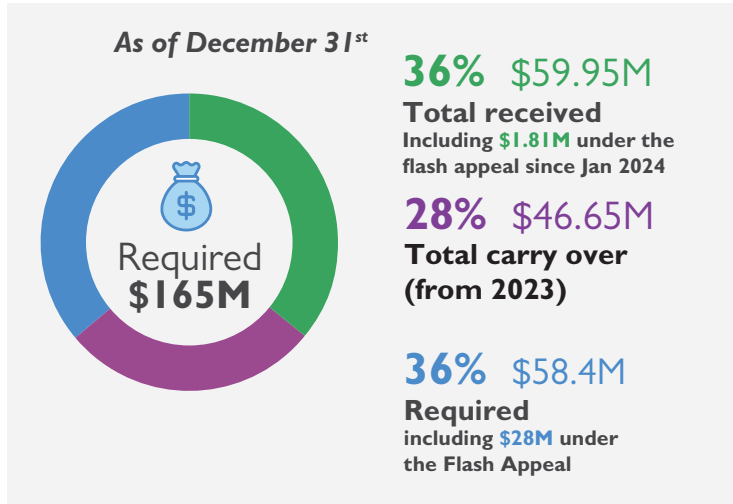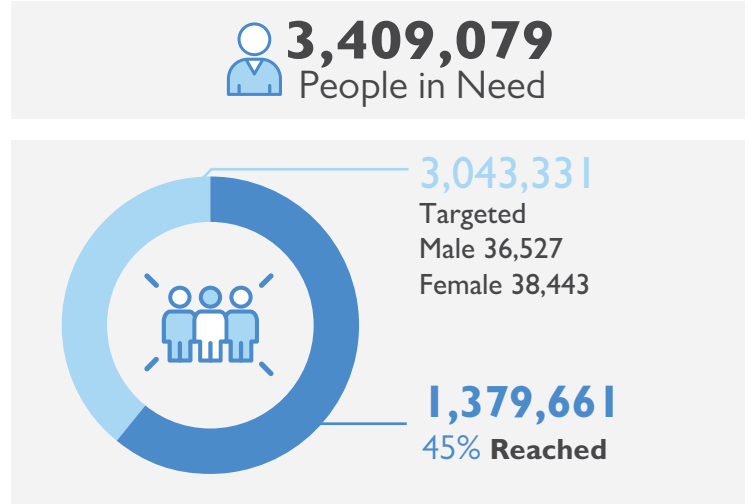This dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Social Stability Sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource 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 LRP's capacities on tensions monitoring and conflict sensitivity.

This dashboard is based on information reported by Social Stability sector partners operating under the sector strategy.
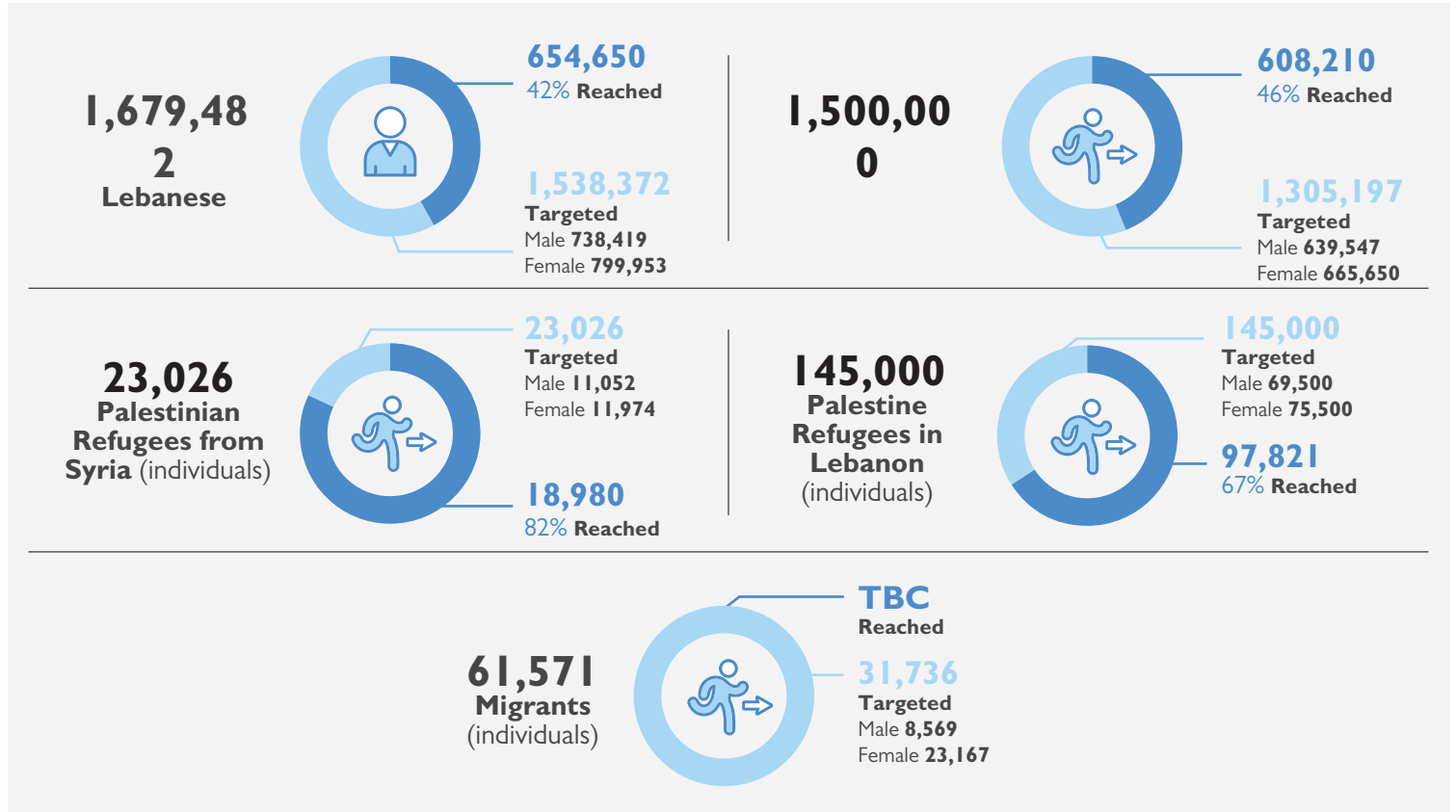
2024 Sector Funding Status

