, UNDP, AMEL, TdH-L

Bent Jbeil
International Alert, SFCG, AVSI, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, UNDP, ACTED, PCPM, SHEILD

Number of partners by districts

	0-7
	8-12
	13-16
	17+