As of December 31st

Required $165M

36% **$59.95M**
Total received
Including **$1.81M** under the flash appeal since Jan 2024

28% **$46.65M**
Total carry over (from 2023)

36% **$58.4M**
Required
including **$28M** under the Flash Appeal

2024 Population Reached

3,409,079
People in Need

3,043,331
Targeted
Male 36,527
Female 38,443

1,379,661
45% Reached

2024 Population Figures by

1,679,482
Lebanese

654,650
42% Reached

1,538,372
Targeted
Male **738,419**
Female **799,953**

1,500,000

608,210
46% Reached

1,305,197
Targeted
Male **639,547**
Female **665,650**

23,026
Palestinian Refugees from Syria (individuals)

23,026
Targeted
Male **11,052**
Female **11,974**

18,980
82% Reached

145,000
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (individuals)

145,000
Targeted
Male **69,500**
Female **75,500**

97,821
67% Reached

61,571
Migrants (individuals)

TBC
Reached

31,736
Targeted
Male **8,569**
Female **23,167**

Progress Against AnnualTargets

# of Basic Service Delivery projects implemented including Solid Waste Management (SWM)

| 64 | 300 |

 # Municipalities benefiting from the "Basic Services Delivery" projects including SWM
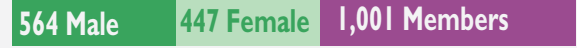
| 127 | 225 |

 # Municipalities directly supported under the "Municipal Police strategic reform framework"

| 110 | 45 |

# of municipalities with new self-functioning conflict prevention mechanisms (CPMs) established supported

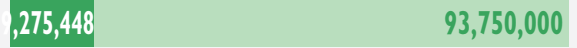| 164 | 100 |

# of Members engaged in new CPMs aiming at reducing tension

| 564 Male | 447 Female | 1,001 Members |

 # youth & children engaged in social stability initiatives

| 60,553 | 55,000 |

# of LRP partners staff trained on conflict sensitivity mainstreaming

| 196 | 1,500 |

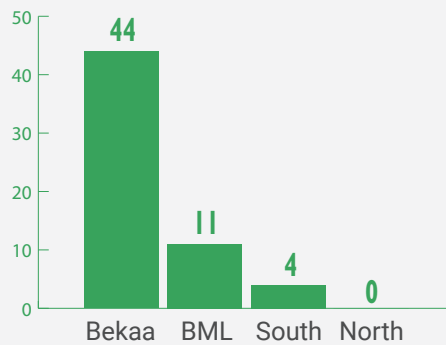**USD invested in Municipal & Basic Service Delivery projects including SWM**

| 0,275,448 | 93,750,000 |

Geographical Analysis

68 municipalities received Basic Service Delivery projects (output

| North | South | BML | Bekaa |
| 29 | 21 | 14 | 4 |
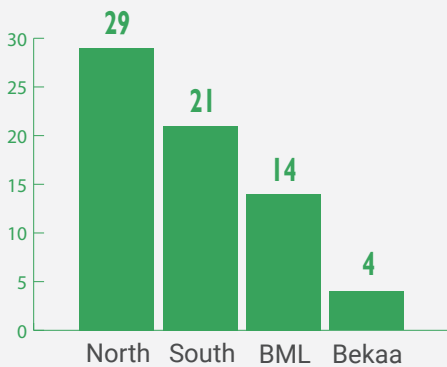
59 municipalities received SWM projects (Output 1.2)

| Bekaa | BML | South | North |
| 44 | 11 | 4 | 0 |

340 of youth empowerment * **initiatives implemented - Geographic disagregation is only available for**

| Bekaa | North | BML | South |
| 10 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
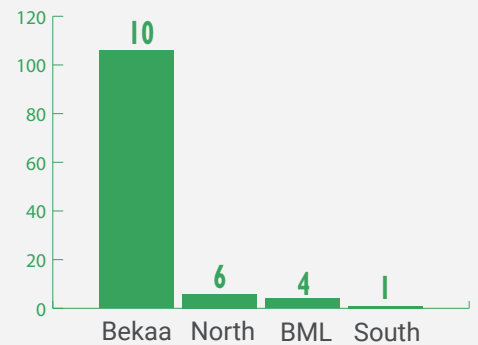
In addition, there are 223 Initiatives are not geographically desagregated

1. ANALYSIS OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SECTOR AT THE

Despite the challenging funding landscape, ongoing hostilities, and escalating tensions, as well as shifts in activities, Social Stability sector partners made progress toward the annual targets in 2024, albeit with some limitations.

Outcome 1- "Strengthening municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure, reduce resentment and build peace" [Under outcome 1, sector partners achieved 96 basic service delivery projects including 32 Solid Waste Management projects, reaching 127 municipalities, with invested funds of USD 9.27 M. The targets of 2024 was 225 basic services projects and 250 Solid Waste Management projects.]

Under Output 1.1 - "Services delivered based on participatory processes at the municipal level". [64 basic service projects implemented vs. an annual target of 300 projects].

Under Output 1.1, sector partners in 2024, implemented 64 Basic Services Delivery projects in 69 municipalities, showing a decrease from 237 projects in 400 municipalities in 2023. The total investment amounted to 6.87 M USD with 35 per cent of the invested funds in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, 34 per cent in the North and Akkar, 17 per cent in Beqaa and Baalbek, El Hermel, and 14 per cent in the South and Nabatiyeh in comparison to 29.8M USD in 2023 showing a drop in funding despite the high needs in the field. Implementation of projects in South Lebanon, Beirut Southern Suburbs, Bekaa, Baalbek, and El Hermel were severely impacted by the escalation of hostilities.. In other cases, partners informed that some projects are in preparation or early implementation stages being recently concluded or still ongoing. Additionally, **1,263 municipal officials and community representatives** (626 Females, 637 Males), received capacity building and/or joined participatory priority assessment processes in 2024, in comparison to 807 representatives in 2023, which aimed to foster collaborative governance and increase local abilities to assess priorities and implement community-based services. The action plans resulting from these participatory priority assessments serve as a spearhead for projects' implementation, mobilization of local resources, and fundraising, which can be accessible by the local community and authorities, partners, and donors.

Output 1.2 - "Integrated solid waste management (SWM) services provided to reduce social tensions".

In 2024, 32 SWM projects were achieved covering 59 municipalities, with invested funds of USD 2.4 M – 75 per cent of the invested funds in Beqaa and Baalbek, El Hermel, 11 per cent in the North and Akkar, and 14 per cent in the South and Nabatiyeh. This shows fewer deliverables when compared to 2023, where 97 achieved SWM projects benefitted 59 municipalities. Those activities were subjected to different factors as they were impacted by the hostilities, their nature requires a longer time to be achieved, and delays in attaining results, due to the processes for obtaining approvals from relevant authorities for different types of large-scale interventions, including the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) from the Ministry of Environment. The sector will continue to follow up on key implementation issues such as the operational challenges due to approval processes, the impact of conflict on project implementation, and advocate for effective and strategic utilization of received funds. These SWM interventions also included soft components with 135 awareness-raising initiatives for communities and authorities on sorting from source and best practices. At the operational level, support was provided through the provision of 24 SWM collection trucks (13 in Beqaa - Baalbek – El Hermel, 5 in the North, and 6 in the South and Nabatiyeh), distribution of 823 waste collection bins, and operational support to 23 existing SWM facilities with running costs and human resources. These interventions led to the collecting and sorting of 25,971 kg of solid waste, the recycling and composting of 50,708 kg of solid waste in 2024 and disposing of 3,904 kg of solid waste in sanitary landfills.

Under Output 1.3: "National institutions have the capacity to provide operational support and guidance for local crisis response":

In 2024, the sector supported 26 personnel at the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) operation rooms in municipalities, Unions of Municipalities, and Governors' Offices in addition to supporting the operation rooms with the provision of equipment and stationery. In addition, six projects were implemented in response to the cross-border hostilities crises. On another note, 1,071 individuals were trained on environmental protection topics. Moreover, as civilians and humanitarian response actors face immediate risks from the presence of unexploded ordnance, abandoned explosive ordnance, landmines, and other explosive remnants of the last war, urgent intervention was needed to ensure the safety of areas and strengthening the Social Stability sector responses. By that, 15 rapid needs assessments were conducted, and 20 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) activities were implemented attended by 491 males and 1,389 females. In support of the first responders, 1.46 M USD was invested in the provision of vehicles, equipment, and stationery to the Lebanese Civil Defense and Fire Brigade.

Under Output 1.4- "Municipal police have strengthened capacity to ensure community security".

In its efforts to consolidate the role of the Municipal Police (MP) and enable its transformation into a people-centered, gender-sensitive, and accountable community police service, 398 municipalities were sensitized on the unified MP strategic reform framework which is articulated around five components and developed in partnership with the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM) and the ISF Academy. Despite the escalation of hostilities and the mass displacement of families across the country, 112 municipalities are now adhering to at least three components of the municipal police reform framework. 155 officers, including four women, from 70 municipalities were awarded course completion certificates, acknowledging their invested efforts in developing their skills. The training module aimed to instill a human rights-centered approach, enhance professionalism, and improve the responsiveness of municipal police to community needs. Following the collapse of a residential building in Beirut's eastern suburbs in February, with the aim to strengthen the capabilities of the municipal police in Choueifat to effectively respond to disasters and crises, five ISF officers and 15 municipal police agents from the municipality of Choueifat were provided with training to enhance their capacities. In addition, a new training module on leadership was provided to nine municipal police agents, including the head of the municipal police for the Union of Al Qalaa Municipalities (Bint Jbeil district). This training was designed to enhance the municipal police's ability to oversee and manage daily operations effectively and highlight the differences between management and leadership. Further, during the reporting period, workshop sessions were facilitated across three districts with the support of Governors and Qaymaqams (head of districts), aiming to familiarize municipal police officers with the 13 management and accountability tools/templates, their purpose, structure, and correct application. A total of 48 municipalities have been successfully reached.

Under OUTCOME 2: "Strengthen municipal and local community

and resources' capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts".

In 2024, a total of 164 conflict prevention mechanisms were implemented to enhance local capacities for conflict prevention. Of these, 75 were newly established. Initial targets for 2024 were 100 Conflict Prevention Mechanisms.

Under Output 2.1 - "Municipalities, local conflict prevention mechanisms, and CSOs have strengthened capacities for dialogue and conflict prevention".

In 2024, 164 Conflict Prevention Mechanisms (CPM) have been supported including the establishment of 75 new mechanisms, compared to 61 new mechanisms in 2023. In total, 1,223 civil servants, community representatives, and youths have engaged as members in these local-level conflict prevention mechanisms in comparison to 1,842 in 2023. Establishing new CPMs and maintaining existing ones, was achieved with the support of sector partners, through municipalities, and included community representatives, aiming to address and reduce tensions at the local level through the identification of root causes of tension and implementation of conflict prevention activities. In targeted areas, most activities were implemented online, taking into consideration the security situation and mobility restrictions. The mechanisms emphasized strategic coordination, flexibility, and community engagement to overcome obstacles and improve social stability by supporting local development and stability committees in preparing emergency response interventions and implementing context-specific activities. Through these mechanisms, 112 one-off community events were implemented. These events included festivals, sports competitions, trainings on countering fake news, emergency planning, and psychosocial support, and aimed to reduce tensions and negative speech at the local level. 6,711 community members from diverse backgrounds participated in these events, which aimed to improve the interaction between community members from diverse backgrounds, deconstruct misperceptions about each other, and reduce tensions and negative speech thus contributing to social stability. Under the same output, sector partners provided organization and/or operational support to 80 National and Local CSOs reaching 1,782 members (1,176 females, 606 males). The capacity building included training sessions on collaborative governance, resources and projects management, gender mainstreaming, youth empowerment, and conflict mitigation activities.

Under Output 2.2 - "Youths are enabled to positively engage, participate in their communities, and build bridges with youth across dividing lines".

In 2024, 60,553 youth from different nationalities were enabled to positively engage, participate in their communities, and build bridges with youth across dividing lines. These results show progress compared to 2023 where 56,791 youth and children were reached. The initiatives included sports and artistic activities, peacebuilding clubs, community services, active citizenship, and mobilization in community-based services and emergency response. They also provided life skills training, conflict resolution, and healthy lifestyle habits, aiming to prevent youth from marginalization and adoption of negative coping mechanisms. Furthermore, these initiatives also included violence-free schools/communities and reaching youth with disabilities in the education system. One of the key achievements includes the uptake of the previously created digital ''peace-building toolbox" to integrate peacebuilding into educational channels in local communities, and mainstream conflict mitigation through peacebuilding tools across the country.

Under Output 2.3- "National, local and social media actors

capacitated to defuse tensions".

In 2024, 246 (150 women and 96 men) journalists in comparison to 777 individuals in 2023, media students, local authorities, etc. have been trained and engaged on how to meaningfully engage with the media to counter fake news, promote objective and positive reporting, and mitigate tensions through reporting on media. The training provided in conflict-sensitive reporting and fact-checking has empowered youth to create and implement impactful media campaigns that not only address critical issues such as hate speech, fake news, and community tensions but also promote a culture of peace and dialogue across communities. Through these efforts, youth have been equipped to produce significant media content that reflects the local narratives and challenges, furthering the peacebuilding objectives. Worth noting that the "SAWAB" fact-checking media platform, previously developed by Social Stability partners, maintained its position during 2024, as one of the leading and among the top five fact-checking networks in the Arab world. It saw significant growth in 2024, in its followers and has empowered young fact-checkers through comprehensive training and capacity-building, fostering a dedicated network to combat fake news and hate speech.

OUTCOME 3: "Enhance the abilities of LRP partners and public institutions on conflict analysis and sensitivity mainstreaming".

During 2024, 34 tensions and analytical reports were produced, and 15 partners were trained on conflict sensitivity on an organizational level (186 females and 84 males). Compared to 2024 targets achievements were 113 per cent of tensions and analytical reports and 18 per cent of conflict sensitivity capacity building.

Under Output 3.1- "LRP partners have improved skills, capacities and practices for conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity mainstreaming":

Achievements focused on gathering data and generating analysis related to tensions and disseminating it to partners. **34** tension reports were published, and 270 (186 females and 84 males) partners' staff members were trained on conflict sensitivity mainstreaming vs the 2024 annual target of 30 reports and 1,500 trainees.. This included training sessions in Arabic, delivered by partner staff who graduated from the Training of Trainers cohort in 2023. 15 organizations were also trained on conflict sensitivity at the organizational level. The results of 4 waves of the UNDP/ARK Regular Perception Survey on Social Tensions were made available publicly on the Tension Monitoring Dashboard and were presented in different sector working groups in 2024, to support sector analysis and inform partners' programming.

Referral trends: In 2024, the sector discussed ways to improve the referrals process under youth empowerment activities under Output 2.2. It has also been working closely with partners to ensure that their services are updated on the Inter-Agency Service Mapping and that they report the referrals they make through the sector. In addition, the sector, at the sub-national and national levels, conducted refresher sessions about referrals, their importance, and the Inter-Agency Referral tools.

Mainstreaming activities:

Gender Mainstreaming- The sector finalized extensive consultative discussions with the different stakeholders, on how to strengthen gender mainstreaming under the Social Stability sector. In addition, the sector developed three draft products and consulted partners, through the working groups and the core group in May

2024. These are: i) A mapping report of key initiatives & challenges under direct gender mainstreaming activities within the Social Stability sector; ii) A Social Stability sector-specific strategy and action plan for the short, medium, and longer-term; iii) Context-specific tipsheets by specific types of Social Stability interventions as follows: Municipal services & SWM, conflict prevention and dialogue, and youth empowerment.

The sector appointed a gender focal point that, along with Social Stability partners. The sector mapped key initiatives with gender mainstreaming activities. The main challenges compiled by the sector show that there is limited capacity to mainstream gender, under the Social Stability sector, affecting the engagement of women, men, boys, and girls in collaborative Governance, conflict prevention, and Social Stability programming. In addition, sociocultural factors coupled with a lack of awareness around gender equality and involvement of men and boys in Social Stability sector-specific gender activities. The sector will continue to follow up with the support of the Gender focal point appointed to support the sector and key SoST partners to overcome these challenges and provide technical guidance through specific types of interventions.

Environment Mainstreaming- As part of its continuous operations and environmental due diligence, the ETF (environment task force) continued to support Social Stability partners in screening their projects before implementation as per the Environmental Marker's guide and based on the classification of their activities/projects as presented in the related Activity Review document.

Conflict Sensitivity Mainstreaming- In 2024, the sector engaged in the response to escalation of hostilities through four prioritized activities: 1) tensions monitoring and conflict sensitivity mainstreaming, 2) support to DRM, 3) support to municipalities and public institutions to ensure delivery of basic services, 4)

humanitarian mine action (HMA). The sector continued to support the integration of conflict sensitivity considerations across all relevant sectors, through the dissimination of Conflict Sensitivity recommendations in ad-hoc Inter-sector and sectors meetings including recommendations on conflict-sensitive cash asssistnce during emergencies. In addition, the sector continued monitoring specific tensions related to the escalation of hostilities and sharing analysis with relevant partners to inform the response in a timely manner given the volatile context. Furthermore, sector partners continued to provide regular support to the National DRM (Disaster Risk Management) unit, and Sub-National DRM units and Operation Rooms (ORs). This included centralizing data on displacement for informed decision-making at the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, developing the site management guidance document, developing the site identification, validation, and referral protocol, building the capacity of DRM focal persons at the regional and local levels on-site management, as well as, deploying Liaison Officers to all Governorates. In addition, sector partners continued to strengthen crisis communication and emergency communication skills, through capacity-building of local authorities. Noting that partners have also mobilized during 2024, existing Conflict Prevention Mechanisms (CPMs), to support the emergency response through the development/implementation of emergency plans and context-relevant interventions. This took place in several affected villages. Sector partners have also mobilized empowered youth under the Social Stability sector, for community outreach, and community-based services in affected areas.

Prioritization and Localization:
The sector promoted geographic targeting prioritization with uptake efforts of the sectoral Guidance Note on 2024 Geographic Targeting Prioritization Process - developed by the sector, to guide sector partners on how to prioritize geographic areas based on special considerations, by specific types of interventions e.g. under Municipal services, SWM, youth empowerment, and conflict prevention/dialogue initiatives.

2. KEY CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SECTOR TO LRP OUTCOME

The Social Stability sector is aligned with the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) Strategic Objective 3, "Support service provision through national systems", and Strategic Objective 4, "Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, and environmental stability". The Social Stability sector also contributes to three impact statements:
- Impact 3: Ensure vulnerable populations have equitable access to basic social services and public utilities and infrastructure (including health, education, water, energy, solid waste, shelter, and social protection) through national (public and private) systems.
- Impact 5: Strengthen Social Stability in Lebanon.
- Impact 6: Mitigate the environmental impact of the Syria crisis to prevent further degradation of the natural ecosystem and ensure its long-term sustainability.

Outcome 1 contributes to Impact 3, which aims to ensure vulnerable populations have access to basic social services and public utilities and infrastructure (including health, education, water, energy, solid waste, shelter, and social protection) through national (public and private) systems. Additionally, it contributes to Impact 5, which focuses on strengthening social stability in Lebanon, and Impact 6, which aims to mitigate the environmental impact of crises to prevent further degradation of the natural ecosystem and ensure its long-term sustainability under the LRP. Continuous coordination and communication with the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM)/ and Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) ensure that sector interventions are in line with applicable national laws, rules, and regulations and with international standards, including the Municipal Law and relevant Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM)circulars.

Outcome 2 contributes to Impact 5, supporting conflict mitigation mechanisms, such as participatory local dialogue committees, to reduce social tensions. In addition, under this outcome the sector will aim to mainstream Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) within these interventions, given its potential to support local social stability and peacebuilding efforts. Specific programmes will target community focal points that can influence their communities positively and foster dialogue, including youth, girls, and boys, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, who have access challenges to decision-making and justice and lack spaces to engage across communities and transcending generations. These programmes encompass empowering youth to ensure their positive engagement within their communities and capacity-building/sensitizing the media to ensure objective reporting and countering fake news on media. A key element is capacity-building for both national and local CSOs, as well as supporting women-led structures under their role and engagement in dialogue, mediation, and conflict prevention.

Outcome 3 focus on monitoring and analysis of social tension to provide insights into humanitarian and development trends across other sectors. This outcome contributes to Impact 5. Achieving this outcome entails enhancing coordination, capacity-building, and advisory support for partners, at both national and field levels. This involves informing and validating existing frameworks with analysis and concepts to underpin the response. Actors involved in this outcome are guided to ensure that their work is conflict and gender-sensitive, does not harm, and is well-targeted to reduce tensions. The conflict analysis is complemented by conflict sensitivity training, technical support, and advisory services.

3. CHALLENGES, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Most municipalities are unable to provide basic services which is leading to further negative effects on tension and the protection space. Additionally, resignations, human resource shortages, and postponed municipal elections exacerbated operational challenges for sector partners, affecting projects supporting municipalities and public institutions. The impact of hostilities on Lebanon has further strained local governance, causing widespread internal displacement and significant damage to infrastructure. This has intensified service gaps, increased the burden on host communities, and further complicated efforts to restore stability and support affected populations. Throughout 2024, partners faced several challenges that had negative consequences on operations as detailed below:

Most municipalities are still unable to provide basic services due to a shortage of resources, IDP influx, being affected by direct strikes, and decreasing municipal police capacity to control the security situation, due to operational challenges. The partners have been mitigating the challenges by incorporating income generation components into infrastructure projects, proposing impactful activities to donors such as geographic clustering and consortiums approaches, to cover larger populations with less funds, prioritizing low-cost maintenance projects, fostering complementarity among organizations, and capacitating municipalities and local CSOs in maintenance and repair. The focus has also been on guiding partners on how to prioritize geographic areas by specific types of Social Stability interventions, through adopting special considerations and fostering innovative solutions facing operational challenges and scarcity of funds, e.g. provision of renewable energy to generate electricity for services to lower the financial burdens and operations and maintenance costs.

Contextual changes impacting the operational context and the implementation of social stability activities due to the mass influx of Internally Displaced People (IDP) and the shift in activities to emergency response: The large-scale displacement of people in September 2024 has created additional pressures on resources and service delivery, requiring organizations to adapt their programs to meet the growing needs. Some partners reported that the recent emergency and conflict have forced them to reorient their SoST projects toward emergency activities, often diverting resources and altering their planned response.

For solid waste management, several challenges are arising and impacting the operational environment due to municipalities' inability to maintain operations and the lack of an integrated SWM plan and interventions. Below are key local challenges compiled through Regional SWM Task Forces, which sit under the Social Stability sector led by the Ministry of Environment (MoE), and supported by UNDP:
• Inability of municipalities to deliver solid waste services, and collection of waste, due to severe shortage of human and financial resources, exacerbated in areas where municipalities are partially or entirely dismantling, as well as the security situation in the areas affected by the war on Lebanon, with risks of halting and suspending waste collection services.
• Accumulation of waste on roads, waste burning, and random dumping, leading to serious environmental and health consequences, including flooding during storms, and resulting in community backlash.

• Scavengers with child protection risks, competing negatively with the local community, on plastics and other recyclable materials.
• Gaps of information on waste quantification and quality, across populations, including around informal settlements, and Palestinian gatherings and camps, challenging the adequate response, including the generated waste by non-Lebanese communities and related community backlash and protection risks.
• In areas where municipalities have resigned or are absent, the implementation process has faced significant delays, particularly in obtaining necessary approvals and support.
• Workers leaving during war times and facilities being directly targeted by strikes leading to less capacities to collect SWM.
• As some areas were under active shooting and strikes, this led to limited activity of workers to remove SWM.
The sector is providing guidance through regional SWM task forces and discussing key trends and priorities at the National level quarterly, emphasizing local-level coordination, and sustainable approaches like solar energy. The sector has been fostering the prioritization of waste collection services particularly in overpopulated areas including winter-sensitive hotspots to avoid flooding during storms, as well as support to existing SWM facilities through for instance the operational engagement with the private sector, aligning with the MoE priorities and the sector strategy. The sector will continue the quarterly SWM Task Force meetings and map and analyze gaps and challenges to ensure effective local-level coordination.

Under Youth support interventions, partners reported challenges in ensuring the engagement and commitment of youth in interventions specifically the longer-term ones. Specific challenges are financial (transportation fees, need for income generation, etc.), followed by socio-cultural differences, which a-ffect directly youths' enrolment and dropout rates. The economic crisis in Lebanon a s for social dialogue and mobilization in volunteering opportunities under service delivery and emergency response, as well as; iii) Strengthening the referral pathway under youth empowerment across all LRP sectors. ¬lso played a role in leading to further youth marginalization and exposure to social, protection, and legal risks. Efforts were made by partners to motivate participants, develop tailored solutions, and ensure a safe space for communication and expression of emotions despite the socio-economic situation. In addition, Sector partners have been coping through innovative approaches and motivating youth in active citizenship to become positive agents, supporting their communities and municipalities. The sector promoted the provision of transportation and livelihood opportunities to youth enrolled in programs, and training youths on active environmental/healthy/social skills, which was found to be effective in motivating youths to cope positively and avoid negative coping mechanisms, such as drug usage, vagabondage, engagement in crimes, and drop out from work or education system. Furthermore, the sector has faced a technical reporting challenge, on youth activities' progress, and efforts are being made to ensure partners accurately report their achievements. Furthermore, the sector will follow up on key gaps to enhance youth empowerment, including: i) Advocacy efforts to mainstream awareness raising about youth engagement and empowerment schemes, including the education system; ii) Establishment and maintenance of online and offline platform

4. Case Study

Title: Dialogue Session with Women Leaders in Beirut
Theme: Advancing Intergenerational Reconciliation and Peacebuilding in Lebanon
Author: UN-Women

In 2024, with the support from UN Women, 387 women promoted peace and reconciliation in their communities, across Lebanon and actively contributed to the de-escalation and mediation of conflicts, through a series of dialogue sessions and community initiatives. Advancing the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda in Lebanon, UN Women, with financial support from the Governments of Finland, Canada, Norway, and Switzerland, has worked with its partners KAFA, International Alert, PeaceLabs and the University of Saint-Joseph Professional Mediation Centre (USJ-CPM) to develop the skills of women in mediation and dispute resolution at community level, as well as to enhance tolerance and reconciliation with the aim to tackle the main underlying drivers of intercommunal conflicts that have been recurring since the Lebanese Civil War (1975-1990). Distributed over 25 women-led groups and engaged in 12 localities, including Akkar, Tripoli, Shouf, Aley, Beirut, Baabda, Hasbaya, Saida, Zahle, Keserwan, Ein El Helweh, and Tyre, these 387 women are very diverse – 25 percent are below the age of 35 and 3.1 percent are women with disability.

During the conflict escalation in the two last quarters of 2024, 85 percent of these women peacebuilders and mediators led humanitarian actions in their communities (half of them through Women-Led Organizations) while contributing to reducing tensions between displaced and host communities, working along the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Among them is Daad Azzi, a woman peacebuilder trained by UN Women and its partners, who shifted the work of her women-led organizations to meet the overwhelming humanitarian needs of displaced populations in Shouf – her story can be accessed here. The support provided by UN Women equipped Daad with the tools she needed to navigate highly sensitive conflicts. In displaced centers, where tensions often run high, she applied these techniques to foster dialogue and build trust among individuals from diverse and divided backgrounds.

Directly contributing to strengthening the connection between existing local mechanisms for peace and stability across regions, in January 2024, the Women Peacebuilding Network in Lebanon (WPNL) was officially launched as the first-ever women's network for peacebuilding and conflict prevention in Lebanon. Convening 35 women peacebuilders, including women representatives from the 25 established women-led groups, the network led advocacy efforts for increased participation and leadership of women in peace, security, and relief processes amidst the conflict escalation in 2024, issuing, among others, two advocacy statements demanding an immediate ceasefire and an inclusive recovery and reconstruction process.

In 2024, the escalation of hostilities in Lebanon and the related displacement has led UN Women and its partners to find innovative ways to continue advancing the objectives of the projects while responding to the needs of the displaced and host communities affected by the conflict and the humanitarian crisis, including some of its own project participants. Women continued to face key barriers to participating in community development initiatives, including lack of livelihoods, childcare opportunities, violence against women, backlash on women's rights and gender equality, or persisting discriminatory social norms. UN Women worked with its partners to address some of these obstacles and ensure the meaningful and safe participation of women throughout its work.

One of the main lessons learned in 2024 resides in the fact that leadership, mediation, and dispute resolution skills acquired by women at the community level have directly contributed to the advancement of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by being applied by those same women in the various humanitarian settings in which they were located and operating to ensure that humanitarian aid was conflict-sensitive and gender-responsive, while directly contributing sometimes to the de-escalation of tensions within and across communities.

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 30 organizations shown in this map:

ACF Spain, AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, DPNA, Hariri Foundation for Sustainable Human Development, International Alert, Intersos, LOST, MAG, Michel Daher Social Foundation - MDSF, MPDL, OXFAM, PCPM, Salam LADC, SBT, SCI, Search For Common Ground - SFCG, Seenaryo, SHEILD, Tabitha-Dorcas, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNOPS, USPEaK, WHH-Hadatha, WVI, YMCA

Akkar
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, OXFAM, PCPM, Seenaryo, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP, WHH-Hadatha, WVI

Tripoli
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, OXFAM, Seenaryo, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP, UN-Habitat

Miniyeh-Danniyeh
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, OXFAM, Seenaryo, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP, WHH-Hadatha

El Hermel
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, Intersos, OXFAM, Search For Common Ground - SFCG, Seenaryo, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP, WHH-Hadatha

El Koura
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, OXFAM, Seenaryo, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP

Zgharta
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, OXFAM, Seenaryo, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP

El Batroun
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Bcharre
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Jbeil
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, Intersos, OXFAM, Seenaryo, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP

Baalbek
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, Intersos, LOST, OXFAM, Seenaryo, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP, USPEaK, WHH-Hadatha

Kesrwane
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, OXFAM, Seenaryo, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP

Beirut
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, MAG, OXFAM, Seenaryo, Tabitha-Dorcas, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP

El Meten
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, Intersos, OXFAM, Seenaryo, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP, UNOPS, YMCA

Zahleh
ACF Spain, AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, Michel Daher Social Foundation - MDSF, OXFAM, Salam LADC, Seenaryo, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP

Baabda
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, Intersos, MPDL, OXFAM, SCI, Seenaryo, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP

Aley
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, OXFAM, Seenaryo, Tabitha-Dorcas, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP

Chouf
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, Intersos, OXFAM, SBT, Seenaryo, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP

West Bekaa
ACF Spain, AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, OXFAM, Seenaryo, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP

Saida
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, DPNA, Hariri Foundation for Sustainable Human Development, International Alert, OXFAM, Seenaryo, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP

Jezzine
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, OXFAM, Seenaryo, SHEILD, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP

Rachaya
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El Nabatieh
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Hasbaya
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Sour
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Bent Jbeil
AMEL, Common Space for All, Dawaer Foundation, International Alert, OXFAM, Seenaryo, SHEILD, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UNDP

Number of Partners reporting at district level

- 1 - 3
- 4 - 6
- 7 - 9
- 10 - 11
- 12 +

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